1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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Numbering Areas
Johnstown, PA MSA



Bureau of the Census

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Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for Decennial Census William P. Butz, Associate Director for Demographic Programs Bryant Benton, Associate Director for

Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and nos groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.
For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix [5]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Esidmo, or Aleut	Asian or Psolio Islander	Hispanic origin (of any rece)	White, not o
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS						السنان	
\ge	. 1	2	3	4	5	8	
Uncestry	18	_	_	_	_		
Class of worker	18	_	_		_	_	
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	
Disability	18	20	22	24	28	28	3
ducational attainment	17	20	22	24	28	28	3
smily type by presence of own children	1	2	2	4	5	8	
ort Illy	17	20	22	24	28	28	3
fispanic origin	8, 18					_	
fourehold type and relationship.	1	2	3	4	5	8	
noome in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	3
ndustry	18	٤,	۵	w	•	-	•
ourney to work	17	20	22	24	28	28	3
abor force status	18	20	22	24	28	28	3
anguage spoken at home and ability to	10	20	~	24	20	20	•
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
Aurital status	- 1	2	3		5	8	•
Agents of transportation to work			22	24	-	28	3
	17	20			26	_	
Occupation.	18	21	23	25	27	20	3
face of birth	17	20	22	24	26	26	3
face of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	1
overty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	.27	29	\$
lace	8	-	-	-	-	-	
lesidence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
chool enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
*		2	3	4	5	8	
irban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	-1	-	-1		-	
York status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	3
forkers in family in 1989	18	-	-1	-	-	-	
OUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
edrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
ondominium	32	_	-	_	-	_	
ontract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
ross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	4
louse heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	2	4
lousehold income in 1989.	32	34	38	36	40	2	4
Itchen facilities	32	34	36	36	40	12	4
leals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
longage status and selected monthly owner							
00els	33	35	37	39	41	43	
risions in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
ersons per room.	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
umbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
ooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
rwage disposal.	32	34	36	38	40	2	4
surce of water	32	34	36	36	40	2	
riephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	2	
					-	- 1	
inure	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
nès in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
tien, rurel, and farm residence (housing units).	32	-	-	-1	-	-	
scancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
tue	8	10	11	12	13	14	1
shicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
ear householder snoved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	2	4
eer structure built	32	34	36	38	40	2	4
AND AREA	- 1		-1	_	-	_	

... Not applicable for this report.

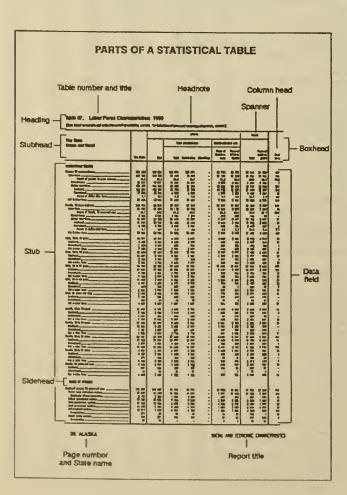
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- · BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- · MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- · PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.
- · VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Age	cific Islander	(of any race)	Hispanic origin
Age	5		
Ancestry	5		
Class of worker 18 Disability 18 20 22 24 Educational attainment 17 20 22 24 Family type by presence of own children 1 2 3 4 Fertility 17 20 22 24 Hispanic ongin 8 16 Household type and relationship 1 2 3 4 1 <		6	7
Disability			•••
Educational attainment			***
Family type by presence of own children. 1 2 3 4 Fertility	26	28	30
Fertility 17 20 22 24 Hispanic origin 8, 16 Household type and relationship 1 2 3 4 Income in 1989 19 21 23 25 Industry 18 Journey to work 17 20 22 24 Labor force status 18 20 22 24 Language spoken at home and ability to speak English 17 20 22 24 Manital status 1 2 3 4 Means of transportation to work 17 20 22 24 Occupation 18 21 23 25 Place of birth 17 20 22 24 Place of work 17 20 22 24 Poverty status in 1989 19 21 23 25 Race 8 Residence in 1985 17 20 22 24	26	28	30
Fertility	5	6	7
Hispanic origin	26	28	30
Household type and relationship			•••
Income in 1989	5	6	7
Industry	27	29	31
Journey to work.			•••
Labor force status 18 20 22 24 Language spoken at home and ability to speak English 17 20 22 24 Marital status 1 2 3 4 Means of transportation to work 17 20 22 24 Occupation 18 21 23 25 Place of birth 17 20 22 24 Place of work 17 20 22 24 Poverty status in 1989 19 21 23 25 Race 8 Residence in 1985 17 20 22 24 School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Workers in family in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 17	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English. 17 20 22 24 Marital status. 1 2 3 4 Means of transportation to work. 17 20 22 24 Occupation. 18 21 23 25 Place of birth. 17 20 22 24 Place of work. 17 20 22 24 Poverty status in 1989. 19 21 23 25 Race. 8 Residence in 1985. 17 20 22 24 School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex. 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Workers in family in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 18	26	28	30
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Occupation 18 21 23 25 Place of birth 17 20 22 24 Place of work 17 20 22 24 Poverty status in 1989 19 21 23 25 Race 8 Residence in 1985 17 20 22 24 School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 18	26	28	30
Place of birth 17 20 22 24 Place of work 17 20 22 24 Poverty status in 1989 19 21 23 25 Race 8 Residence in 1985 17 20 22 24 School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 18	27	29	31
Place of work 17 20 22 24 Poverty status in 1989 19 21 23 25 Race 8 Residence in 1985 17 20 22 24 School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 18	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 19 21 23 25 Race 8 Residence in 1985 17 20 22 24 School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 19 20 22 24	26	28	30
Race 8 Residence in 1985 17 20 22 24 School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 18	27	29	
Residence in 1985	21	29	31
School enrollment and type of school 17 20 22 24 Sex. 1 2 3 4 Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 18	26	28	30
Sex	26	28	
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) 17 Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	5		30
Work status in 1989 18 20 22 24 Workers in family in 1989 18 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	ી	6	7
Workers in family in 1989			
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	26	28	30
		•••	•••
Bedrooms			
	40	42	44
Condominium			
Contract rent	13	14	15
Gross rent	41	43	45
House heating fuel	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner			
costs	41	43	45
Persons in unit	13	14	15
Persons per room	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	40	42	44
Rooms 9 10 11 12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	40	42	44
Source of water	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	40	42	44
	13	14	15
	13	14	
	13		15
		14	15
Value	13	14	15
Vehicles available 32 34 36 38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	40	42	44
Year structure built	40	42	44
LAND AREA 1			

.. Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

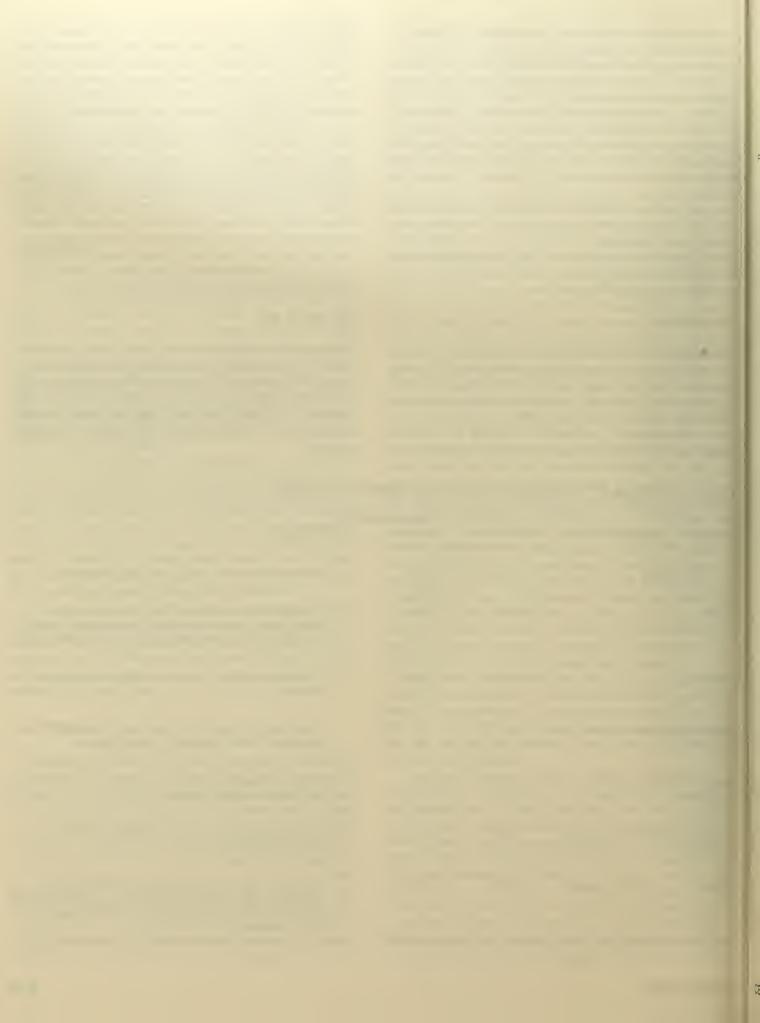
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

D					
Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Anzona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		3
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
			Thousand the state of the state	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
7	Colorado		MSÁ	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA		
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia		7.11.001.11, 7.7.11.07.1	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
		69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	lowa	, ,	Alliatori, Ac Wox	112	Oneyenne, TT MOA
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky		MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA WISA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	1135	Lake County, IL PMSA
20	Willing Sola	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	78 79		114	oneo, or mor
27	Missouri		Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Paners ME MEA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada		Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
00	11014444	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	1136	PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		1 111071
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		MSA
34	New York				
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
33	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon				
40		91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota			122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	-		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Tennessee		MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberiand, WD-WW WOA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
	Virginia		PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	.200	. O. C.
	9	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
30	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin				Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico		Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54			Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
	Not Assigned		Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	33	organization, TA WISA	101	Desatur, it wish

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
		·		·	
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179 180	Indianapolis, IN MSA Iowa City, IA MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	001 4	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A 231B	Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185 186	Jacksonville, NC MSA Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	233 234	Mobile, AL MSA Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA			235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport- Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143 144	Erie, PA MSA Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
		195 196	Knoxville, TN MSA Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA				New York-Northern New
146 147	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA Fayetteville, NC MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		Jersey-Long Island,
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA		NY-NJ-CT ČMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199 200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
150		201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245B 245C	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Flint, MI MSA Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245C 245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	•	Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G 245H	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245H 245l	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210 211	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA Lima, OH MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA		Newport News, VA MSA
162 163	Glens Falls, NY MSA Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	248 249	Odessa, TX MSA Oklahoma City, OK MSA
				250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anahelm- Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166 167	Greeley, CO MSA Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
	High Point, NC MSA	2150	PMSA Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C 215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA		
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
	MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257 258	Pensacola, FL MSA Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	200	
1704	Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington- Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A 172B	Bristol, CT PMSA Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222 223	Mansfield, OH MSA Mayaqüez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	0500	PMSA Wilmington DE NI-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA		MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria,	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Mami-Fort Laudardala El	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Mlami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	MSA Huntsville, AL MSA	2200	Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264 265	Ponce, PR MSA Portland, ME MSA
170	Turnsville, AL WOA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	205	Totalia, wie wox

Report No	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
0004	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A 294B	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Simoopolo, ivi ivo	294C 294D	San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Lompoc, CA MSA	000	Marada TV MOA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Waco, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA				Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
	MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
2.0	Tidatione, VA WISA	3015	racoma, WA PIVISA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303			Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283		304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Sacramento, CA MSA		Shreveport, LA MSA		
204	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls TV MSA
	MSA	007	a	339	Williamsont DA MSA
285	St Cloud MAN MACA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA		Wilmington, NC MSA
	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA			343	York, PA MSA
	MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
000	0.00	313	State College, PA MSA		MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA	
11	11 (pt.) 11 (pt.) 12
SOMERSET COUNTY, PA	
207.98 8087 8088 8089	207 (pt.) 207 (pt.) 207 (pt.) 207 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 trac
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA	
11	11
12	12 (pt) 12 (pt)
SOMERSET COUNTY, PA	
207	207 98 8087
	8088 8089



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambrid	County			Totals fo	or split tracts/BNA	A's in Combrio Co	unity	
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Somerset County	Troct 7	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Tract 101	Troct 103
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4 565 8 1 762 8	1 782 1 688 1	15.2 5.8	2 783.6 1 074 8	20	6 2	1.1	1.3	51 0 19 7	29.5 11.4
AGE										
Under 5 years	241 247 14 333	9 316	28 134 1 714	78 218 5 017	3 465 171	531 13	3 899 205	2 953 222	4 870 266	2 752 152
5 to 9 years	15 882 16 898	10 445 11 207	1 604 1 725	5 437 5 691	162 159	18 27	193 215	193 208	263 328	172 178
15 to 19 years	17 610 14 517	12 158 10 065	1 784 1 712	5 452 4 452	232 237	19 23 57	229 217	192 193	364 267 659	183 169 377
35 to 54 years	33 914 34 797 23 742	22 380 23 491 15 778	3 835 3 457 2 601	11 534 11 306 7 964	491 439 347	79 48	559 475 348	406 335 278	693 548	390 328
55 to 64 years	25 720 26 163	17 607 18 311	3 195 3 740	8 113 7 852	363 479	85 98	453 620	345 373	574 601	365 301
75 to 84 years 85 years and over	13 945 3 726	9 713 2 558	2 237 530	4 232 1 168	309 76	55 9	314 71	182 26	258 49	120 17
3 and 4 years 16 years and over	5 970 190 628	3 886 129 697	700 22 784	2 084 60 931	69 2 930	3 468	89 3 245	96 2 301	129 3 930	56 2 208
18 years and over	183 724 173 275	125 059 117 543	22 057 20 961	58 665 55 732	2 855 2 688	462 449	3 148 3 011	2 222 2 107	3 774 3 595	2 145 2 034
60 years and over	57 819 52 419	40 267 36 501	8 311 7 603	17 552 15 918	1 074 986	221 203	1 265 1 172	764 693	1 210 1 087	618 547
Median	36 9 125 407	37.3 84 917	39.5 1 5 474	36.2 40 490	41.4 1 940	51.6 271	42.1 2 134	36.5 1 638	38.8 2 487	38.3 1 408
Under 5 years	7 054 7 687	4 582 5 009	828 743	2 472 2 678	69 76	4 3	102	114 85	118 124	76 84
10 to 14 years	8 249 8 649	5 459 6 020	827 896	2 790 2 629	75 135	11 10	105 114	96 91	161 200	81 93
20 to 24 years	7 119 17 007	4 950 11 098	906 2 009	2 169 5 909	132 255	11 30	109 292	114 227	112 322	81 199
35 to 44 years	17 082 12 148	11 562 8 091	1 791 1 451	5 520 4 057	226 185	37 24	232 187	188 168	350 268	190 161
55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years	14 070 14 852	9 663 10 438 6 140	1 851 2 283 1 508	4 407 4 414	206 314	44 54 35	269 373 197	201 227 108	300 347 152	196 158 76
85 years and over	8 754 2 736	1 905	381	2 614 831	212 55	8	53	19	33	13
3 and 4 years	2 920 100 760	1 880 68 751	334 12 939	1 040 32 009	31 1 701	2 251	1 802	1 333	2 030	1 142
18 years and over	97 402 92 143	66 477 62 647	12 571 11 986	30 925 29 496	1 659 1 553	247 240	1 757 1 687	1 298 1 234 457	1 953 1 862 688	1 116 1 059 346
62 years and over	34 012 31 011 38.7	23 827 21 735 39.2	5 212 4 795 43.3	10 185 9 276 37.7	701 647 45.1	123 115 56.8	783 732 45.5	418 39 4	621 40.5	307 39.0
Male Median age	11 5 840 35.3	78 112 35.4	12 660 35.8	37 728 34.9	1 525 36.8	260 45.0	1 765 38.1	1 315 33.7	2 383 37.1	1 344 37.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	241 247	163 029	28 134	78 218	3 465	531	3 899	2 953	4 870 4 870	2 752 2 752
In households Householder Family householder	233 914 91 578 66 236	156 885 62 004 44 179	27 777 12 536 7 509	77 029 29 574 22 057	3 273 1 493 879	530 280 152	3 897 1 714 1 108	2 953 1 272 878	1 816 1 412	1 020 795
Nonfamily householder Living alone	25 342 23 524	17 825 16 653	5 027 4 717	7 517 6 871	614 568	128 120	606 565	394 370	404 376	225 207
Spouse	54 547 75 714	35 891 50 800	5 103 8 180	18 656 24 914	709 858	102 110	824 1 101	517 983	1 208 1 555	684 895
Other relatives	7 804 4 271	5 530 2 660	1 259 699	2 274 1 611	138 75	25 13	174 84	119 62	222 69	115 38
Institutionalized persons	4 741 2 592	3 629 2 515	222 135	1 112 77	106 86	ī	2	_	-	_
Persons per household	2.55 3.08	2.53 3.09	2.22	2.60 3.08	2.19 2.94	1.89 2.56	2.27 2.89	2.32 2.84	2.68 3.11	2.70 3.13
Persons 65 years and ever in households	43 834 41 563	30 582 29 045	6 507 6 344	13 252 12 518	864 788	1 62 162	1 005 1 005	581 581	908 908	438 438
HouseholderNonfamily householder	29 085 13 630	20 431 9 690	4 651 2 587	8 654 3 940	552 312	121 62	712 342	409 181	618 263	305 126
Spouse	13 359 9 472	9 515 6 508	2 540 1 204	3 844 2 964	307 159	60 28	330 210	179 128	256 232	123 90 40
Other relatives	2 631 375 2 126	1 879 227 1 406	423 66 147	752 148 720	72 5 65	4	71 12 —	40 4 -	55 3	3
Other persons in group quarters	145	131	16	14	11	=	Ξ	Ξ.	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
With own children under 18 years	66 236 28 978	44 179 19 011	7 509 3 064	22 057 9 967	879 319	1 52 42	1 108 410	878 386	1 412 556	795 309
Number of own children under 18 years	54 091 54 547 23 915	35 617 35 891	5 552 5 103	18 474 18 656	554 709	65 102	707 824	683 517 173	999 1 208 496	552 684 280
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no lusband present	23 915 45 707 8 970	15 498 29 733 6 418	1 897 3 496 1 975	8 417 15 974 2 552	267 474 133	27 39 38	313 551 221	173 315 304	899 147	503 88
With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	4 161 7 012	2 949 5 033	1 033 1 841	1 212 1 979	42 63	14 24	86 137	193 340	48 85	25 44
MARITAL STATUS										
Meles 15 years and over	91 717 25 516	62 194 18 125	10 015 3 190	29 523 7 391	1 253 369	220 76	1 460 437	987 325	1 929 495	1 083 298
Now marned except separated	56 430 1 795	37 257 1 376	5 291 253	19 173 419	747 26	108	839 24	533 21	1 248 28	701 5
Widowed	3 281 4 695	2 317 3 119	505 776	964 1 576	50 61	14 19	100	57 51	67 91	37 42
Females 15 years and over	102 417 21 309	69 867 15 475	13 076 3 264	32 550 5 834	1 720 454	253 57	1 826 419	1 343 325	2 084 411	1 167 231
Now married except separated	56 058 1 883	36 913 1 375	5 317 470	19 145 508	755 32	103	848 39	535 72	1 244	698 18
Widowed	17 315 5 852	12 199 3 905	2 859 1 166	5 116 1 947	369 110	62 27	404 116	250 161	335 71	175 45

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals far split tra	cts/BNA's in Cam Can.	bria County—			Johnstawn	city, Cambrio Co	unty		
Area	Tract 105	Tract 111	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilameters	9.2 3.6	30.6 11.8	35.0 13.5	.6 .2	1.0	1.0	1.3 .5	9 .3	.9	2.0 .8
All persons Under 5 years. 5 to 9 years. 10 to 14 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 to 34 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 55 to 64 years. 65 to 74 years. 75 to 84 years. 85 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 22 years over a years. 3 to 94 years. 45 to 94 years. 46 years and over 57 to 84 years. 58 years and over 59 years and over 60 years and over 60 years and over 61 years and over 62 years over a years. 63 to 94 years. 64 years. 65 to 74 years. 65 to 74 years. 65 to 64 years. 66 years and over 67 years and over 68 years and over 69 years and over 60 years and over	4 215 215 230 229 244 243 547 583 420 576 600 263 65 80 3 497 3 401 3 258 1 245 1 107 41.8 2 229 120 115 107 99 125 283 311 228 300 350 143 48 47 1 870 1 836 1 767 702 633 43.4 1 986 39.6	5 374 299 306 334 313 225 682 871 577 592 654 362 159 115 4 369 4 233 4 073 1 512 1 373 40.9 2 877 140 156 163 172 119 344 446 288 325 325 124 46 2 384 2 305 2 218 906 828 42.6 2 497 39.2	4 355 148 196 237 249 222 461 619 473 652 651 382 65 64 3 713 3 620 3 472 1 481 1 310 103 101 107 109 240 300 252 351 361 361 371 381 381 381 381 381 381 462 473 473 473 473 474 475 477 478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	1 508 16 10 13 17 22 86 81 103 189 379 452 140 8 1 467 1 457 1 457 1 457 1 459 1 086 1 048 71.6 1 003 7 8 4 8 10 34 34 33 67 113 258 358 358 379 973 772 775 775 775 775 775 775 775	2 016 170 137 144 135 126 279 268 214 204 117 24 72 1 535 1 486 1 410 468 419 35.4 1 076 81 55 76 66 68 139 145 109 127 127 121 70 198 281 283 284 383 285 286 385 385 385 385 385 385 385 385 385 385	2 640 139 161 194 177 163 383 334 274 324 301 142 48 64 2 115 2 042 1 929 675 607 37.7 1 426 64 189 189 189 180 110 178 95 30 30 1 157 1 120 1 057 406 39.6 39.6 1 214 35.6	1 868 187 170 118 136 159 287 235 181 173 136 71 15 64 1 361 1 322 1 223 299 266 30.6 1 022 108 58 70 82 163 122 104 102 84 41 100 35 762 739 687 179 161 31.8 8446 28.8	2 279 149 126 159 149 152 331 300 211 249 272 144 37 54 1 824 1 758 1 663 587 532 37.5 1 250 66 62 85 69 78 181 151 121 143 162 105 27 24 1 029 99 955 3333 300 40.8 1 029 34.3	2 411 153 132 139 158 160 354 354 278 180 32 248 278 180 32 180 32 1 800 626 568 37.8 1 260 72 56 58 71 83 175 182 116 148 163 115 28 1 064 1 031 986 380 344 41.1 151 34.8	3 465 171 162 159 232 237 491 439 347 363 479 309 76 69 2 930 2 855 2 688 1 074 986 41.4 1 940 69 75 132 2 255 226 185 314 2 125 315 316 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Hauseholder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household	4 215 4 215 1 781 1 257 524 483 1 059 1 179 120 76 6	5 374 5 219 2 092 1 564 528 491 1 373 1 527 151 76 155	4 355 4 290 1 835 1 282 553 531 1 096 1 159 1 50 65 	1 508 1 388 1 117 185 932 916 136 86 28 21 102 18	2 016 2 016 865 4977 368 336 299 638 131 83	2 640 2 614 1 115 704 411 383 462 819 133 85 14 12	1 868 1 868 753 526 227 207 303 690 78 44 	2 279 2 279 976 625 351 318 463 687 85 68	2 411 2 404 1 054 679 375 345 509 700 77 64 - 7	3 465 3 273 1 493 879 614 4 568 709 858 1 38 75 106 86
Persons per fomily In householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Nontelatives Other persons in group quorters	2.88 928 928 616 267	2.95 1 175 1 021 683 283 276 268 63 7	2.88 1 098 1 036 730 345 340 235 64 7 62	2.35 971 899 779 665 657 87 24 9	3.15 345 345 253 150 148 65 22 5	3.01 491 477 337 161 160 100 35 5 13	3.04 222 222 156 72 71 46 17 3 -	2.98 453 453 323 166 162 96 29 5	2 89 490 489 349 169 165 104 32 4 -	2 94 864 1 788 552 312 307 159 72 5 65
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Familles With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-coople families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 257 441 760 1 059 360 633 156 72	1 564 611 1 088 1 373 557 1 012 133 46 63	1 282 406 687 1 096 355 614 132 42 63	185 25 49 136 16 30 41 9	497 209 454 299 107 243 172 93 194	704 293 532 462 182 334 187 91 168	526 278 507 303 126 243 201 139 243	625 267 491 463 183 342 130 68 120	679 291 497 509 214 372 139 65	879 319 554 709 267 474 133 42 63
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	78 1 887 327 1 080 35 312	2 017 413 1 422 27 77 78 2 418 429 1 421 28 450 90	1 763 463 1 131 21 86 62 2 011 391 1 122 23 395 80	485 146 153 16 85 85 984 202 152 22 513 95	701 258 309 30 36 68 864 258 316 49 160 81	969 313 483 30 52 91 1 177 302 477 221 130	615 209 313 16 20 57 778 223 315 55 103 82	808 244 472 16 27 49 1 037 245 472 24 187 109	913 261 520 27 34 71 1 074 242 518 30 192 92	1 253 369 747 26 50 61 1 720 454 755 32 369 110

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				J	ohnstown city Co	mbna County—Con.				
Area	Tract 8	Tract 9	Troct 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt)	Troct 13 (pt)	Troct 14	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt 1	Troct 105 (pt.)
AND AREA										
quare kilometers	6 2	9 3	2 6 1 0	6 2	11	1.3	.6 2	_	_	
AGE										
All persons	1 248	844 39	1 353	531	3 899	2 953	1 073 75	-	-	31
to 9 years	72 53	45	100 124	13	205 193	222 193	77	-	-	3
0 to 14 years	73 75	61	121 113	27 19	215 229	208 192	92 82	_	_	1
0 to 24 years	63 170	33 117	88 182	23 57	217 559	193 406	73 128	_	_	
5 to 44 years	143 102	112 75	156 110	79 48	475 348	335 278	135 100	_	_	8
5 to 64 years	177 189	109 141	129 14 9	85 98	453 620	345 373	129 118		_	
5 to 84 years	105	34	71 10	55	314 71	182 26	57 7	-	_	2
and 4 years	25	15	43	3	89	96	32	_	_	2
6 years and over	1 044 1 012	688 657	989 937	468 462	3 245 3 148	2 301 2 222	823 7 79	_	_	25 25
years and over	965 421	621 250	878 305	449 221	3 011 1 265	2 107 764	732 258	-	-	24
2 years and over	386	218	268	203	1 172	693	228	_	-	37.8
Formula	42.5 680	39.1 461	32.0 724	51.6 271	42.1 2 134	36.5 1 638	35.6 567	_	_	15
no 9 years	35 27	20 18	47 53	4 3	102 101	114 85	37 33		_	2
) to 14 years	38	31	56	11	105	96	35	-	-	
5 to 19 years	38 30	31 18	56 55 55	10 11	114 109	91 114	38 30	-	_	
to 34 yearsto 44 years	83 69	69 53	98 86	30 37	292 232	227 188	72 81	_	_	;
to 54 yearsto 64 years	64 99	44 61	59 80	24 44	187 269	168 201	61 74	_		
to 74 years	110	89 21	86 41	54 35	373 197	227 108	63 38	_	_	
years and over	17	6	8	8	53	19	5	-	_	
years and over	12 578	8 387	20 562	2 251	46 1 802	45 1 333	15 460	_	_	1
years and over	557	371	534	247	1 757	1 298	440 418	-	-	11
years and over	534 258	355 154	505 181	240 123	1 687 783	1 234 457	149	_	-	
years and over	237 48.8	130 42.6	160 34.8	115 56.8	732 45.5	418 39.4	131 39.6	_	_	36.5
Male	568 38.0	383 36.6	629 29.2	260 45.0	1 765 38.1	1 315 33.7	506 29.8	Ξ	-	16 39.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	1 248	844	1 353	621	3 899	2 953	1 073			31
households	1 248	844	1 344	531 530	3 897	2 953	1 073	-	-	31 12
Householder Family householder	546 343	356 233	533 375	280 152	1 714 1 108	1 272 878	443 311	_	-	3
Nonfamily householder Living alone	203 189	123 116	158 156	128 120	606 565	3 9 4 3 7 0	132 123	_	_	3
Spouse	219 359	166 262	187 501	102 110	824 1 101	517 983	198 373	_	_	10
Other relatives	90 34	42 18	103 20	25 13	174 84	119 62	31 28	_	_	:
Institutionalized persons Their persons in group quarters	-	-	9	- 1	- 2	-	-	-	_	
ersons per household	2.29	2.37	2.52	1.89	2.27	2.32	2.42	_		2.58
Persons 65 years and over	2.95 320	3.02 184	3.11 230	2.56 162	2.89 1 005	2.84 581	2.94 182	_	_	3.11
households	320 218	184 140	230 172	162 121	1 005 712	581 409	182 124	_	_	4
Nonfamily householder Living alone	103 99	73 72	82 82	62	342 330	181 179	47 46	_	_	
200036	63 34	29 13	42 15	28	210 71	128 40	46 10	_	_	
Other relatives	5	2	1	4	12	4	2	-	-	
institutionalized persons	_	_	_	=	_	-	=	-	=	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Femilies Vith own children under 18 years	343 118	233 94	375 184	1 52 42	1 108 410	878 386	311 144	-	-	
Number of own children under 18 years	208 219	168 166	361 187	65 102	707 824	683 517	272 198	_	-	4
fifth own children under 18 years	69 126	69 127	71 151	27 39	313 551	1 7 3 315	76 145	-	-	
Female householder, no leusband present	89 41	55 23	165 106	38	221 86	304 193	97 63	-	_	
Number of own children under 18 years	72	39	200	24	137	340	117	-	-	
Males 15 years and over	470	307	440	220	1 460	987	367	-	-	14
ow married	165 234	91 168	164 199	76 108	437 839	325 533	128 200	_	_	i
eparated	12 20	4 16	22 23	3 14	24 60	21 57	6 8	-	_	
rvorced	39	28	32	19	100	51	25	-	-	,
Formales 15 years and over	580 154	392 104	568 170	253 57	1 826 419	1 343 325	462 107	-	_	1
low married, except separated	235 20	169	208 39	103	848	535 72	203 31	-	_	
separated										

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

nsus Tract or Block Numbering	Jahnstown city County—	, Cambria Can.				Remainder of Car	mbria County			
rea	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract
ID AREA										
are kilameters	_	_	_	_	_		51.0 19. 7	2.2 .8	29.4 11.4	
All persons	_	15	_	-	-	-	4 870	2 035	2 752	1
er 5 years	Ξ.	1		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	266 263	90 102	152 172	
o 14 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	328 364	118 147	178 183	
o 19 yearso 24 years	Ξ	2	_		Ξ	Ξ.	267	116	169	
a 34 years	_	1 3	_		_	Ξ.	659 693	267 263	377 390	
a 54 years	-	2	-	_			548 574	149 298	328 365	
74 years	Ξ.	1	=	-	-	-	601	315 144	301 120	
a 84 years	Ξ	2	_		_	Ξ	258 49	26	17	
d 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	_	129	29	56	,
ears and overears and over		13 i 13 i	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	3 930 3 77 4	1 694 1 621	2 208 2 145	1
ears and aver	-	12	-	-	-	-	3 595 1 210	1 549 667	2 034 618	1
ears and aver		3	_			-	1 087	596	547	
an	-	40.8	-				38.8	41.3	38.3 1 408	
Femaler 5 years		7	-		_	Ξ	2 487 118	1 077 38	76	
9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	124 161	50 63	84 81	
14 years	Ξ	_	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	200	74	93	
2 24 years	-	1	-			I	112 322	58 139	81 199	
0 44 years	-	i	-	-	-	-	350 268	132 75	190 161	
54 years	Ξ	2	Ξ	_	Ξ.	I I	300	172	196	
74 years	-	- 1	-				347 152	171 83	158 76	
ears and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	22	13	
d 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 2 030	9 909	28 1 142	
ears and over		7			_	Ξ.	1 953	877	1 116	
ears and overears and over		6	-			I	1 862 688	840 376	1 059 346	
ears and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	621 40.5	336 43.4	307 39.0	
Male		52.5 8	-	_	_		2 383	958 38.9	1 344 37.4	
ISEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	_	38.0	_				37.1	•		
All persons	-	15	-	-	-	-	4 870	2 035 2 035	2 752 2 752	1
puseholds	_	15	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.,	4 870 1 816	863	1 020	
Family hauseholder	-	5 2	-	7			1 412 404	583 280	795 225	
Nanfamily hauseholder Living alone	Ξ.	2	_	Ξ	=	-	376	268	207 684	
oause	Ξ	5 3	_		Ξ	1	1 208 1 555	422 598	895	
ther relatives	-		-	-	-	-	222	120 32	115 38	
onrelatives		1			-	_				
tutianalized persons	_	-	_		_	-	69 -	-	-	
r persons in group quorters	=	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	=	=	Ξ	Ξ		-	Ξ	
ons per household	=	2.14	- -	-	_	Ξ.	2.68	2.36	2.70 3.13	
ons per householdons per family		2.14 2.60 3	-	=	= = =		2.68 3.11 908	2.36 2.96 485	3.13 438	
ons per householdons per familyons per familyoutside familyons per familyoutside familyoutside familyoutside familyoutside familyoutside familyoutside familyoutside familyoutside familyoutside family	-	2.60 3 3	- - - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	-		2.68 3.11 908 908	2.36 2.96 485 485	3.13 438 438	
r persons in group quorters ons per household ns per family Persons 65 years and over ouseholder Nonfamily householder	-	2.60 3	-	-			2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166	3.13 438 438 305 126	
ons per household ons per family Persons 65 years and over Duseholds Nanfamily householder Living alane	-	2.60 3 3	-		-	-	2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90	
r persons in group quorters ons per household ons per family Persons 65 years and over ouseholds Ouseholder Living alone ouse ther relatives	-	2.60 3 3 2	- - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40	
r persons in group quorters ons per household ons per family Persons 65 years and over ouseholds ouseholder Living alane ouse house her relatives onrelatives	-	2.60 3 3 2		-	-	-	2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90	
r persons in group quorters ons per household ons per family Persons 65 years and over ouseholder Nonfamily householder Living alane ouse ther relatives ounrelatives unfondized persons	-	2.60 3 3 2			-	-	2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40	
ons per household on sper household on sper family Persons 65 years and over ouseholder Uving alone Uving alone on one of the result of the re		2.60 3 3 2 - 1 - -	-		-	-	2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 3	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 -	
ons per household		2.60 3 3 2 - 1 - - - - - - -	-			-	2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 3 -	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 	
ons per household		2.60 3 3 2 - 1 - - - - 5 2 2	-				2.68 3.11 908 908 618 225 232 55 3 	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 	
r persons in group quorters ons per household	-	2.60 33 2 - 1 - - - - - 5 2 2 5 2					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 3 1 1 412 556 999 1 208	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 	
ons per household		2.60 3 3 2 - - 1 - - - - 5 2 2 2 5					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 55 3 	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 	
ons per household		2.60 33 2 - 1 - - - - - 5 2 2 5 2					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 3 1 412 556 999 1 208 496	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 	
ons per household		2.60 3 3 2 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 3 1 1 412 556 999 1 208 496 899 147 48 85	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 795 309 552 684 280 503 88 25 44	
ons per household		2.60 3 3 2 - - 1 - - - - 5 2 2 5 2 2					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 55 55 979 1 208 899 147 48 85	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 - 583 209 370 472 2152 270 112 49 90	3.13 438 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 - - - 795 309 552 684 280 503 86 25 44	
ons per household		2.60 3 3 2 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2.68 3.11 908 618 263 2256 2322 555 3 1 1 412 5566 999 1 208 446 889 1 47 48 85	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 - 795 309 552 684 280 503 88 25 44	
er persons in group quorters ons per household ons per family Persons 65 years and over ouseholder Nanfamily householder Living alane pouse Ther relatives ourselatives tuthonolized persons er persons in group quarters WILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families h own children under 18 years Lumber of own children under 18 years Marriad-couple families h own children under 18 years Lumber of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Lumber of own children under 18 years		2.60 3 3 2 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 3 1 1 412 556 999 1 208 496 899 147 48 85	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3.13 438 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 795 309 552 684 280 503 88 25 44	
ons per household		2.60 3 3 2 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 2256 2322 555 3 1 412 5566 979 1 208 447 48 85	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 - - - 583 209 370 422 152 270 112 49 90	3.13 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 795 309 552 684 280 503 88 25 44	
ar persons in group quorters ons per household ons per family Persons 65 years and over ouseholder Nanfamily householder Living alone pouse ther relatives ourselatives tutionalized persons er persons in group quarters WILLY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families n own children under 18 years umber of own children under 18 years Marriad-couple families h own children under 18 years Lumber of own children under 18 years yeard-couple families h own children under 18 years Lumber of own children under 18 years LIRITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over er married oved Females 15 years and over		2.60 33 22 					2.68 3.11 908 908 618 263 256 232 55 3 1 1 412 556 999 1 208 496 899 147 48 85	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 583 209 370 422 270 112 112 149 90 799 243 437 17 65 37 926	3.13 438 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 795 309 552 684 280 503 88 25 44 1 083 298 701 5 37 42 1 167 231	
ouseholds louseholder Nanfamily householder Living alone pouse Ther relatives inturionalized persons er persons in group quarters MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families h own children under 18 years Lumber of own children under 18 years Humber of own children under 18 years Lumber of own children under 18 years		2.60 3 3 2 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2.68 3.11 908 908 908 618 225 232 55 3 	2.36 2.96 485 485 345 166 165 97 39 4 583 209 370 422 152 270 112 49 90 90 799 243 437 17 65 37	3.13 438 438 438 305 126 123 90 40 3 795 309 552 684 280 503 88 25 44 1 083 298 701 5 37 42 1 167	

Toble 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	emainder of Combi	na County—Con.				
Area	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.1	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
AND AREA										
quare tillometers	9 2 3 6	28	23 5 9 1	29 2 11 3	16	9	30 6 11 8	2.7 1.1	6.2 2.4	35 C 13.5
AGE	30		, ,	11.5	_0	•	110	11	2.4	
All persons	4 184	2 757	3 230	9 765	1 158	2 020	5 374	2 415	5 789	4 340
to 9 years	213 227	143 165	168 229	390 481	64 76	105 113	299 306	134 146	335 383	147
) to 14 years	228 243	157 133	245 210	452	76	145	334 313	152	380 352	236
to 24 years	242	127	121	1 124 1 123	65 75	142 114	225	150 104	220	220
to 44 years	543 575	339 406	424 587	1 069 1 185	171 149	284 316	682 871	303 424	633 961	46
to 54 years	419 570	279 342	353 427	895 1 096	131 145	174 227	577 592	259 287	653 691	47 65
to 84 years	598 261	412 209	340 102	1 087 606	140 57	258 114	654 362	268 152	753 345	65 38
years and over	65	45	24	257	9	28	159	36	83	6
years and over	78 3 472	64 2 270	72 2 542	151 8 348	27 928	39 1 624	115 4 369	55 1 956	135 4 614	6- 3 70
years and over	3 376 3 234	2 215 2 141	2 452 2 350	8 124 6 897	905 854	1 564 1 490	4 233 4 073	1 889 1 808	4 448 4 291	3 60 3 46
years and over	1 237	858	697	2 549	278	513	1 512	614	1 563	1 477
years and over	1 101 41.8	779 42.7	608 38.4	2 312 37.0	249 38.6	475 37.8	1 373 40.9	542 40.1	1 417 40.9	46.
ler 5 years	2 214 118	1 443 73	1 645 91	5 237 203	611 33	1 072 37	2 877 140	1 280 74	3 036 160	2 28- 7
years	114	80	108	230	41	50	156	74	177	10
o 14 years	106 98	74 67	124 93	215 595	37 32	72 70	163 172	77 67	196 149	10 10
to 34 years	124 282	66 174	53 213	540 554	37 85	59 155	119 344	46 162	109 342	10 23
to 54 years	308 227	205 149	299 178	614 465	75 74	165 89	446 288	216 133	513 337	29 25
no 64 years	298 349	186	238 172	609	77	127	325	150 164	384 399	34 37
to 84 years	142	220 119	58	603 407	81 34	148 80	375 225	92	209	23
years and over	48 45	30 33	18 39	202 70	5 15	20 11	124 46	25 32	61 68	4
rears and over	1 859	1 204	1 305	4 545	491	899	2 384	1 044	2 475	1 97
ears and over	1 825 1 757	1 176 1 136	1 263 1 216	4 426 3 771	481 455	864 828	2 305 2 218	1 015 973	2 402 2 333	1 94 1 87
years and over	699 631	475 434	380 329	1 546 1 413	158 139	314 296	906 828	367 331	891 809	85° 76
dian Male	43.5 1 970	44.0 1 314	39.1 1 585	39.6 4 528	40.7 547	39.8 948	42.6 2 497	40.9 1 135	42.5 2 753	48.7 2 056
kdian age	39.6	41.4	37.5	34.3	36.4	35.6	39.2	39.1	39.7	42.4
DUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	4 184	2 757	3 230	9 765	1 158	2 020	5 374	2 415	5 789	4 340
households	4 184	2 687	3 230	8 086	1 158	2 020	5 219	2 415	5 789	4 275
lausehalder	1 769 1 248	1 099 826	1 222 978	3 451 2 412	440 328	827 593	2 092 1 564	1 021 704	2 319 1 752	1 828
Nonfamily householder Living alone	521 480	273 254	244 222	1 039 978	112 100	234 214	528 491	317 300	567 528	551 529
pouse	1 055 1 169	724 745	874 986	2 095 2 197	276 367	490 605	1 373 1 527	614 713	1 533 1 691	1 091
Other relatives	115 76	86 33	100	230 113	57 18	55 43	151	43 24	181 65	150
intuitionalized persons	-	-	-	270	-	-	155	-	-	50 65
er persons in group quarters		70	-	1 409	-	_	_			
sons per family	2.37 2.87	2.44 2.88	2.64 3.00	2.34 2.87	2.63 3.13	2.44 2.94	2.49 2.95	2.37 2.95	2.50 2.94	2.34 2.88
Persons 65 years and ever buseholds	924 924	666 615	466 466	1 950 1 680	206 206	400 400	1 175 1 021	456 456	1 181 1 181	1 095 1 033
Nonfamily householder	612 265	408 149	298 96	1 168 537	143	275 120	683 283	318 151	780 302	721 34
Living alone	258	148	91	533	67 65	119	276	148	292	340
pause	255 51	173 32	125 41	429 78	44 17	105 19	268 63	116 22	306 86	6
ionrelatives	6 -	2	2	5 268	2	1 -	7 154	_	9	6
er persons in group quarters	-	51	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families	1 248	826	978	2 412	328	593	1 564	704	1 752	1 27
h own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	439 758	280 508	398 731	875 1 549	125 238	244 433	611 1 088	301 517	704 1 291	40- 68:
h own children under 18 years	1 055 358	7 24 247	874 362	2 095 740	276 111	490 198	1 373 557	614 259	1 533 626	1 09 1 353
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	631 153	460 77	674 78	1 341	218	360 83	1 012 133	454 68	1 164 173	612 132
h own children under 18 years	72 112	26 35	26 40	253 111 175	38 14 20	40 66	46 63	27 44	68 115	42 63
ARITAL STATUS										
Meles 15 years and ever	1 640 384	1 076 210	1 266 277	3 853 1 328	442 122	7 44 169	2 017 413	928 214	2 188 471	1 757 463
v married, except separated	1 071	750	892	2 181	283	499	1 422	624	1 563	1 126
grated	33 74	17 50	17 29	51 130	3 15	11 27	27 77	13 34	20 73	86
Females 15 years and over	78 1 876	1 214	51	163 4 589	19 500	38 913	78 2 418	43 1 055	61 2 503	2 004
ver marned	326	1 216 201	1 322 195	1 333	100	184	429	194	423	390
w married, except separated	1 074 35	748 17	889 20	2 172 73	284 7	495 18	1 421 28	624 15	1 561 23	1 117
dowed	309	199	158	781	84	150	450	164	362	394

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Cambria County—Con.									
Area	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
LAND AREA Square kilometers	125.1 48.3	4.7 1.8	81.8 31.6	153.4 59.2	7.7 3.0	199.2 76.9	147.9 57.1	100.4 38.8	79.7 30.8	94.8 36.6
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	5 213 305 351 443 402 280 731 907 520 573 487 181 33	3 192 145 218 254 255 171 384 426 324 357 413 206 39	2 786 156 209 229 232 158 355 429 294 306 255 135 28	4 559 285 382 442 348 228 623 718 414 406 446 223	4 598 308 313 363 325 256 621 625 372 425 596 324 70	6 955 403 554 567 582 359 1 004 998 606 668 426 122	2 239 140 156 171 182 133 318 325 252 226 195 109 32	4 255 304 316 301 323 253 612 602 432 414 427 240 31	3 313 134 194 191 479 531 514 464 296 244 168 81	4 719 322 369 436 381 278 697 709 417 427 459 184
3 ond 4 years 16 years ond over 18 years and over 21 years ond over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years	123 4 014 3 854 3 656 996 887 35.9 2 637 151 168 206	65 2 516 2 413 2 279 865 782 38.9 1 694 68 108	68 2 143 2 046 1 925 575 517 36.0 1 431 78 102	128 3 374 3 221 3 054 948 869 34.6 2 288 154 172 226	124 3 537 3 407 3 239 1 232 1 150 36.7 2 459 154 148 183	192 5 291 5 066 4 784 1 591 1 457 35.1 3 607 183 272 284	49 1 726 1 652 1 564 442 406 35.7 1 142 74 68 82	126 3 266 3 134 2 965 925 841 35.4 2 184 150 149 144	67 2 755 2 672 2 134 387 333 27.8 1 416 77 90 100	138 3 513 3 352 3 162 915 830 33.5 2 352 147 178 208
15 to 19 years	193 136 386 441 256 316 256 106 22 56	136 85 198 214 181 185 242 124 29 29	119 84 176 195 161 159 140 84 21 34	163 109 314 337 192 222 236 136 27 68 1 707	156 148 333 305 189 254 338 199 52 57	294 177 515 482 305 370 374 264 87 86 2 797	95 64 157 163 122 121 106 65 25 24 895	166 127 281 297 219 231 252 145 23 60 1 710	256 237 180 133 97 107 87 42 10	154 321 342 220 225 257 98 30 52 1 793
18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	1 984 1 891 548 488 36.9 2 576 35.3	1 312 1 239 507 461 41.0 1 498 36.7	1 064 1 004 324 297 36.8 1 355 35.3	1 628 1 552 521 484 35.2 2 271 34.1	1 874 1 790 727 685 38.3 2 139 35.2	2 673 2 538 943 859 36.6 3 348 33.9	857 808 255 236 36.7 1 097 34.5	1 647 1 548 541 503 37.0 2 071 33.7	1 083 811 194 173 22.4 1 897 30.7	1 714 1 623 512 461 34 9 2 367 32.2
All persons In households Hauseholder Fornily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	5 213 5 213 1 890 1 522 368 345 1 321 1 796 126 80	3 192 3 192 1 216 906 310 292 716 1 067 157 36	2 786 2 786 990 769 221 203 652 992 115 37	4 559 4 549 1 570 1 240 330 315 1 064 1 730 137 48 9	4 598 4 577 1 803 1 305 498 470 1 018 1 559 131 66 17	6 955 6 818 2 482 1 864 618 592 1 540 2 504 206 86 114 23	2 239 2 207 832 628 204 185 524 721 90 40 18	4 255 4 255 1 572 1 165 407 381 951 1 490 155 87	3 313 2 157 721 537 184 152 462 854 54 66 525 631	4 719 4 719 1 617 1 291 326 304 1 071 1 807 156 68
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	188 185 174 44 5	2.63 3.14 658 658 457 204 200 139 56 6	2.81 3.29 418 418 296 124 122 92 26 4	2.90 3.36 713 705 480 195 190 168 53 4 8	2.54 3.08 990 972 696 323 319 216 54 6	2.75 3.28 1 214 1 104 795 391 386 224 72 13 108 2	2.65 3.13 336 325 231 107 104 66 23 5	2.71 3.23 698 698 484 215 212 165 47 2	2.99 3.55 266 229 155 66 62 53 19 2	2.92 3.35 683 683 477 185 182 161 43 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	78	906 387 721 716 312 591 145 64	769 353 683 652 320 626 87 27 48	1 240 612 1 280 1 064 553 1 177 116 43 80	1 305 602 1 144 1 018 466 921 230 124 208	1 864 897 1 801 1 540 751 1 558 260 126 206	628 279 523 524 241 465 71 25	1 165 525 1 039 951 450 921 153 53	537 282 616 462 246 536 54 29 72	1 291 626 1 299 1 071 552 1 168 157 51
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never marned Now marned Separated Widawed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married Now marned Separated Widawed Divorced Now marned Separated Order Now divorced Divorced Divorced Divorced	488 1 355 31 53 75 2 112 376 1 357 31	1 181 325 736 22 52 46 1 394 301 737 22 260 74	1 053 294 671 10 25 53 1 139 219 667 14 187	1 714 472 1 091 26 55 70 1 736 332 1 084 21 254 45	1 640 433 1 039 21 78 69 1 974 402 1 050 40 357 125	2 563 738 1 590 36 89 110 2 868 599 1 592 39 505 133	854 210 540 11 36 57 918 177 543 9 148 41	1 593 471 969 20 46 87 1 741 390 976 25 288 62	1 645 716 599 206 23 101 1 149 552 473 14 83 27	1 773 535 1 093 28 52 65 1 819 366 1 090 30 255 78

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remainder (of Cambria County—Con.			
Area	Tract 125	Proct 126	Tract 127	Troct 128	1roct 129	Tract 130	Tract 131
LAND AREA Square kilometers	127 7 49.3	4 3 1 7	65 6 25.3	32 6 12 6	69.1 26.7	1.7 .7	75.4 29.1
AGE							9.076
Under 5 years	6 357 373 42 7	3 872 230 229	2 745 158 204	5 829 291 340	4 324 264 298	3 105 162 189	3 075 247 253
0 to 14 years	425 428	246 234	214 253	385 412	345 326	235 221	253 234 255 169
20 to 24 years	274 1 006	259 626	157 372	482 1 129	265 575	172 403	169 467
35 to 44 years	1 080 562	575 334	404 279	972 488	654 462	394 308	467 437 278
55 to 64 years	497 607 439	408 412 236	265 255 152	500 493 249	459 463 174	359 393 217	302 257 149
35 years and over	239	83	32	88	39	52	27
6 years and over	163 5 032	92 3 131	70 2 116 2 013	127 4 741	116 3 343	61 2 467 2 374	95 2 278 2 173
8 years and over	4 846 4 636	3 030 2 867	2 013 1 873	4 595 4 301	3 198 3 030 919	2 268 864	2 056 599
12 years and over	1 559 1 438 36.6	961 878 36.7	579 535 35.4	1 135 1 023 33.7	825 36.4	790 38.8	534 33.1
Female	3 283	1 959	1 386	2 703	2 175	1 679	1 558
inder 5 years	184 189	118 113	80 98	142 155	131 151	79 95 1 22	128 130 102
0 to 24 years	202 208 133	120 103 85	102 113 69	194 227 208	166 148 131	119 76	121
55 to 34 years	463 522	293 271	180	367 384	287 315	219 209	233 211
15 to 54 years	285 268	169 231	208 125 146	225 281	232	159 200	137 160
35 to 84 years	344 285	228 163	150 93	280 174	233 255 99	225 133	137 89
3 and 4 years	200 81	65 48	22 33	66 61	27 62	43 30	21 52
6 years and over	2 664 2 572	1 594 1 543	1 081 1 039	2 176 2 104	1 693 1 627	1 353 1 305	1 167 1 121
21 years and over	2 471 982	1 483 593	979 343	1 934 699	1 545 487	i 255 512	1 061 340
52 years and over	913 38.8	544 39.8	314 37.4	634 36.4	443 37.6	470 40.9	305 33.9
Median age	3 074 34.8	1 913 34.0	1 359 33.4	3 126 32.2	2 149 35.4	1 426 37.2	1 517 32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	6 357	3 872	2 745	5 829	4 324	3 105	3 075
in households Householder	5 343 1 928	3 612 1 561	2 729 941	4 720 1 850	4 300 1 543	3 091 1 259	3 075 1 072
Family householder Nonfamily householder	1 465 463	968 593	723 218	1 282 568	1 182 361	859 400	845 227
Living alone	427 1 256	547 818	201 580	521 1 017	341 1 001	373 652	211 694
Other relatives	1 924 149	1 074 72	1 053 107	1 602 164	1 520 183	1 012 116	1 161 101
Nonrelativesnstruvionalized persons	86 1 014	87 243	48 16	87 922	53	52 14	47
Other persons in group quarters	2.77	17 2.31	2.90	187 2.55	24 2.79	2.46	2.87
Persons per family	3.27 1 285	3.03 731	3.41 43 9	3.17 830	3.29 676	3.07 662	3.31 433
n households	796 553	719 532	4 2 6 295	728 530	673 474	649 466	433 314
Nonfamily householder Living alone	248 243	297 294	126 122	265 258	218 215	243 240	134 131 87 27
Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives	196 44 3	157 19 11	88 35	149 39 10	139 55 5	135 43 5	27 5
Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	489	12	8 13 -	75 27	3	13 -	=
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
With own children under 18 years	1 465 736	968 411	723 335	1 282 627	1 182 542	859 367	845 426
Number of own children under 18 years	1 431 1 256	792 818	686 580	1 152 1 017	1 052 1 001 486	689 452 278	857 694 340
Number of own children under 18 years	640 1 283 158	342 687 114	290 602 101	497 948 220	952 133	532 167	360 748 107
With own children under 18 years	79 123	56 88	34 65	115 183	44 84	82 139	48 82
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	2 424	1 559	1 063	2 601	1 690	1 136	1 143
vever marned	893 1 307	489 884	359 602	915 1 209	513 1 030	359 665	336 711
ieparoted	32 84	47 44	25 33	231 65	18 67	12 52	20 36
Proceed	108 2 708	95	1 106	181	62 1 727	48 1 383	40 1 198
Never married.	665 1 321	1 608 325 831	266 597	603 1 045	347 1 033	298 662	257 709
Separated	44 558	45 296	14 181	62 363	24 267	41 285	19 171
Dworced	120	111	48	139	56	97	42

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	Remainder af Cambria	County—Can.			So	merset County			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Troct 206
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquore miles	50.5 19.5	120.8 46.6	53.3 20.6	54.5 21.0	177.4 68.5	5.5 2.1	175.8 67.9	93.2 36.0	174.2 67.3
AGE Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years ond over	4 569 335 350 372 385 267 638 603 437 481 405 228 68	6 859 428 514 504 557 418 1 013 1 076 723 681 615 269	2 488 163 187 194 161 103 369 425 251 286 222 110	5 526 295 353 431 379 298 746 840 583 672 554 297 78	5 075 297 373 380 332 249 691 784 512 496 533 298 130	4 860 273 289 308 283 278 612 626 432 574 711 387 87	4 437 218 251 326 328 265 558 647 439 507 613 243	3 378 217 211 236 220 220 510 478 391 359 314 178	6 267 389 454 474 427 344 903 895 639 627 687 338 90
3 and 4 years 16 years ond over 18 years ond over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and aver Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years.	147 3 427 3 263 3 079 942 844 34.1 2 365 159 181	178 5 289 5 087 4 764 1 296 1 161 35.0 3 522 207 241	75 1 899 1 837 1 765 515 451 36.3 1 257 78	114 4 362 4 188 4 010 1 286 1 149 37.7 2 872 139 170	133 3 960 3 829 3 640 1 225 1 120 37.5 2 629 150 190	123 3 948 3 829 3 644 1 525 1 395 41.0 2 646 133 151 151	97 3 572 3 430 3 250 1 176 1 086 39.4 2 253 107 140	79 2 658 2 575 2 452 727 655 36.4 1 731 110 90 113	171 4 855 4 668 4 439 1 464 1 327 36.4 3 266 189 225 225
10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 3 and 4 years	180 187 141 316 297 224 253 240 138 49	257 272 209 525 539 364 357 338 170 43	94 80 43 192 203 129 152 124 57 13	208 193 153 383 422 291 371 305 182 55	181 151 126 360 377 248 263 295 185 103	132 134 319 310 237 340 417 257 65	137 121 294 300 223 273 344 141 29 41 1 840	115 114 249 230 209 184 181 103 33 36 1 391	221 169 475 429 323 358 376 219 57 89 2 585
16 years and aver	1 723 1 625 550 499	2 756 2 661 2 502 739 660 35.9 3 337 34.1	966 939 905 281 242 36.9 1 231 35.7	2 313 2 227 2 130 738 653 39.0 2 654 36.5	2 071 2 018 1 928 719 663 38.8 2 446 36.2	2 195 2 139 2 054 941 870 44.5 2 214 37.1	1 780 1 780 1 694 671 614 40.8 2 184 37.9	1 342 1 280 415 373 37.6 1 647 35.0	2 495 2 363 848 772 37 6 3 001 35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family hauseholder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	4 569 1 636 1 233 403 381 1 020 1 701 150 62	6 859 6 834 2 495 1 975 520 483 1 676 2 343 224 96 25	2 488 2 488 929 724 205 187 633 825 72 29	5 526 5 526 2 099 1 642 457 426 1 412 1 785 154 76	5 075 4 888 1 803 1 405 398 362 1 234 1 622 155 74 187	4 860 4 858 2 077 1 388 689 650 1 028 1 449 214 90 	4 437 4 437 1 740 1 285 455 432 1 103 1 385 139 70	3 378 3 378 1 251 975 276 248 837 1 115 105 70	6 267 6 209 2 391 1 801 590 551 1 454 2 052 216 96 58
Persons per household Persons per fomity Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.79 3.33 701 701 489 251 246 134 71	2.74 3.15 945 924 627 274 272 226 66 55 21	2.68 3.11 349 349 221 92 91 93 15	2.63 3.04 929 929 628 257 253 233 63 5	2.71 3.14 961 781 529 223 214 208 37 7	2.34 2.94 1 185 1 185 855 429 421 231 88 11	2.55 3.04 878 878 878 623 271 266 221 45 9	2.70 3.11 536 536 536 359 147 144 128 38 11	2.60 3.07 1 115 1 068 738 316 312 248 79 3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years	607 1 247 1 020 517 1 093 157 69	1 975 932 1 671 1 676 792 1 438 214 104	724 319 610 633 284 551 72 30 49	1 642 690 1 274 1 412 596 1 132 176 71 106	1 405 614 1 174 1 234 550 1 069 122 51 88	1 388 531 964 1 028 389 724 282 120 211	1 285 516 940 1 103 451 835 128 49 82	975 405 767 837 363 691 102 33 58	1 801 824 1 509 1 454 654 1 233 260 132 216
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married, Now married, except separated Separated Oivorced Females 15 years and over Never married, Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Divorced	470 1 033 17 68 79 1 845 377 1 036 20 20 317	2 596 675 1 718 33 66 104 2 817 552 1 712 49 373 131	951 217 640 18 23 53 993 161 644 15 124	2 092 472 1 449 18 59 94 2 355 413 1 446 28 355 113	1 917 463 1 283 21 70 80 2 108 337 1 283 18 374 96	1 779 508 1 059 32 83 97 2 211 437 1 064 51 497 162	1 780 502 1 124 20 60 74 1 862 315 1 127 25 311 84	1 296 323 849 20 33 71 1 418 272 856 17 198 75	2 323 577 1 492 39 81 134 2 627 474 1 493 38 443 179

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset County	y—Con.			
Area	Tract 207.98	Tract 208	Troct 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Troct 212	Tract 213	Troct 214
LAND AREA Square kilometers	173 2 66.9	79.3 30.6	86.3 33.3	4.2 1.6	2.9 1.1	168.9 65.2	462.1 178.4	164.7 63.6
All persens Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 66 years and over 67 years and over 68 years and over 69 years and over 69 years and over 60 years and over	3 117 228 240 222 221 150 519 558 329 276 253 98 23 102 2 377 2 282 2 171 500 462 34.5 1 538 108 122 112 100 70 260 273 149 152 114 45 57 11 45 1 170 1 133 1 083	3 750 267 241 240 236 255 591 530 385 394 315 200 96 95 2 961 2 867 2 730 808 726 35.7 1 973 131 118 126 116 132 294 262 199 212 184 184 199 217 184 184 185 186 186 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	4 921 341 329 347 367 292 862 714 543 523 390 185 28 130 3 818 3 673 3 484 861 747 34.3 2 452 170 158 185 153 136 438 333 282 275 205 107 10 61 1 905 1 841 1 759 450	4 076 303 289 294 247 204 622 5992 352 418 447 245 63 121 3 134 3 038 2 907 993 915 36.2 2 274 150 158 136 98 344 314 192 258 262 163 49 61 789 1 734 1 660 624	2 439 168 136 133 179 178 406 331 234 202 233 187 52 57 1 971 1 904 1 796 577 536 35.8 1 314 84 66 80 95 206 163 128 111 145 144 38 32 1 093 1 063 1 014 385	2 735 216 193 176 192 134 489 296 278 249 98 20 99 2 113 2 024 1 938 510 459 34.1 1 369 117 90 84 95 60 250 181 144 133 55 11 149 144 133 155 11 162 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	3 382 240 278 279 264 181 517 510 346 327 290 125 25 90 2 530 2 421 2 280 598 541 33.9 1 643 124 114 128 124 128 124 138 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	4 459 284 341 356 333 243 700 616 455 391 361 266 113 123 3 410 3 258 3 081 931 855 34.6 2 343 139 165 179 168 119 353 314 232 206 212 168 88 68 1 826 1 747 1 668 565 528
62 years and over	250 34.9 1 579 34.1	444 37.3 1 777 34.3	392 34.7 2 469 33.8	573 37.8 1 802 34.1	364 39.3 1 125 31.4	251 34.5 1 366 33.7	291 34.3 1 739 33.4	528 36.2 2 116 32.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persens In households Householder Fornity householder Living dione Spouse Onld Other relatives Nonrelatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3 117 3 117 1 131 898 233 205 805 1 028 84 69	3 750 3 619 1 415 1 067 348 309 931 1 098 90 85 118	4 921 4 605 1 684 1 329 355 306 1 174 1 531 103 113 302	4 076 4 043 1 722 1 155 567 523 908 1 220 95 98	2 439 2 358 1 180 592 588 539 402 635 49 92 81	2 735 2 735 1 016 806 210 188 722 889 63 45	3 382 3 382 1 161 945 216 190 855 1 208 92 66	4 459 4 310 1 572 1 224 348 309 1 042 1 442 126 128 148
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householde Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.76 3.13 374 374 252 105 101 91 24 7	2.56 2.99 611 494 337 149 146 123 32 2	2.73 3.11 603 521 349 142 139 144 25 3 73	2.35 2.92 755 755 757 267 261 178 32 8	2.00 2.83 472 471 380 278 272 62 23 6	2.69 3.08 367 367 238 80 78 106 22 1	2 91 3 28 440 440 287 117 110 122 22 9	2.74 3.13 740 604 418 197 190 142 36 8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Femilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	898 432 788 805 391 719 67 32 54	1 067 476 838 931 417 753 101 44 60	1 329 647 1 186 1 174 565 1 052 115 61 103	1 155 546 989 908 387 734 212 140 224	592 302 498 402 169 286 155 113 177	806 366 679 722 331 626 58 22 30	945 476 916 855 437 849 57 29 54	1 224 599 1 111 1 042 515 979 129 55
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never manned except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never manned, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Divorced	1 231 294 823 16 34 64 1 196 195 817 9 129	1 404 291 953 23 43 94 1 596 242 951 27 264	1 965 545 1 215 33 49 123 1 939 364 1 207 29 195 144	1 374 301 927 23 34 89 1 816 355 925 46 335 155	892 305 425 26 42 94 1 110 257 412 51 234 156	1 072 227 740 20 23 62 1 078 171 741 15 105 46	1 306 334 883 13 34 44 1 277 208 880 10 136 43	1 618 380 1 074 26 66 72 1 860 352 1 070 24 298 116

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

ensus Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset County	—Can.			
Area	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 8087	Tract 8088	Tract 80
ND AREA uare kilameters uore miles	118.6 45.8	2.2 .8	148.5 57.3	186.1 71.8	452.1 174.5	.5 .2	Ξ	
All persons	2 989 219	2 544 159	3 029 215	3 794 254	4 952 271 366	=	<u> </u>	
0 9 years	232 249 237 192	158 174 178 152	259 220 210 183	257 295 295 263	357 363 268	=	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
to 34 years	413 424 325 296	326 310 240 244	439 388 257 350	555 544 422 369	706 700 533 524		=	
to 74 years to 84 years years and aver	236 132 34	310 208 85	303 165 40	338 158 44	493 314 57	=	=	
nd 4 yearsyears and overyears and overyears and over	82 2 240 2 144 2 010	60 2 021 1 936 1 849	95 2 285 2 206 2 092	107 2 936 2 822 2 639	131 3 881 3 734 3 555	=======================================	=	
years and aver years and over ian	547 504 33.9	733 682 38.9	695 626 34.7 1 548	720 649 34.6 1 937	1 141 1 033 37.0 2 550	=	-	
Female or Syears years 14 years	1 512 99 112 126	1 383 81 81 83	105 129 109	115 132 148	143 195 170	=	=	
o 19 yeors	104 92 210 218	90 72 173 166	102 89 216 189	158 121 277 278	174 137 350 333	-	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
a 54 years o 64 years o 74 years o 84 years	168 147 131 82	129 130 185 137	121 196 169 95	207 202 177 95	276 268 284 178	-		
rears and overad 4 yearsad 4 yearsad 5 years and over	23 43 1 157	56 32 1 123	28 48 1 176	27 49 1 511	42 72 2 006	- - -		
years and over	1 114 1 049 316 291	1 079 1 037 449 420	1 146 1 088 390 353	1 450 1 368 392 353	1 931 1 846 642 579	=	-	
fion	35.6 1 477 32.0	41.4 1 161 35.8	36.1 1 481 33.6	36.1 1 857 33.5	37.9 2 402 36.0	=	=	
USEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All personsouseholds	2 989 2 989	2 544 2 389	3 029 3 017	3 794 3 794	4 952 4 887	:	:	
ouseholder Family householder Nonfamily hauseholder	1 034 832 202 177	971 676 295	1 074 834 240 223	1 405 1 094 311 279	1 919 1 385 534 490	-	-	
Living aloneandusebausebildbildbildbildbildbildbild	720 1 076 84	277 542 718 101	718 1 075 95	952 1 257 97	1 184 1 504 140 140	=	=	
onrelatives tutionolized persons er persons in group quarters	75 - -	57 155 —	55 9 3	83 - -	54 11	=	-	
ons per household ons per family Persons 65 years and over ouseholds	2.89 3.26 402 402	2.46 3.01 603 468	2.81 3.26 508 500	2.70 3.11 540 540	2.55 3.04 864 836	=	=	
louseholder Nanfamily hauseholder Living alone pause	275 127 122 95	327 168 165 102	339 143 136 118	363 151 148 128	579 281 275 191	=	=	
ther relatives	26 6 -	33 6 135	28 15 8	37 12 - -	47 19 24 4		-	
WILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	832	676	834	1 094	1 385	_	_	
h own children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Married-couple familles	410 799 720 347	317 561 542 250	352 792 718 318	513 927 952 459	632 1 152 1 184 544	=	=	
h own children under 18 years	701 81 45 72	460 106 55 83	742 84 23 35	836 10 7 43 74	1 002 138 64 116	= = =	=	
ARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over ver married	1 114 286	915 232	1 130 295	1 446 339	1 916 500	-	:	
v morried, except separatedaratedaratedaratedaratedaratedaratedaratedaratedarated arated arate	742 9 33	566 1.4 50	739 7 40	973 17 42 75	1 217 24 65 110	=	=	
arced	44 1 175 221 734	53 1 138 213 565	49 1 205 231 739	1 542 255 975	2 042 361 1 216	-	= :	
v marrieo, except separatea	18 153 49	31 252 77	7 7 181 47	22 203 87	27 329 109	-	=	

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons - For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria County		Johnstown city, Cambria Ci	ounty	Remainder of Cambria County
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Troct 2	Troct 10	Troct 128
AGE						
All persees Under 5 years	236 459 13 951 15 514 16 465 17 206 14 169 33 040 33 989 23 340 25 380 25 897 13 821 3 687 5 823 187 083 180 328 170 151 57 226 51 902	158 584 8 967 10 102 10 808 11 780 9 730 21 568 22 747 15 410 17 296 18 059 9 596 2 521 3 757 126 399 121 900 114 644 39 703 36 010	25 401 1 438 1 334 1 425 1 547 1 554 3 445 3 104 2 384 2 973 3 544 2 149 504 600 20 930 20 312 19 348 7 887 7 887 7 231	1 393 110 78 83 94 90 183 186 152 160 146 94 17 50 1 098 1 070 1 017 349 318	721 47 56 58 50 59 104 83 69 81 69 69 23 550 530 498 158	5 420 289 338 384 399 405 952 867 465 494 493 247 87 126 4 338 4 193 3 925 1 132
Nedion Female	37.1 123 213 6 8844 7 531 8 030 8 440 6 981 16 698 16 732 11 964 13 874 14 702 8 687 2 710 2 849 99 153 95 877 90 746 33 674 30 720 38.9 113 246 35.4	37.6 82 894 4 409 4 867 5 262 5 824 4 818 10 814 11 244 7 921 9 482 10 296 6 078 1 879 1 816 67 261 65 085 61 355 23 505 21 458 39.5 75 690 35.7	41.0 14 034 693 636 687 775 815 1 795 1 593 1 328 1 714 2 175 1 460 363 284 11 588 11 065 4 969 4 584 45.2 11 367 36.8	37.6 758 57 36 41 43 47 93 99 82 97 91 59 13 24 617 599 573 219 202 40.9 635 33.9	34 1 389 22 24 25 27 37 53 43 40 49 42 22 2 5 11 303 285 95 83 36.4 332 31.0	34 3 2 673 141 155 193 220 198 364 382 221 280 280 173 66 61 2 149 2 077 1 915 698 633 36 6 2 747 32 6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In householder Householder Formity householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	236 459 229 984 90 152 65 289 24 863 23 075 54 032 74 166 7 510 4 124 4 030 2 445	158 584 153 254 60 666 43 296 17 370 16 223 35 438 49 364 5 257 2 529 2 938 2 392	25 401 25 061 11 497 6 846 4 651 4 359 4 825 7 077 1 053 609 217	1 393 1 393 623 339 284 255 230 399 74 67	721 716 289 207 82 80 119 253 44 111	5 420 4 694 1 840 1 276 564 518 1 012 1 593 163 86 566 160
Persons per household	2.55 3.08 43 405 41 160 28 797 13 486 13 219 9 398 2 597 368 2 101 144	2.53 3.08 30 176 28 661 20 156 9 552 9 380 6 437 1 848 220 1 385 130	2.19 2.91 6 197 6 035 4 425 2 473 2 428 1 149 400 61 147	2.22 3.06 257 257 195 121 119 45 13 4	2 50 3.03 114 114 85' 45 20 9	2.55 3 17 827 728 530 265 258 149 39 10 72
Families With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years. Married-couple femilies With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years. Famale heusehelder, ne husbend present With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years.	65 289 28 440 52 900 54 053 23 667 45 202 8 574 3 895 6 374	43 296 18 507 34 521 35 445 15 275 29 299 6 032 2 688 4 410	6 846 2 689 4 709 4 817 1 774 3 242 1 636 799	339 132 284 216 75 174 103 51	207 100 174 113 45 97 81 50	1 276 622 1 146 1 014 494 944 217 113 182
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and ever Now married except separated Separated Wildowed Divorced	89 741 24 662 55 787 1 544 3 221 4 527	60 351 17 323 36 671 1 132 2 261 2 964	9 186 2 847 4 980 192 470 697	498 184 223 16 27 48	242 84 120 7 13	2 225 742 1 141 139 61 142
Females 15 years and ever Never married. Now married, except separated. Separated. Widowed. Divarced	100 788 20 714 55 512 1 765 17 088 5 709	68 356 14 911 36 432 1 263 11 980 3 770	12 018 2 876 5 020 371 2 702 1 049	624 172 240 29 123 60	318 85 133 14 54 32	2 184 587 1 039 60 360 138

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond med	nings or symbols, s	ee lexis			
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria	Caunty	Johnstown city, Carr	nbria County
Aleu	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Jahnstawn city	Tract 2	Tract 10
AGE					
All persons	3 836	3 734	2 517	589	613
Under 5 years	289 276	281 269	235 238	56 54	50 62
10 ta 14 years	343	334	277	58	62
15 to 19 years	317	312	223	37	63
20 ta 24 years	284 735	281	145 362	36 92	28 75 72
35 ta 44 years	634	616	323	79	72
45 to 54 years	288 280	282 270	199 213	40 53	40 47
55 ta 64 years65 to 74 years	240	233	192	56	78 32
75 ta 84 years	116	111	86	23	
85 years and over	34	34	24	5	18
3 and 4 years	107	103 2 808	87 1 737	21 416	430
18 years and over	2 768	2 692	1 636	396	398
21 years and over60 years and over	2 546 538	2 473 522	1 510 413	375 115	371 144
62 years and aver	470	456	363	97	130
Median	30.7	30.6	29.2	30.5	30.2
Female	1 711	1 668	1 332	301	326
Under 5 years	143	139	115 94	23 16	23 28
10 to 14 years	175	169	133	34	30
15 to 19 years	169	166	112	20 21	28 17
20 to 24 years	108	106	85 198	45	43 43
35 to 44 years	248	245	183	44	43
45 ta 54 years	135 157	132 154	111 131	24 29	18 31
65 to 74 years	135	130	107	30	43
75 ta 84 years	61	58	47	11	19
85 years ond over	24	24	16	9	7
3 and 4 years	50 1 268	1 237	42 979	224	243
18 years and over	1 203	1 173	923	214	226
21 years and over	1 094	1 066	863 237	204 60	215 85
62 years and over	263	255	206	50	76
Median	31.4	31.4	31.4	32.9	33.5
Median age	2 125 30.2	2 066 30.1	1 185 25.8	288 29.0	287 27.1
All persons In hauseholds Hauseholder Family householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives	3 836 3 045 1 180 763 417 392 325 1 207 234	3 734 2 979 1 157 749 408 3855 318 1 178 228	2 517 2 500 987 629 358 341 249 997 189 78	589 589 233 151 82 79 67 227 47	613 609 238 162 76 76 67 238 58
Institutionalized personsOther persons in group quarters	679 112	661	5 12		4
Persons per householdPersons per fomily	2.52 3.25	2.53 3.25	2.49 3.23	2.58 3.32	2.53 3.21
Persons 65 years and over	390	378	302	84	114
In households	365 265	357 260	301 220	84 56	114 85 37 37 22
HauseholderNonfomily householder	133	132	113	29	37
Living alone	130	129	111	29 29 20	37
SpauseOther relatives	68 26	66	55 22	8	6
Nonrelatives	6	6	4	-	1
Institutianalized personsOther persons in group quarters	24	20	ī		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	763	749	629	151	162
With own children under 18 years	419 903	413 880	352 747	73 160	82 178
Married-couple families	349	342	269	78	71
With own children under 18 years	156	153	113	29	71 25 51 81
Number of own children under 18 years	310 362	301 358	229 323	66	81
Number of own children under 18 years Formale householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	242	241	222	41	5.5
Number of own children under 18 years MARITAL STATUS	564	554	497	89	125
		1 507	794	193	194
Males 15 years and ever Never married	1 644 734	1 597 709	777 325	71	79
Now married, except separated	471	459	288	81	76
Separated	238	234	57 34	13	1:
Widawed	149	143	73	19	i,
Females 15 years and over	1 284	1 253	990	228	24
Never married		495	369	82	8: 74
Naw married, except separated	347 103	340 102	265 93	72 19	74 25
SeparatedWidawed	196	193	151	35	46
Divorced	127	123	112	20	18

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

(Threshold is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and mean	nings of symbols, see
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnstown, PA
	MSA
AGE	
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years	527 31 41 49 60
20 to 24 years. 25 to 34 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years.	35 66 114 77 39 10
75 to 84 years 85 years and over 3 and 4 years	4 1 16 394
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Medion Female	372 337 26 21 32.4 288
Under 5 years	15 23 24 26 15 32 77
35 to 44 years	38 27 7 4 -
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median Median oge	223 213 199 20 15 37.0 239 27.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons In households Householder Family householder Nonfornily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	527 494 127 95 32 30 133 180 34 20 10
Persons per household	2.94 3.53 15 14 7 5 5 1
Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	1 -
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-coople families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	95 66 140 83 59 129
Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	9 5 6
MARITAL STATUS	
Moles 15 years and over	180 73 97 1 4 5
Females 15 years and over	226 56 139 5 21 5

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnstown, PA	
	MSA	Combria County
AGE		
All persons	1 216 117	985 90
Under 5 years	96 81	79 69
15 to 19 years	90	79
20 to 24 years	88 193	70 152
35 to 44 years	163 132	135 107
55 to 64 years	101 83	86 60
75 to 84 years 85 years and over	54 18	46 12
3 and 4 years 16 years and over	49 904	43 731
18 years and over 21 years and over	869 814	700 654
60 years and over	200 184	158
Median	32 2	32.3
Under 5 years.	597 61	487 48
5 to 9 years	42 35	33 26
15 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years.	53 41	47 37
25 to 34 years	82 69	69 59
45 to 54 years	67 59	52 48
65 to 74 years	46 34	33 30
85 years and over	8	5
3 and 4 years	28 447	24 370
18 years and over	427 399	352 327
60 years and over 62 years and over	111	88 79
Median	33.3 619	32.7 498
Median age	31.3	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persens	1 216 1 082	985 867
Householder Family householder	380 263	306 211
Nonfamily householder	117 107	95 89
Spouse Orlid	220 397	176 326
Other relatives	47 38	32 27
Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	101 33	91 27
Persons per household	2.51	2.48
Persons per family	3.11	3.08
Persons 65 years and ever In households	155 148	118 114
Nonfamily householder	105 51	81 42
Living alone	51 37	42 29
Other relatives Nonrelatives	4 2	29 2 2 2 3
Other persons in group quarters	6	3 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
With own children under 18 years	263 145	211 119
Rumber of own children under 18 years	308	256
Married-couple families With own children under 18 years	188 95	145 72
Formule householder, ne husband present	201 63	154 58
With own children under 18 years	44 95	43 92
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and ever Never marned	463 150	367
Now married, except separatedSeparated	223 37	174 34
Widowed	15 38	12 31
Females 15 years and ever	459 111	380 100
Now marned, except separated	226 25	183
Separated	61	44
Divorced	36	29

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. For	or definitions of terms	s and meanings at s
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jahnstawn, PA MSA	Cambria County
AGE		
All persons Under 5 years	235 501 13 868 15 440 16 401 17 130 14 104 32 899 33 868 23 233 25 294 25 824 13 769	157 800 8 903 10 042 10 753 11 715 9 678 21 454 22 643 15 322 17 222 18 007 9 552
85 years and aver 3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and aver 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female	3 671 5 787 186 361 179 637 169 506 57 047 51 736 37.1	2 509 3 724 125 807 121 335 114 116 39 561 35 879 37.6 82 501
Under 5 yeors	6 823 7 498 8 005 8 396 6 951 16 633 16 679 11 908 13 823 14 659 8 655 2 702 2 828	4 376 4 842 5 243 5 786 4 791 10 760 11 198 7 877 9 439 10 265 6 050 1 874
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years ond over 62 years and over Median Male Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	98 780 95 522 90 415 33 571 30 627 38.9 112 769 35.4	66 952 64 772 61 083 23 423 21 384 39.5 75 299 35.7
All persons In households	235 501 229 119 89 852 65 085 24 767 22 986 53 844 73 847 7 474 4 102 3 957 2 425	157 800 152 554 60 421 43 132 17 289 16 147 35 285 49 103 5 233 2 512 2 874 2 372
Persons per household	2.55 3.08 43 264 41 025 28 702 13 440 13 173 9 363 2 593 367 2 096 143	2.53 3.08 30 068 28 556 20 082 9 513 9 341 6 409 1 846 219 1 383 129
Families	53 901 23 591 45 032 8 533 3 867	43 132 18 417 34 323 35 325 15 216 29 163 5 996 2 661 4 356
Males 15 years and ever	24 546 55 612 1 521 3 208 4 499 100 406 20 623 55 318 1 750 17 033	60 062 17 230 36 533 1 109 2 250 2 940 68 040 14 830 36 273 1 249 11 940 3 748

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

Table 8.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see fext]													
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria County	County					Totals for split tre	frocts/8NA's in Cambria County	oria County			
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Totol	Johnstown city	Somerset	Tract 7	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 101	Tract 103	Tract 105	Tract 111	Tract 114
RACE All persons White Block	241 247 236 459 3 836	163 029 158 584 3 734	28 134 25 401 2 5 17 2 5 517	78 218 77 875	3 4 46 65 8	531 513 17	3 860 3 860 255 255	2 953 2 683 246	4 870 4 795	2 752 2 725 17	4 215 4 182 19	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 331 4 331
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleuf American Indian Eskimo Aleuro Perfei Islandes	148		66116	3 4 1 m EA	40 I I Z		70110	09110	nco I I –	1 : : 1 -	10111	76118	11)10
Asion or ruthic statutes Asion or ruthic statutes Chinese Filipmo	202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	38.84.8.5 448.88.6.5	5 8 to 4 to c	252	<u> </u>	1111	0501-1	10101	1 1-	1 1 1-	× • = = 1	387 m - 8	y 4 C
Karan indian Karem Vietnames Combodian	85	- 38° - 1	7== 1 1	22 - 1	- 4	11111	14111	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	-	111	3-111	1 1 1 1 1
Loning Loning Than Other Asian Pooriri Islander	1 9 4 2 5	33.5.1	1000	1-20	– ~ .			1111	1111		118-	111	11:15
Hoverian Samoon Guarmanen Other Pacific Islander	273	218	127	55	91111	1111-	11116	1 1 9	1 1 1 1 1	11110	- 1 1 1 5	111-4	1100-
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban	241 247 1 216 565 180	163 029 985 486 132 55	28 134 395 228 42 42	78 231 231 79 48	3 465	531	80 336 236 236 236 236 236	2 953 37 24 -	4 870 17 15 2	2 752 30 19 4	4 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$ 374 25 11	4 355 4 288 1 1 28
Other Hisponic Origin Alexandr	240 031	312 162 044	27 739	77 987	3 426	919	3 863	2 916	4 853	2 722	4 205	5 349	4 311
White Hispanic origin (Not of	241 247 236 459 235 501 3 836	163 029 158 584 784 157 800 3 734	28 134 25 401 293 25 108 2 517	78 218 77 875 174 77 701 102	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	531 513 11 502 17	3 8860 3 8860 3 830 25	2 983 2 683 2 683 2 658 246	4 870 4 795 17 4 778 71	2 752 2 725 27 2 698 17	4 218 4 182 6 176 19	5 334 5 334 5 314 5 314 5	4 355 4 331 4 291 14
Hisponic origin Anelio of Hisponic origin Aneliora Indian, Estimo, or Aleut Hisponic origin	3 783 152 8	m	2 488 39 37	-582	13610	15+1	25.	242 6 1	. E. e. e.	71	191	198	1411
Not of inspanie organ Asian or Peafit, Islander Hispanie organ Not of Hispanie organ	252 16 11 15 11 15		58 4 4 E	- 1 2 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25- <u>4</u> 0	1111-	N (n~;	n- 1-	1 - 1 - 0	×	-%'%"	1000°
Under note The Management of Misconic origin	181		268	% & ∞	7 7 1	1	~ ~ -	• ∾ <u>o</u>	1 1 1	× m •0	04-	र घर 1	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering							Jahnstown city, Cambria Caunty	mbria Caunty						
Area	Troct 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
RACE										:				
White White Block	1 508 1 453 53	2 016 1 393 580	2 247 377	1 868 626 230	2 279 2 246 23	2 394 2 394	3 400 3 400 44	1 248 1 084 150	823 17	1 353 721 613	531 513 17	3 860 3 860 35	2 953 2 683 244	912
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleu! American Indian	3	323	4 4	222	1	2	900	200	: 1 1	200	211	500	9 9	701
EskimoAleut	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Asian or Pacific Islander	- 1	1 2	99		ထထ	22	5.50	4 4	ოო		1 1	20.00	2 2	1 1
Filipho	1 1 1	1 — 1	ı — –	- 1 1	1 1 1	1 1-	25	1 1 1	m	1-1	1 ()	1-1	1 5 1	I))
Asian Indian	1 1	1 1	~	1 1	1 1	–	- 1	14	1 1	1 1		1 4		1 1
Vietnamese	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	7	. 1 1	4 1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1 1
Hmong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1
(hair)	1 1	1 1	1 1-	- 1	-	1 1	1 — 0	1 1	1 1	1 8	1 1	1 1	I i	
Potific Islander	ı —	ı —	- 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	7	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Hawaiian	- 1	1 -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	()	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Gumanan Other Parific Islander	1 1	- 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	
Other race	1	19	9	61	2	4	2	00	-	13	-	7	91	29
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 508	2 016	2 640	1 868	2 279	2 411	3 465	1 248	844	1 353	531	3 899	2 953	1 073
Mexican Congress of the Congre	22-	388	301	7,5	;e-	200	12	. 50	23	225	==	23	24	3=3
Cubon	- 10	7000	~ m <u>z</u>	<u>4</u>	- 67	7	1 1 2	1 0	1 1-	7 7	1 1-	n 1 o	1 1 5	0 1 -
Not of Hispanic origin	1 488	1 978	2 607	1 820	2 250	2 395	3 426	1 241	820	1 327	519	3 863	2 916	1 045
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
White	1 508 1 453	2 016 1 393	2 640 2 247	1 868 1 626	2 279 2 246	2 411 2 394	3 465 3 400	1 248 1 084	844 823	1 353	531 513	3 860	2 953 2 683	1 073 912
Hisponic origin Not af Hisponic origin	1 433	1 371	2 221	- 2689 -			3 364	1 079	799	702	502			903
Block Hispanic ongin	_{ا ك}	7	3//	15	77	2 1 :	9 1	00	<u> </u>	013	<u> </u>	C7 "	240	132
Not of Hispanic origin	53	582 13	377	205 2	25 1	<u>o</u> –	46	150		612 5		25 2	242 6	130
Hispanic origin	1	12	14	1 6	1 —	1-1	1 67	2 1	1 1	1 9	1 1	2 2 2	- 50 0	1 1
Asion or Pactic Islander	- 1	2 -	9 ~		ж I	2 -	<u>-</u>	4 1	m I	- ı	1 1	0 1	7 -	8 1
Not of Hispanic arigin	- 1	10 2	SO X	10	80 (2 4	14	4 00	e -	- 5	1 -	7 2	- 92	1 %
Hispanic origin Not af Hispanic origin	11	: ® =	o ~ 0 I	127		। च	1 2+	0 7 9	–	9~	1	- 0	90	17

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Johnstown at	Johnstown city, Cambria County	-Con					Remande	Remainder of Combria County	nty			
Area	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.) I	fract 11 (pt.) Tract	12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102	Troct 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	1 1	1 (.	1 (20 21	1 1	1 (1 (4 870	2 035	2 752	1 642	481
Block		1	ה י		2 1	1 1	1 1		1					61
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	1		m	1	1		2
American Indian Eskimo	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		ו ני	1 1	1 1	- 1	7
Akut	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1 *	14	1 -	1 (11
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1				۰0	~ <
Onese		1 1	1 1	1 1	1		1			- 1	- 1	- 1	× 00	-
Flipino	1	1	ı	1	ī	1	9	1		1-	ı	ı	1	-
Jopanese	+ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	ı –	1 1	1 1
Korean	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	٠ ١	1	-
Vietnamese	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	_
Handa		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Lookan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thoi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1 *	1	-	1 4
Other Asian	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	ş	ı	1	1	_	ı	3	7
Housings		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	
Somon	-	1 1	1 1)	1 1	. 1		1	1		1 1		1	- 1
Guamanian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ŧ	ı	1	1	1	1
Other Pocific Islander	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1-	10	1 0	1 4
Uther race	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	-	>	7	n
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All nestons	_	•	2	1	15	ı	1	,	1	4 870	2 035	2 752	1 642	4 184
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	26		16	00
Mexicon	1	1	-	1	ı	1	1	1	1	15	25	61	13	2
Puerta Rican	1	ı	-	1	ı	1	1	ı	ı	7	1	4	1	
Other Historic		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1		7	l m	- 🌂
Not of Hispanic origin	1	ı	&	1	15	1	ı	ı	1	4 853	2 009	2 722	1 626	4 176
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
			5		31								1 649	A 184
White	1 1	1 1	3 E	1 1	2 5	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	4 795	1 903	2 725	1 555	4 151
Hisponic ongin	1	1	2	1	11	1	1	1	ı	17			14	41
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	&	ı	15	ı	1	ı	1	4 778	1 882		<u> </u>	4 147
Historic orden		1 1	1 1		1 (1 1		1 1	1 1	- 1	8 4	_	2 1	- 1
Not of Hispanic organ					1	1		1	1	71	126	17	75	61
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	സ	1	ı	-	2
Hispanic origin	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	1	ı	10	ı	1	1-	10
Assen or Preside Islander	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	}	n —	ı —	-	- 0-	7
Hispanic origin	1	1	•	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1
Not of Hispanic ongin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	_	- (0.1	7
Other race	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	i	ı	ı		o- c	7	0 1
Not of Historian points	1 1	1)	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	n •0	4 1	· -

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Trick 106 106	Treet 100 Treet 100 Treet 100 Treet 110 Tree
2 2757	150 150
2 777	2 275
Column C	1
### State	Control Cont
Condition Cond	1
1	1
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1
Colored Colo	Column C
Column	Columb
Colored Colo	Column
Column C	Column
Color Colo	Color Colo
Columbia	1
Columbia	Color Colo
Columbia	Column C
Columb C	Column
Column C	Control Cont
Circle C	Column C
Control Cont	Column C
GIN	Converged Conv
Columbia	Column
CGN Continue	ICAN
2 757 3 230 9 765 1 156 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 757 3 230 9 765 1 156 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 3.00 5 213 3 3 4 4 2 415 5 789 4 3.00 5 213 3 3 4 4 2 415 5 789 4 3.00 5 213 3 3 4 4 2 415 5 789 4 3.00 5 213 3 3 4 4 2 415 5 789 4 3.00 5 2 749 2 7
2 757 3 230 9 765 1158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 3 3 3 4	15
14 31 6 7 25 13 6 7 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
1	1
RIGIN 2 749 3 216 9 734 1 152 2 013 5 349 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 4 4 206 5 198 5 198 5 349 5 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 4 4 206 5 198 5 198 5 10 5 10 5 10 5 10 5 10 5 10 5 10 5 1	RIGIN 2 749 3 216 9 734 1 152 2 013 5 349 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 4 4 296 5 198 3 3 4 4 296 5 198 3 3 4 4 2 198 5 1
RIGIN 2 749 3 216 9 734 1 152 2 013 5 349 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 RIGIN 2 749 3 216 9 734 1 152 2 013 5 349 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 RIGIN 2 742 3 198 9 535 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 749 4 340 5 213 3 3 2 742 3 198 9 535 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 2 742 3 198 9 511 1 152 2 017 5 324 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 2 735 3 189 9 511 1 152 2 017 5 324 2 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 2 735 3 189 9 511 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24	RIGIN 2 749 3 2 6 7 34 1 152 2 0 13 5 349 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 4 1 152 2 0 13 5 349 2 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 4 1 152 2 0 13 5 349 2 2 415 5 749 4 340 5 2 13 3 3 4 1 1 154 2 3 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
RIGIN 2 749 3 216 9 734 1 152 2 013 5 349 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 8 RIGIN 2 757 3 230 9 765 1 158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 8 RIGIN 2 757 3 230 9 765 1 158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 3 2 742 3 198 9 74 1 158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 3 2 742 3 198 9 511 1 152 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 340 5 203 3 3 2 7 74 3 189 9 511 1 152 2 011 5 314 2 380 5 899 4 276 5 188 3 3 1 4 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 22 1 2 1 5 1 4 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 7 96 2 7 96 2 7 96 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 5 2 6 2 7	RIGIN 2 749 3 216 9 734 1 152 2 013 5 349 2 402 5 747 4 296 5 198 3 3 RIGIN 2 757 3 230 9 765 1 158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 3 2 757 3 230 9 765 1 158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 3 2 775 3 189 9 535 1 158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 203 3 3 2 775 3 189 9 535 1 158 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 203 3 3 2 776 3 189 9 531 1 152 2 011 5 314 2 390 5 699 4 70 5 188 3 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 3 2 011 5 11 3 14 2 01 5 188 3 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
PANIC ORIGIN 2 757 3 230 9 765 1 156 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 3 2 742 3 198 9 535 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 415 5 735 4 340 5 203 3 3 c corgin 2 742 3 198 9 535 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 392 4 340 5 203 3 3 c corgin 2 735 3 189 9 511 1 152 2 011 5 314 2 380 6 99 4 240 5 188 3 3 c corgin 2 7 380 9 511 1 152 2 011 5 380 6 99 4 246 5 188 3 3 c corgin 3 4 4 - <t< td=""><td>PANIC ORIGIN 2 757 3 230 9 765 1 156 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 5 213 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 34 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 34 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 34 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 735</td></t<>	PANIC ORIGIN 2 757 3 230 9 765 1 156 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 5 213 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 34 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 34 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 6 2 017 5 34 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 735
2 757 3 230 9 765 1 156 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 2 742 3 198 9 755 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 2 773 3 189 9 535 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 2 000 2 735 3 189 9 531 1 152 2 016 5 34 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 10	2 757 3 230 9 765 1156 2 020 5 374 2 415 5 789 4 340 5 213 3 2 742 3 196 9 765 1156 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 2 773 3 189 9 511 1152 2 016 5 324 2 380 4 276 5 188 3 2 0 10 5 324 2 380 5 59 4 276 5 188 3 2 0 10 5 324 2 380 5 59 4 276 5 188 3 2 0 10 5 324 2 380 5 69 4 276 5 188 3 2 0 10 5 324 2 380 5 69 4 276 5 188 3 2 0 200 5 324 2 380 5 69 4 276 5 188 3 2 0 200 5 324 2 380 5 69 4 276 5 188 3 2 0 200 5 32 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7
2 742 3 198 9 533 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 5 203 3 6 50 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 188 3 3 6 4 276 5 12 5 203	2 742 3 196 9 535 1 156 2 017 5 334 2 392 5 735 4 316 5 203 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
corigin 2 735 3 189 9 511 1 152 2 011 5 314 2 380 5 699 4 240 1 15 corigin 2 735 3 189 9 511 1 152 2 011 5 314 2 380 5 699 4 240 5 188 3 189 corigin 5 14 2 2 201 5 314 2 2 201 5 188 3 2 201 5 188 3 2 201 f.kima, or Aleur 5 14 2 2 201 5 10 5 14 2 2 201 5 14 2 2 201 f.kima, or Aleur 6 2 2 201 7 86 7 86 7 86 7 86 8 8 corigin 7 86 7 86 7 86 7 86 8 8 corigin 8 2 2 2 12 34 6 8 8 8	2 737 3 9 5 24 4 6 5 30 4 226 5 186 2 735 3 189 9 511 1 152 2 011 5 34 2 380 5 699 4 226 5 186 2 7 10 5 11 1 24
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Estimo, or Allert	Congrid Congresid Congrid Congrid Congrid Congrid Congrid Congrid Congrid Cong
5 14 124 5 10 5 14 2 5 10 5 14 2 5 10 5 14 2 5 15 .	5 14 124 124 6 16 17 18 19 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	7 7 96 7 7 96 7 7 96 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 7 96 12 29 12 29 12 34 6 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 7 96 12 29 12 34 6 88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9 7 96 1 2 29 12 34 9 8 8 9 9 1	9 7 96 12 34 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
9 7 95 2 2 2 34 6 8	9 7 95 2 2 2 2 34 6 8 8 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9 7 95 2 2 29 12 34 6 8	9 7 95 2 2 2 9 12 34 6 8 2 2 2 1 4 1 1 5 2 2 2 1 4 1 1 1 5 2 2 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4	2 2 2 1 4 - 4 1 5 2 2 2 1 4 - 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	7 7 7 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Tract 118

117

7867 7886

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Table 8.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]													
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder o	Remainder of Cambria County — Con	-Con					
Area	Troct 119	Troct 120	Troct 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130	Tract 131
White Block Annexion Indian, Estimo, or Aleuf Annexion Indian, Estimo, or Aleuf Annexion Indian Asian or Pocific Islander Asian or Pocific Islander Asian Indian Asian Indian Asian Indian Asian Indian Vietnamese Combodian Indian Ulber Asian Indian Ulber Asian Indian Other Asian	4.4 5898 88.0 89.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 8	\$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$	22 239 239 239 239 239 239 239 239 239 2	44 84 84 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	88 8121 72 72 74 75 75 76 76 77	44 017 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 10 23 3 7 2 2 3 3 7 2 2 3 2 3 7 2 2 3 2 3	80 80 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	2008 2008	44 960 421 421 421	800 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	80 00 00 01 00 01 00 01 00 01
HISPANIC ORIGIN All perrent Hispanic origin (of any roce) Mexicin Derit Bicon Cubon Other Hispanic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	4 598 7 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 4 591	6 244 244 31 1 1 2 24	2 239 2 2 1 1 2 237	4 255 15 16 1 2 2 2 4 240	3 313 60 60 37 37 3 253	4 719 7 133 - 2 2 2 3 4 7 133 - 4 7	6 357 15 6 6 6 342	3 857 8 8 8 8 3 8 8 5 7 8 8 8 5 7 8 8 8 5 7 8 8 8 5 7 8 8 8 8	2 745 9 9 2 2 2 7 7 7 2 7 3 6	5 829 577 28 3 3 - 26 5 772	6 324 17 17 5 5 5 5 4 307	8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3 075
Multe Missouric organ Hispanic organ Hispanic organ Hispanic organ Hispanic organ American Indian Estaro, or Alert American Indian Estaro, or Alert Mispanic organ Not of Hispanic organ Not of Hispanic organ Hispanic organ Other roce Hispanic organ Hispanic organ Hispanic organ Hispanic organ Mispanic organ Not of Hispanic organ Mispanic organ Hispanic organ Mispanic organ Mispan	4 4 4 5888 4 4 5888 4 4 5888 4 4 5888 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	\$ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2 239 2 228 2 228 2 228 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	44 4 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 126 3 080 1 171 1 171 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	44 4 017 4 017 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 223 6 223 6 223 6 223 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 809 3 797 47 47 47 10 10 10 10	2 727 2 727 2 727 2 727 2 6 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 5 5 8 8 4 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	44 4 3154 4 3154 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990-Con.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]													
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Cambria Caunty- Can.	ria Caunty—					S	Samerset County					
Area	Troct 132	Tract 133	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.98	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
RACE													
White All pertons	4 569 4 552	6 859 6 840	2 488 2 477	5 526 5 514	5 075 5 063	4 860 4 857	4 437 4 423	3 378 3 367	6 267 6 254	3 117	3 750 3 717	4 921 4 881	4 076 3 990
Block American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	400	Ф М С	- ı	000	- m		40.	e 0.1	1 20	- 1	40	26	34
Eskimo	7 1	m 1	1 1	7 -	m I	- ı	- 1-	- 2	- 5	1 1	2 -	- 1	9 1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 ~ ~	100	1 ~ ~	1 9 4	1 40 4	1	40 4	ı — -	1000	1 70	27	100	37
Chinese	~ 1	0-	4	0 1	0 -	- 1-	o 1	- 1	ο I α	7 -	/7	xo 4	3/
Japanese	1 1	lπ	ı —	110		- ;	1 1	1 1	w I.	1-	n-!	1 1	90 1
Korean	1 1	l m	2	m m	4 1	1 1	1-	ı –	4 —	1 1	2		21
Vernomese	1 1	- i	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	4 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 4	1-1	4 1
Hmong	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Thoi Other Asino		1 1	1 1	3 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-	10	۱۰	10
Pocific Islander	. 1		1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1-1-		- 1	7	7 -	7
Samoan	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1
Guamanian Other Poafite Islander	11.	11-	110	110	110	1 1	1 1 4	1.13	1 1 9	1 1 4	1 1	1.13	1.14
Other foce	4	-	2	7	7	ı	n	n	m	n	1	4	>
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Misonaic for any section of the sect	4 569	6 859	2 488	5 526	5 075	4 860	4 437	3 378	6 267	3 117	3 750	4 921	4 076
Mexican conduction and total	ייי פיי	200	- 4	<u> </u>	10	n —	<u>4</u> ∼ °	5 00 2		014	o 1	350	3 ~ 5
Cuban Other Mispanic	v- 1	1 /	1-9	1 – 4		118	०। च	1 -	1 1 90	01-	1 - 5		
Not at Hispanic ongin	4 561	0 844	2 477	2 208	5 063	4 85/	4 423	3 368	6 250	3 = 3	3 744	4 898	4 046
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Mire White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	4 569 4 552 7 4 545	6 840 6 840 14 6 826	2 488 2 477 2 468	5 526 5 514 15 5 499	\$ 075 5 063 12 5 051	4 857 4 857 4 854	4 423 4 423 4 412	3 367 3 367 3 361	6 267 6 254 13 6 241	3 111 3 108	3 717 3 717 3 711	4 921 4 881 17 4 864	4 076 3 990 19 3 971
Black Hispanic origin	41	∞ 1 :	- 1	2	- 1	- 1	41	က ၊	1 1	- 1	4 1	78	34
Not of Hispanic origin American Indian, Eskima, or Aleuf	7 7	900	- 1	777	— m		7 7	m ~	1 67	- 1	40	25 1	94
rispanik argin	127	l mo	1 1 ~		I m ≺		1 6 5	- 5 -	ac	110	2 2 70	1-0	3,00
Hispanic arigin Nat of Hispanic origin	- 1	. 10	- 1	1 40	1.40	–	1 40	–		2 1 2	27.	72	35 2
Other race Hispanic origin	4-		. 62	22	2 -	-1-1	mm	v 4	88	mm	1.1	4 m	00
Not of Hispanic origin	m	ī	-	ı	2	ı	1	_	-	1	1	-	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]												
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Somerset County Con	(an					
Area	Tract 211	fract 212	Fract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217	fract 218	Tract 219	Tract 8087	Tract 8088	Tract 8089
RACE All persens	2 439	2 735	3 362	4 459	2 989	2 344	3 029	3 794	4 952	ı	1	1
White Block Block of the street of the stree	2 400	2 731 2 1								1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
American Indian Estimo	1		1 24	1	11			2= 11	ו מאר		11	
Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Asian	100	221	1-1-1	1 40 40		יבב	1 1 1	0 m m	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Chinese Filiptio	ଅଟ ।	- 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 - 4	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	111
Asion Indian	1	1.1	1.1	- I m c	1-	· m :	1 1	. 1 — 1	1-	1 1	1 1 1	1 1
Combodion	- 1 1	1 1 1		9 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	111
Lookan	1 1	ı -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Other Asian Pocific Islander	- 5	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	m I	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Samoan	1-1-	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Guamanian Other Pacific Islander Other race	- 1 4	111	1 1 1	ı ı –	1 1 1	1 1-	1 2	ı ı —	7 1 7	1 1)	1 1 1	1 1 1
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
Na persens Hispanic origin (of any race) Plet-Rican Plet-Rican	2 439 18 4	2 735 6 1	3 382	4 459	2 989	2 24 8 1 -	3 029 12 3	3 794 15 3	4 952 11 6	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	4 1 1 1
Cuban Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic ongin	2 421	2 729	3 380	4 451	2 988	7 2 536	3 017	3 779	4 941	1 1 1	1 1 1	111
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White Historic organ And Historic organ And Historic organ And Of Historic organ Boots	2 439 2 400 2 396 14	2 735 2 731 2 725 2 725	3 380 3 378 3 378	4 459 4 450 7 7 4 443	2 989 2 986 2 985 2 985	2 530 2 523 2 523 2 523	3 027 3 027 3 017	3 794 3 774 3 760 3 760	4 952 4 943 4 934 1	11111	1111	1111
Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin American Indian, Estimo, or Aleut	1 4 -	1 5 1	118	1	181	181	111	1 65	1-9	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Hispanic orgin Not of Hispanic orgin Asian or Pachic Islander	1-0	1 1 8	121	1-9	ı ı —	11=	1 1 1	၊ ဣက	1 50 -	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1
	0.7	1 5 1	1 1 1	1 % -	ı — ı	==	1 1 6	1 m =	2 – 1		1 1 1	1 1 1
Hispanic origin	14	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	- 1	2 -	- 1	2 -	1 1	1-1	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria	Cambria County Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cambria County				unty	,		
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Somerset County	Tract 7	Troct 11	Tract 12	Troct 13	Tract 101	Troct 103
All housing units	103 087	67 374	14 667	35 713	1 641	341	1 851	1 420	1 913	1 065
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	91 578 68 336	62 004 45 455	12 536 5 984	29 574 22 881	1 493 884	280 121	1 714 1 097	1 272 640	1 816 1 612	1 020 922 90.4
Percent of occupied housing units	74.6 67 763 432 32	73.3 44 934 420 21	47.7 5 645 323 5	77.4 22 829 12 11	59.2 875 7 1	43.2 117 4 -	64.0 1 091 4	50.3 634 6 -	88.8 1 587 24 -	915 6 -
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	84 25 204 67 589	61 19 162 44 794	5 6 54 5 598	23 6 42 22 795	8 867	- - 3 114	1 7 1 085	- 5 629	3 1 584	10 906
Renter-occupied housing units White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23 242 22 389 748 20	16 549 15 732 737 15	6 552 5 852 664 8	6 693 6 657 11 5	609 593 12 -	159 153 5 -	617 610 6	632 536 93	204 203 1 -	906 98 97 -
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	43 42 176 22 263	32 33 144 15 627	7 21 94 5 784	32 6 636	4 - 3 590	1 3 151	1 3 608	3 10 531	- - 1 202	1 2 96
VACANCY STATUS Vocant housing units	11 509	5 37 0	2 131	6 13 9	148	61	137	148	97 13	45 7
For sale only For rent Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	729 2 274 1 573 4 229	464 1 683 978 417	158 1 003 462 9	265 591 595 3 812	6 41 53 2	4 8 20 -	10 63 23 -	6 89 25 1	29 2 13	14 9 2
For migrant workers Other vacant Boarded up	2 704 89	1 828 59	499 13	876 30	46 1	29 -	41	27	40 2	13 1
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms	628 1 498 5 522	404 937 3 679	241 464 1 458	224 561 1 843	5 47 203	- 7 30	4 2 106	3 5 75	2 9 36	1 3 22
4 rooms	16 698 21 644 27 532 13 791	10 594 13 736 18 869 9 051	2 934 2 666 4 214 1 238	6 104 7 908 8 663 4 740	240 267 439 209	110 55 77 18	356 377 629 186	369 379 387 119	241 504 624 287 210	3 22 165 281 314 168 111
8 or more rooms Median, all housing units Mean, all housing units Median, occupied housing units	15 774 5.7 5.8 5.8	10 104 5.7 5.8 5.8	1 452 5.3 5.3 5.4	5 670 5.6 5.8 5.8	231 5.6 5.6 5.6	44 4.9 5.3 4.8 5.9	191 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.9	83 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.9	5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	6.1 4.5	6.1 4.4	6.0 4.4	6.0 4.6	6.2 4.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	5 .í	4.6
1, detoched	70 164 7 499 4 939 3 743	45 847 5 135 3 533 2 866	6 100 2 805 1 405 1 262	24 317 2 364 1 406 877	933 165 199 112	158 71 49 49	1 114 294 183 110	625 190 65 121	1 592 29 37 7	929 28 13 8
5 to 9	2 815 1 559 969 1 310	2 075 1 092 871 1 138	1 055 411 371 831	740 467 98 172	52 9 53 70	2 - -	71 19 -	377 3 -	3 - - -	-
Mobile home or trailer Other Occupied housing units	8 385 1 704 91 578	3 696 1 121 62 004	34 393 12 536	4 689 583 29 574	1 47 1 493	1 11 280	2 58 1 714	9 30 1 272	232 13 1 816	80 6 1 020
PERSONS IN UNIT	23 524	16 653	4 717	6 871	568	120	565	370	376	207
2 persons	29 382 16 045 13 779 6 041	19 668 10 605 9 098 4 058	3 785 1 899 1 316 521 298	9 714 5 440 4 681 1 983	454 225 158 53	95 45 15 5	565 278 201 76	450 229 150 50	587 352 319 128	182 196 64
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.26 2.36	1 922 2.23 2.35 1.78	298 1.91 2.11 1.64	885 2.31 2.38 2.02	35 1.89 2.21 1.50–	1.71 1.81 1.63	29 2.02 2.09 1.85	23 2.09 2.08 2.10	2.41 2.40 2.43	64 34 2.40 2.41 2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	90 435 1 025	61 258 671	12 386 130	29 177 354	1 483 10	277 2	1 703 11	1 254 17	1 794 17	1 004 15
1.51 or more	118	75 .43	20 .42	43	.39	.36	.40	.44	.46	46
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	7 645	37 475 5 809 12 982	5 135 1 603 2 549	15 861 1 836 5 201	790 101 365	93 42 41	9 50 261 534	552 128 310	1 29 6 191 507	762 86 293 238 110
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	14 013 7 926 2 908	9 642 5 241 1 955 1 238	777 153 34	4 371 2 685 953 580	240 60 17 5	7 2 1	133 20 1 1	92 21 1	389 151 39 15	238 110 26 7
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	483 182 92	345 130 73 60	4	138 52 19 26	1	-		-	4 -	1
Median (dallars)	40 900	39 900 46 800		43 400 49 600	35 900 38 900	22 000 25 400	27 400 28 500	28 300 30 300	37 900 40 900	40 100 43 000
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 192	16 152 190 200	6 485 168 175	6 128 195 195	607 211 210	157 142 143	611 180 185	626 118 132	19 7 177 177	93 182 187
Mean contract rent (abilities) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cash rent	63 283 20 227	200 44 292 14 837 1 271	14	19 264 5 390	2 2 263 594	138 138	2 177 558 51	1 163 614 11	157 40	77 16

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tro	cts/8NA's in Com Con.	obria County—			Johnstown	city, Cambrio Co	unty		
Area	Troct 105	Tract 111	Troct 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Tract 6	Troct 7 (pt.)
All housing units	1 875	2 190	1 941	1 301	1 198	1 343	963	1 129	1 257	1 641
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										00
Occupied housing units	1 781	2 092 1 724	1 835	1 117 64	865 327	1 115 525	753 289	976 450	1 054 530	1 493 884 59 2
Percent of occupied housing units	73.9 1 311	82.4 1 715	82.8 1 516	5.7 63	37.8 227	47.1 459	38.4 282	46.1 446	50.3 530	875
Black	3	1 2	4 -	1	97 2	64	1	3 -	Ξ	1
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	2 -	6	_	Ξ.	<u></u>	2 -	2	1 -	_	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 309	7 1 709	13 1 503	1 62	7 223	4 455	1 282	5 441	4 526	8 867
Renter-occupied housing units	464 459	368 364	315 314	1 053 1 019	538 396	590 511	464 379	526 519	524 516	609 593
Black	3	Ĩ		33	136	76 1	80	5	5	12
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race		2	-	<u> </u>	3	į	- 5	1	1	4 -
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	i	4	16	9	. 8	12	. 8	1	3 590
White, not of Hispanic origin	459	364	311	1 003	390	505	374	512	515	390
Vocant housing units	94	98	106	184	333	228	210	153	203	148
For rent	5 52	9 7	37	11 87	25 146	8 82	183	17 100	27 68	41
Rented or sold, not occupied	14	45 13	11 4	26 4	70 -	117 1	13 1	-	43	53 2
For migrant workers	22	24	45	56	92	20	12	36	65	46
ROOMS	_	-	-	-	2	'	2	3	-	
1 room 2 rooms	1	.7	9	167	12	29	10	4	2 19	5 47
3 rooms	18 92	14 55	13 89	303 448	26 137	10 114	17 65	98 212	80 212	203 240
5 rooms	358 406	271 455	317 486	180 64	230 205	226 207	270 226	212 177 388	241 462	267
6 rooms	580 223	624 377	590 241	75 22	359 89	498 102	226 94	112	116 125	267 439 209 231 5.6
8 or more rooms	197 5.6	387 6.0	196 5.6	42 2.9	140 5.4	157 5.7	55 5.0	131 5.7	5.7	5.6 5.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.6 5.6	6.1 6.0	5.6 5.6	3.2 2.8	5.4 5.5	5.5 5.7	5.1 5.1	5.6 5.7	5.6 5.7	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9 4.2	6.2 4.6	5.8 4.1	6.3 2.8	6.1 4.7	6.1 5.0	5.9 4.6	6.1 5.1	6.0 5.1	6.2 4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	1 397	1 832	1 659	67	355	481	309	456	512	933
1, attached	75 98	32 70	57 62	72 89	350 124	381 185	101 55	275 130	399 145	165 199
3 or 4 5 to 9	220	38 23	6	99 70	207 133	146 90	40 43	171 64	109 50	112 52
10 to 19 20 to 49	34	50 51	122	70 36	111	2	234 165	4	1	9 53 70
50 or more	10	73	15	761	Ξ	- 5	1	_	- 2	1
Occupied housing units	1 781	21 2 092	13 1 835	37 1 117	18 865	53 1 11 5	15 753	29 976	39 1 054	47 1 493
PERSONS IN UNIT	1 /01	2 072	1 653	1 117	903	1 113	/33	770	1 034	1 473
1 person	483 643	491 775	531 656	916 160	336 240	383 334	207 249	318 313	345 334	568 454
3 persons 4 persons 5	320 217	349 313	304 238	27 7	107 91	176 135	128 101	160 103	194 117	225 158
5 persons 6 or more persons	99	122	68 38	, 5 2	56 35	45 42	46 22	57 25	45 19	53 35
Median, occupied housing units	2.13 2.23	2.22 2.33	2.09	1.50 - 1.63	1.90 1.95	2.02 2.11	2.18 2.20	2.04 2.14	2.04 2.13	1.89
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.77	1.62	1.50-	1.50-	1.86	1.91	2.16	1.93	1.94	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 769	2 082	1 816	1 112	839	1 104	734	966	1 051	1 483
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	12	9	18	3 2	21 5	8 3	15	9	2	10
Mean	.42	.41	.41	.41	.43	.42	.47	.41	.41	.39
VALUE Specified garner-accorded begains units	1 213	1 507	1 414	43	268	437	256	374	448	790
Specified ewner-eccepted housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	123 417	46 310	202 636	14 19	152 93	161 215	69 143	70 203	96 273	101 365
\$60,000 to \$79,999	428 163	474 360	338 158	7	21	53	38	80 19	58 13	240 60
\$80.000 to \$99,999 \$100.000 to \$149,999	53	163 109	59	<u>-</u>	i	2	1 2	2	6	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	30 7	í	<u>-</u>	_	-	-	-	1	1 -
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	1 2	5	1	Ė		ī		1		1 _
Median (dollars)	42 100 45 800	55 400 63 400	36 200 40 600	27 900 35 000	18 400 21 100	24 000 26 900	27 000 28 800	31 400 33 300	28 200 30 800	35 900 38 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)	461 235	356 307	309 240	1 051 185	536 163	577 172	463 96	521 199	516 191	607 211
With meals included in rent	230	317	249	215	169	174	117	203	194	210
No medis included in rent	439	325	162 286	1 037	237 519	304 552	187 445	508	- 495	263 594
No cash rent	22	31	20	14	13	22	16	13	21	11

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Jahnstawn city, Cambria Caunty—Con.											
Area	Tract B	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 101 (pt.1	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)		
All housing units	639	404	642	341	1 851	1 420	517	-	-	14		
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER												
Occupied hausing units	546 325	356 235	533 251	280 121	1 714 1 097	1 272 640	443 228	Ξ	_ = =	12 11 91.7		
Percent of occupied housing units White Black	59.5 297 28	66.0 231 4	47.1 147 101	43.2 117 4	64.0 1 091 4	50.3 634 6	51.5 228 —	= =	=	111		
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander	-	Ξ.	1		- 1	-	_	Ξ	=	=		
Other roce Hispanic arigin (of any roce)	297	- 5	2	3	7 1 085	5 629	1 227		=	1 10		
White, not of Hispanic origin	297 221 189	226 121 119	147 282 142	114 159 153	617 610	632 536	215 169	-	-	1		
Block Americon Indion, Eskima, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander	31	2	137	5	6	93 - -	43 _ _	=	=	-		
Other race Hispanic arigin (af any race)	2	- 5	2	1 3	1	3 10	3 7		-	-		
White, not of Hispanic arigin VACANCY STATUS	187	114	137	151	608	531	166	-	-	_ '		
Vocant housing units	93 19	48	109 14	61	137 10	148	74 7	Ξ	-	2 -		
Far rent	34 1B	27 -	43 27	8 20	63 23	89 25	30 27 —	Ξ	=	2		
For migront warkersOther vacant	22	18	25	29	41	27	10	Ī	Ξ.	-		
ROOMS	2	-	1	-	-	~	'	-	-			
1 room	4 7	6	2	7	4 2	3 5	1 6	-	=	- 3		
3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms	29 129 111	17 113 83	31 158 138	30 110 55	106 356 377	75 369 379	25 126 129	Ē	Ξ	3 3 5		
6 rooms	216 50 93	115 32 38	175 55 83	77 18 44	629 186 191	387 119 83	160 32 38		_	5 2 1		
8 or more rooms Medion, all housing units Mean, oll housing units	5.7 5.7	5.3 5.4	5.4 5.6	4.9 5.3	5.6 5.6	5.2 5.3	5.3 5.3	=	Ξ	5.7 5.6		
Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied hausing units	5.7 6.0 4.8	5.4 5.7 4.6	5.4 6.1 4.7	4.B 5.9 4.2	5.6 5.9 4.8	5.2 5.9 4.5	5.3 5.9 4.6	=	=	5.7 5.8 5.0		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					1 114	625	248		_	14		
1, detached	303 185 74	238 96 25	280 189 55	158 71 49	294 183	190 65	37 27	_	_	=		
3 or 4	39 23	9 B 12	29 57 5	49	110 71 19	121 377 3	21 15 40	=	=	=		
20 to 49	=	_	-		-	- 9	117 - 2	Ξ	-	=		
Mobile home or troiler Other Occupied housing units	14 546	4 12 356	20 533	280	58 1 714	30 1 272	10 443	_	-	12		
PERSONS IN UNIT										2		
1 person 2 persons 3 persons	189 169 89	116 102 68	156 161 87	120 95 45	565 565 278	370 450 229	123 154 79	=	=	3 4		
4 persons 5 persons	67 18 14	44 16 10	74 30 25	15 5	201 76 29	150 50 23	53 17 17	-		2		
6 or more persons Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.00 2.12	2.11 2.13	2.19 2.10	1.71 1.81	2.02 2.09	2.09 2.08	2.14		-	2.50 2.63 2.00		
PERSONS PER ROOM	1.79	2.05	2.28	1.63	1.85	2.10	2.13	-	-	2.00		
1.00 or less	539 6	344 11	523 10	277 2	1 703 11	1 254 17	43B 5	Ξ	-	12		
1.51 or more	.40	.43	.46	.36	.40	.44	.45	Ξ	-	47		
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	277	207	220	93	950	552	203	-	-	10		
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	187 85	130 67 7	139 65 13	42 41 7	261 534 133	12B 310 92	49 124 24	Ξ	-	9		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	-	2 -	1	2	20	21 1	5 -	Ξ	-	=		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 ta \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	_	1	-	=	-	-	1	=	-	=		
\$250,000 ta \$299,999 \$300,000 ar more Median (dollars)	- 1 15 300	17 300	16 500	22 000	27 400	28 300	- 27 100	=	=	25 000		
Mean (dollars)	19 700	20 600	22 400	25 400	28 500	30 300	29 000	-	-	26 500		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	218	118	273	157 142	611 180	626 118	210 115	-	-	1		
Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent		149 154 —	112	143	185 2	132	126	=	-	-		
Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cash rent	208	109 9	255 18	138 19	177 558 51	163 614 11	199 11	-	-	ī		
	10		10	.,								

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Johnstown city County—					Remainder of Co	mbria County			
Area	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104
All housing units	-	7	-	-	-	-	1 913	986	1 065	799
NURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	-	7	-	_	-	-	1 816 1 612	863 570	1 020 922	72: 319
Percent of occupied housing units		100.0	_	-	_	=	88 8	66.0	90.4 91.5	44 310
WhiteBlack	Ξ	7 -	_		_		1 587 24	544 26	6	310
American Indian, Eslumo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander		_	=			_	ī	=	-	
Other race	-	-	-	-	_		3	1	10	
White not of Hispanic origin	Ξ	7	_	=	-	=	1 584	543 293	906 98	30 40
nter-occupied housing units	Ξ	_	_			_	204 203	274	97	38
Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Ξ	_	_		-		1	18	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	_	_	_	-	_	_		ī	ī	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 202	3 272	2 96	37
White not of Hispanic origin	-	-	_	-	-	-	202	212	,,	3,
ACANCY STATUS Vecent housing units	_	_	_	_	_	_	97	123	45	7
r sale only		_	-	-		-	13 29	16 38	7 14	4
nted or sold not occupied	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	9 2	
seasonal, recreational, or occasional use migrant workers		_	_	-	-	-	_	_	-	
er vacant	-	-	-	-	-		40 2	66 2	13 1	
OMS										
ooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 9	2 8	1	
noms	-	-	-	-	=	-	36 241	44 187	22 165	1-1
ioms	Ξ	4	_	_		Ξ	504	172	281	1
ioms	Ξ	3	_		_	_	624 287	320 84	314 168	2
more rooms	-	5.4	-	-	-	_	210 5.8	169 5.8	111 5.7	
n, all housing units	_	5.4	_	-	-	_	5.8	5.9	5.8 5.7	
fian, occupied housing units	Ξ.	5.4 5.4	_	_	=	-	5.8 5.9 5.1	5.8 6.0 4.8	5.8 4.6	
Sian, renter-occupied housing units	_	_	_	_	_	_	3.1	4.0	4.0	
detached	-	7	-	-	-	-	1 592	561 227	929 28	3
attoched	Ξ	_	_	_	_		29 37	93	13	
9		1	_	_	_		7	40 28	8 1	
to 19	_					Ξ	_	_	_	
or more	_	-	-	-	-	-	232	-4	80	1
bile home or trailer	-	-	_	=	_	=	13	33	6	
Occupied housing units	-	7	-	-	-	-	1 816	863	1 020	7
RSONS IN UNIT	_	2	_	_	_	_	376	268	207	2
persons	-	2	-	-	-	-	587 352	279 147	337 182	1
ersons		3 -		_	-	-	319	108	196	
ersons r more persons	_	-	-		_	:	128 54	40 21	64 34	
dian, occupied housing units	-	2.25 2.25	-	-	-	-	2.41 2.40	2.09 2.12	2.40 2.41	1 2
dian, renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	1.99	2.20	1.
RSONS PER ROOM							1 70.	0.52	1 004	
0 or less	_	7	_	_	_		1 794 17	853 9	1 004 15	7
or more	_	.39	_	_		_	.46	.40	.46	
LUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	7	-	_	-	-	1 296	489	762	2
s then \$20,000		3			-		191 507	228 221	86 293	1
),000 to \$59,999),000 to \$79,999	-	-	-	-	-		389 151	35 4	238 110	
0,000 to \$99,999 00,000 to \$149,999	-	1	-	-	-	-	39 15	1	26 7	
00 000 to \$199 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	į	
00,000 to \$249,999 50,000 to \$299,999	-	_	-	1	-	-	_	=		
dian (dollars)		30 800	_	_	-	-	37 900	21 000	40 100	25
on (dollars)	-	31 100	-	-	-	-	40 900	23 000	43 000	27 (
NTRACT RENT							107	289	93	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	-	_		_	-	197 177	145	182	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-	-	1	_	_	177	145 2	187	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	188 259	77	1 3
cash rent		-	-	_	-		40	28	16	,

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings at symbols, see text]				Rer	nainder af Cambri	a County—Con.				
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 105	Troct 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Troct 111 (pt.)	Tract 112	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt.)
All houston into	(pt.)					883	2 190	1 072	2 413	1 934
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	1 861	1 139	1 278	3 580	476	883	2 190	1 0/2	7 413	1 /34
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units	1 769 1 306	1 099 903	1 222 1 063	3 451 2 482	440 371	827 558	2 092 1 724	1 021 791	2 319 1 943	1 828 1 513
Percent of occupied housing units White	73.8 1 300	82.2 900	87.0 1 056	71.9 2 459	84.3 370	67.5 557	82.4 1 715	77.5 787	83.8 1 932	82.8 1 509
8lack American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	-	6	9 -		_	2	1 2	1	4
Asian or Pacific IslanderOther race	2 -	3 -	ī	14	ī	ī	6	-	2	_
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 299	899	1 052	2 456	3 368	557 269	1 709 368	782 230	1 923 376	13 1 496 315
Renter-occupied housing units White Black	463 458 3	196 195	159 156	969 933 22	69 69 —	269	364 1	225	375	314
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	=	<u>:</u>	1	1 13	Ξ.	Ξ	2	Ξ	-	-
Other race	2 2	- 1	1 2	- 4	-	-	1	- 1	5	1 4
White, not of Hispanic origin	458	194	155	931	69	269	364	224	371	311
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	92	40	56	129	36	56	98	5]	94	106
For sale only————————————————————————————————————	5 50	5 15	2 6	9 29	5 8 10	24 14	9 7 45	5 5 20	2 13 53	37 11
Rented or sold, not occupied	14	8 6	13	42 12	10	14 - -	13 -	3 -	7	4 -
Other vacantBoarded up	22	6	34 2	37 1	12	18 1	24	18	19	45
ROOMS										9
1 room	18	3 11	2 5	31 65	3	-	7 14 55	5 14 45	2 9 57	13 89
3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms	92 355 403	36 151 253	43 168 306	252 556 804	54 88	53 97 152	271 455	91 172	137 303	317 482 587
6 rooms	575 221	318 190	342 212	876 462	208 58	372 108	624 377	327 200	617 459	241
8 ar more rooms Medion, all housing units	196 5.6	177 5.9	200 5.8	534 5.6	56 5.9	101 5.9	387 6.0	218 6.1	829 6.7 6.9	196 5.6 5.6
Median, all housing units Median, occupied housing units	5.6 5.6	6.0 5.9	6.0 5.9	5.7 5.6	6.0 5.9	5.9 5.9 6.1	6.1 6.0 6.2	6.3 6.2 6.4	6.7 7.0	5.6 5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.9 4.2	6.1 4.3	6.0 4.5	6.1 4.0	6.0 5.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	1 383	948	1 027	2 476	221	560	1 832	842	1 996	1 652 57
1, attached	75 98	26 60	20 46	288 112	209 13	117 102	32 70	37 62	73 194 123	62 6
3 or 4	220 19 34	66 18	21 5	112 138 103	10	63 19 11	38 23 50	48 30 2	15	7 122
10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more	-	=	=	145 133	-	<u>'</u>	51 —	38	_	
Mobile home or trailerOther	10 22	1 20	138 21	41 32	16 6	11	73 21	1 12	10	15 13
Occupied housing units	1 769	1 099	1 222	3 451	440	827	2 092	1 021	2 319	1 828
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	480	254	222	978	100	214	491	300	528	529
2 persons	640 316	435 180 149	455 218 215	1 240 576 454	137 88 71	288 159 107	775 349 313	332 184 145	380 355	301 238
4 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons	217 97 19	60 21	90 22	152 51	30 14	44 15	122 42	45 15	130 47	68 38
Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.13	2.18 2.27	2.35 2.42	2.10 2.29	2.38 2.32	2.19 2.26	2.22 2.33	2.13 2.30	2.22	2.09 2.17 1.50-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.77	1.57	1.77	1.50	2.81	1.97	1.62	1.50-	1.60	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 757	1 096	1 218	3 440	435	821	2 082	1 019	2 315	1 809
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	12 -	2 1 .41	.44	10 1 .41	5 - .44	6 - .42	,41	.37	.36	.41
VALUE	.72									
Specified owner-eccupied housing units Less than \$20,000	1 203 122	823 12	866 14	2 278 91	331 125	514 33	1 50 7 46	732 12	1 7 59	1 407 199
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	408 428	141 338	124 284	320 782	117 53	266 167	310 474 340	145 261 156	131 405 445	633 338 158
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	163 53 21	216 60 38	209 99 90	567 249 171	22 9 3	35 7 4	360 163 109	156 67 52	252 280	58 19
\$150,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	4	12 5	26 10	59 27	1 -	2 -	30 7	15 13	118 36 43	1 -
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	1 2	1 -	7 3	4 8	- 1	-	5 3	3 8 54 500	30	36 300
Median (dollars)	42 300 46 000	54 200 60 500	60 900 72 500	58 400 67 200	25 100 33 600	37 600 40 300	55 400 63 400	54 500 69 100	73 900 93 000	40 600
CONTRACT RENT				200		2/6	254	229	372	309
Specified renter-eccupied housing units	460 235 230	195 285 286	147 269 271	9 53 270 259	69 170 168	269 223 224	356 307 317	328 327	286 296	240 249
With meals included in rent	-	3 688	_	6 238	_			1 263	463	3 162
No meals included in rent Na cash rent	439 21	177 15	134 13	899 48	54 15	261 8	325 31	216 12	343 28	286 20

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	mainder of Cambr	na County—Con.				
Area	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Troct 124
All housing units	1 996	1 297	1 052	1 705	1 940	2 702	1 021	1 710	773	1 717
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	1 890	1 216	990	1 570	1 803	2 482	832	1 572	721	1 617
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 687 89.3	990 81 4	851 86.0	1 387 88.3	1 318 73.1	1 971 79.4	674 81.0	1 294 82.3	570 79.1	1 400 86.6
White	1 684	990 - -	850 _ _	1 387	1 316 - 1	1 968 - 1	672 - 2	1 294 - -	570 - -	1 398 - 2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 -	Ξ	1 -	Ξ	1	2 -	_	Ξ	=	=
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 680 203	1 989 226	3 847 139	1 385 183	1 1 316 485	8 1 961 511	672 158	1 290 278	570 151	1 396 217
White	203	226	139	182	484 1	511	156	277 - -	151	216
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	=	=	Ξ.		=	Ξ	- -	1	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	203	1 225	1 138	180	2 482	511	156	1 276	1 150	216
/ACANCY STATUS Vocant housing units	106	81	62	135	137	220	189	138	52	100
for sale only for rent terried or sold, not occupied	7 20 4	9 8 20	14 4 13	12 8 17	13 51 24	25 36 12	9 13 7	19 12 6	1 4 2	8 15 5
or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use or migrant workers	9 -	3 -	11	24	7	55	83	15	16	16 - 56
ther vacant	66	41	20 1	74	42	92 5	77 1	86 4	29 5	-
room	2	2	3	7	.5	13 15	10	3 12	5 30	4
rooms	6 55 344	32 216	25 129	6 32 190	12 86 295	141 387	10 32 201	74 238	37 96	44 211
roomsrooms	504 546 287	283 367 187	265 312 140	396 503 282	390 595 275	509 723 419	210 256 158	373 481 247	148 164 135	339 519 298
or more rooms ledian, all housing units	252 5.7	208 5.8	174 5.8	289 5.9	282 5.8	495 5.9	154 5.7	282 5.8	158 5.9	297 6.0
lean, all housing units	5.8 5.7 5.8	5.9 5.8 6.0	6.0 5.9 5.9	6.1 6.0 6.1	5.9 5.9 6.1	6.0 6.0 6.2	5.9 5.9 6.0	5.9 5.9 6.0	6.0 6.0 6.3	6.1 6.0 6.1
Nedian, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.3	5.2	4.5	4.3	5.1
detached	1 527 15	1 046 57	835 47	1 458 16	1 421 43	2 057 24	726 23	1 326 39	596 4	1 402 14 22
or 4	30 20 7	49 33 38	19 9 8	9 2 11	120 123 99	81 79 58	9 6 1	38 42 37	14 26 39	31 6
) to 19) to 49) or more	=	12	<u>i</u>	1 -	8 36	79 49	Ξ	2 34	Ξ	1
Nobile home or trailer	354 43	48 14	118 15	181 27	65 25	247 28	227 29	168 24	73 21	198 43
Occupied housing units	1 890	1 216	990	1 570	1 803	2 482	832	1 572	721	1 617
person persons	345 602	292 397	203 291	315 457	470 598	592 713	185 276	381 464	152 181	304 463
personspersons	384 363 135	202 192 90	184 170 100	266 277 168	283 271 128	442 396 218	158 113 70	273 252 132	129 125 82	307 292 155
or more persons	61 2.50	43 2.30	42 2.51	87 2.55	53 2.22	121 2.41	30 2.34	70 2.37	52 2.71 3.04	96 2.64 2.72
edian, owner-occupied housing unitsedian, renter-occupied housing units	2.53 2.25	2. 29 2.31	2.54 2.31	2.58 2.38	2.26 2.11	2.50 2.00	2.34 2.30	2.45 1.94	1.77	2.20
ERSONS PER ROOM	1 858	1 201	975	1 537	1 782	2 451	817	1 538	692	1 574 38
.01 to 1 50	29 3 47	14 1 44	12 3 .47	29 4 .47	18 3 .43	27 4 .45	14 1 .44	32 2 .45	26 3 .49	.47
ALUE			V				460	1 007	247	1 040
Specified owner-eccepted housing units ess than \$20,000	1 189 80 324	864 199 428	632 168 261	966 200 351	1 134 218 549	1 511 262 651	453 123 177	1 027 228 452	367 22 98	1 040 236 377
40,000 to \$59,999 60,000 to \$79,999 80,000 to \$99,999	407 269 82	165 60 10	127 49 15	233 124 38	253 75 24	339 165 62	98 45 3	246 77 13	101 96 35	267 119 29
100,000 to \$149,999 150,000 to \$199,999	23 3	2 -	9 2	14 4	15	26 4	5	8 1	13	7
200,000 to \$249,999 250,000 to \$299,999 300,000 or more	-	=	<u> </u>	2 - -	Ξ	2 -	<u>-</u>	2	=	3
Nedian (dollars)	48 800 51 000	29 600 32 800	29 900 35 100	35 000 40 400	31 400 35 700	34 400 39 900	31 100 35 500	31 700 35 400	51 400 53 500	34 000 38 400
ONTRACT RENT Specified renter-accepted housing units	182	221	128	150	482	486	145	270	131	200
Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) Vith meals included in rent	206 202	189 182	188 177	161 176	170 164	162 155 2	153 157	181 182	231 267	186 195
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313 152	237 183	97	1 250 122	427	469 419	107	220	106	153
lo cash renf	29	37	31	27	55	65	38	50	25	47

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remainder of	f Cambrio County—Con.			
Area	Tract 125	Troct 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130	Troct 131
All housing units	2 050	1 643	998	1 973	1 643	1 380	1 168
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	1.000		0.11	1 050	3.540	1 050	1.072
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 928 1 680 87.1	1 561 926 59.3	941 807 85.8	1 850 1 332 72.0	1 543 1 330 86.2	1 259 867 68.9	1 072 858 80.0
White	1 676 2	921 1	804	1 326 1	1 327	865	857
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	<u>i</u>	4	i -	5	1 2	2 -	Ė
Hispanic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin Renter-occupied housing units	1 1 675	919	803	1 1 325	1 325	1 864 392	1 856 214
White Block	248 247 —	635 633 —	134 132 1	518 514 -	213 213 -	392	213
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	1	1	- - 1	3	-		- 1
Hispanic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	247	2 632	2	2 513	1 212	2 390	213
VACANCY STATUS					100	121	96
Vacant housing units For sale only For rent	1 22 21 12	8 2 14 30	57 8 9	123 13 28	6 13	12 42	5 19
Rented or sold, not occupied	20 26	8 2	10	11 22	10 9	27 4	34 5 -
Other vacant	43 —	28 1	28 2	49 1	62 1	36 2	33 5
ROOMS 1 room	1	15	2	7	4	17	1
2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms	18 49 391	73 182 260	9 26 120	40 135 342	12 29 221	18 106 252	8 22 166
5 rooms	458 478	232 340	187 306	382 421	404 462	267 378	22 166 268 324 168 211
7 rooms	306 349 5.7	222 319 5.7	171 177 6.0	306 340 5.7	252 259 5.8	162 180 5.6	5.9
Mean, all housing units Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9 5.8 5.9	5.7 5.7 6.6	6.1 6.1 6.1	5.8 5.8 6.2	6.0 5.9 6.0	5.6 5.6 6.0	6.1 5.9 6.1
Medion, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	4.4	3.8	5.1	4.1	4.9	4.3	5.1
1, detoched1, ottoched	1 557 96	965 45	820 10	1 268 74	1 344 35	898 37	903 38 52 18
2	96 17 10 66	177 117 83	32 30 6	105 77 97	37 14 23	135 66 41	52 18 4
10 to 19 20 to 49	14	105 107	-	31 9	-	44 31	=
50 or more	267 23	21 23	85 15	57 218 37	175 15	104 24	128 25
Occupied housing units	1 928	1 561	941	1 850	1 543	1 259	1 072
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons	427 558	547 484	201 256	521 528	341 436	373 396	211 304
3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6	334 353 178	220 178	172 152 98	339 281 116	292 254 155	201 175 75	201 195 114
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	78 2.46	87 45 1.98	62 2.58	65 2.27	65 2.49	39 2.15	47 2.60
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.48 2.28	2.31 1.50–	2.66 2.13	2.45 1.63	2.52 2.26	2.24 1.87	2.57 2 69
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 892	1 547	917	1 829	1 522	1 247	1 055
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	34 2 .46	14 _ .40	21 3 .47	21 - .43	19 2 46	9 3 .43	15 2 47
VALUE							440
Specified ewner-eccupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	1 243 144 379	794 18 134	630 92 258	1 058 65 342	1 084 173 399	705 79 344	649 147 238
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	311 204 117	276 211 88	163 86 25	373 181 55	253 178 54	201 68	238 133 79 22 23 3
\$150,000 to \$149,999	71 13	46 14	4 2	36	23 3	3	23
\$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	3 1 -	5 1 1	-	2 1 -	- -	=	4 -
Median (dollars)	44 800 52 100	56 000 63 300	37 000 41 400	45 500 49 800	38 100 43 100	35 900 38 500	32 500 41 500
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	225	630	124	510	205	388	202
Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent	228 227	252 252	183 185	216 218	196 196	181 180 2	158 158 -
No meals included in rent	201	313 605	100	482	213 156	212 355	166 36
No cosh rent	24	24	24	28	48	31	36

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Cambrid	County—Con			S	omerset County			
Area	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 201 01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Troct 204	Tract 205	Troct 206
All housing units	1 730	2 620	987	2 191	1 925	2 254	1 948	1 359	2 659
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	1 636	2 495	929	2 099	1 803	2 077	1 740	1 251	2 391
Owner-occupied housing units	1 344 82 2	2 108 84 5	776 83 5	1 789 85 2	1 562 86.6	1 371 66 0	1 484 85.3	1 024	1 801 75.3
White Black	1 340	2 103	774	1 785	1 562	1 370	1 482	1 023	1 798
American Indian Eslumo or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander	-	- 2	-	2	-	-	2	<u>-</u>	1
Other race	2	1	i			-	_	-	i
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 340	2 102	3 772	5 1 781	3 1 559	1 1 369	1 482	1 022	1 796
White	292 292	387 386	153 152	310 310	241 238	706 705	256 255	227 226	590 588
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	_	1 _	_	-	- 2	- 1	1 -	_	ī
Asian or Pacific Islander Other race	_	-	-	-	1 -	_	-		1
Hispanic origin (of any race)		2	2		_1	-	3	2	2
White not of Hispanic origin	292	384	151	310	237	705	252	225	587
ACANCY STATUS Vucant housing units	94	125	58	92	122	177	208	108	268
or sale only	7 12	13 25	9	16 15	16 20	17 56	25 5	15 15	24 49
ented or sold not occupied or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8 5	24	4	10 20	18 25	15 20	44 65	32 15	34 85
or migrant workers	62	45	28	31	43	69	69	31	76
Boarded up	5	3	1	1	1	-	4	2	3
OOMS room	,		1	3	,	12	6	3	12
rooms	11	7	8	7	11	23 198	6 56	10 30	33 97
rooms	54 256 341	66 442	131 131	60 335	55 294	375	385 495	198 322	427 679
rooms	454	582 718	221 268	532 525	423 581	362 648	482	355	613 315
or more rooms	266 347	382 419	127 189	324 405	273 287	254 382	260 258	184 257	483
ledian all housing units	5.9 6.1	5.8 5.9	5.8 6.0	5.8 6.0	5.8 5.9	5.7 5.8	5.6 5.8	5.8 6.0	5.6 5.9
Aedian occupied housing units	6.0 6.2	5.8 6.0	5.9 6.0	5.8 6.0	5.8 5.9	5.8 6.2	5.6 5.7	5.9 6.0	5.7 6.0
Aedian reinter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.9
detached	1 351	1 872	829	1 587	1 536	1 282	1 430	986	1 795
amoded	82 76	264 49	12 37	178 75	93 39	398 174	193 37	30 70	164 156
or 4	46 29	35 52	17 6	24 20	27 9	117 101	31 24	18 3	71 82
0 to 19	1	59	_	1	Ξ	42	1 -	10	33
O or more	121	251	71	278	201	98 3	205	220	316
Ther	24	38	15	28	20	37	27	22	42 2 391
Occupied housing units	1 636	2 495	929	2 099	1 803	2 077	1 740	1 251	2 341
person	381	483	187	426	362	650	432	248	551
persons	461 274	783 491	313 173	722 4 2 0	599 302	677 354	575 321	404 251	783 447
persons	285 151	476 183	161 69	333 146	347 135	256 92	259 89	221 97	382 171
or more persons	84 2.45	79 2.48	26 2.39	52 2.36	58 2.40	48 2.07	64 2.26	30 2.43	57 2.32
Aedian owner-occupied housing units	2 49 2.19	2.50 2.29	2.44 1.97	2.38 2.23	2.43 2.21	2.17 1.81	2.26 2.29	2.46 2.28	2 34 2 25
PERSONS PER ROOM									
00 or less	1 607	2 470	921	2 081	1 788 14	2 063 13	1 707 31	1 232 16	2 367 21
51 or more	28	25	6 2	18	1	1	2	3	3 43
/ALUE	.45	.46	.44	.43	.46	.40	.44	44	43
Specified owner-eccapied housing units	1 076	1 681	581	1 318	1 138	1 202	1 123	679	1 249
20 000 to \$39 999	241 414	249 494	60 204	179 449	109 394	213 467	261 504	84 269	152 470
40 000 to \$59 999	226 113	465 291	171 105	314 223	363 171	315 115	234 88	169 114	322 199
180 000 to \$79 999	50 28	106 64	25 13	85 52	59 34	46 38	19 14	29 10	67 31
\$200 000 to \$249,999	2	8 3	2	11	7 -	3 4	1	4	5
250 000 to \$299 999	1	ĭ	-	i	ī	- 1	1	-	- 2
Aedian dallars Aean (dallars	32 600 39 900	43 300 47 800	42 200 46 400	41 600 48 300	43 200 47 300	36 500 42 400	30 000 35 100	39 000 43 900	40 100 45 600
ONTRACT RENT									
Specified rester-eccupied housing units	275	374	125	284	215	698	233	210	543
Mean contract rent (dollars)	176 179	194 201	206 207	191 196	188 194	184 184	160 159	182 179	169 167
Mean contract rent dollars)	3 154	-	-	2 682	1 113	132			163
No meals included in rent	222 50	316 58	113 12	242 40	174 40	638 56	169 64	172 38	468 74

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset County	/—Con.			
Area	Tract 207.98	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214
All housing units	2 257	1 499	1 754	1 818	1 325	1 447	1 531	1 713
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied hausing units buner-occupied hausing units Percent of occupied hausing units	1 131 960 84.9	1 415 1 187 83.9	1 684 1 318 78.3	1 722 1 060 61.6	1 180 358 30.3	1 016 875 86.1	1 161 994 85.6	1 572 1 238 78.8
WhiteBlack	958	1 178 2	1 314	1 050	353 4	874	994	1 237
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islander Other race	- - 2	1 6	1	9	ī	ī	=	1
Hispanic arigin (af any roce)	3	1	3	4 1 047	252	1 873	1 993	1 235
White, not of Hispanic originenter-occupied housing units White	957 171 170	1 177 228 228	1 311 366 363	662 653	353 822 811	141 141	167 167	1 235 334 333
Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Ξ	-		5 -	4	Ξ.	Ξ	-
Asion or Pacific IslanderOther race	ī	-	1 2	3 1	3 3	=	Ξ.	-
Hispanic origin (af any roce) White, not af Hispanic origin	1 170	1 227	4 362	3 651	5 809	141	167	333
VACANCY STATUS Vocant housing units	1 126	84	70	96	145	431	370	141
or sale only	27 86	5 19	9 21	8 52	6 101	6 16	28 19	8
ented or sold, nat occupied or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	189 714	6 33	3 9	8 14	9 17	21 369	18 249	35 36 26
or migrant workers ther vocant 8oarded up	110	21 2	28 2	14	12	19	56 4	36
OOMS			-					
roomsrooms	39 63	9 16	3 9	2 28 140	30 55	6 11 43	6 10 46	11 21 56
rooms	115 313 472	42 274 381	60 29 5 415	285 381	275 297 252	237 291	267 395	261 349
rooms	552 341	333 216	453 247	427 238	210 92	344 253	383 214	21 56 261 349 445 275 295 5.9
or more rooms	362 5.7 5.8	228 5.6	272 5.7	317 5.7	114 4.5 4.8	262 5.9 6.0	210 5.6 5.8	5.9 6.0
Aean, all housing unitsAedian, occupied housing unitsAedian, occupied housing unitsAedian, awner-occupied housing units	6.0 6.1	5.8 5.6 5.8	5.9 5.7 6.0	5.8 5.7 6.4	4.6 4.6 6.3	6.1 6.2	5.7 5.8	5.9 6.1
Aedian, renter-occupied housing units	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.9	5.3	5.6	4.6
JNITS IN STRUCTURE , detoched, attoched	1 514 407	966	1 174 19	1 155 34	421 34	1 247 13	1 185 10	1 198 27
or 4	17 11	23 18	51 27	227 127	182 170	20 10	6 2	27 71 47
10 9	15	11	18 2	166 62	92 163	3 -	6	47 69 31
0 to 49 0 or more Abile home or trailer	- - 227	- - 462	438	- - 6	55 74 107	137	263	253
Occupied housing units	66	10 1 415	25 1 684	41 1 722	27 1 180	17 1 016	58 1 161	17 1 572
PERSONS IN UNIT	1 101							
person	205 374	309 496	306 553 340	523 593 248	539 319 173	188 353 198	190 351 235	504 297
persons persons	215 213 88	273 224 83	316 120	231 103	101	179 71	235 92	504 297 278 129 55
or more persons	36 2.46	30 2.30	49 2.47	24 2.07	12 1.66	27 2.41	58 2.67	2.45
Aedian, owner-occupied housing units Aedian, renter-occupied housing units	2.48 2.36	2.33 2.07	2.49 2.34	2.21 1.72	2.15 1.50–	2.40 2.46	2.64 2.79	2.57 2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM .00 or less	1 114	1 398	1 652	1 711	1 170	1 004	1 141	1 547
.01 to 1.50	15	14	29	11_	8 2	12	17 3	1 547 22 3
/ALUE	.45	.44	.46	.40	.42	.43	. 49	46
Specified owner-occupied housing units	635 53	659 39	854 36	931 15	284 11	570 36	520 52	794 52
20,000 ta \$39,999	152 166	104 183	214 243	121 291	76 129	146 147	182 159	195 261
80,000 to \$79,999	141 56	177 72	216 88	252 125	45 17	116 47	84 35	794 52 195 261 180 62 38
100,000 to \$149,999	29 15 14	50 17	45 11 1	85 23 9	5	44 19 6	8 -	6
220,000 ta \$249,999 2250,000 ta \$299,999 300,000 or more	2 7	6 8 3	=	2 8	-	6 3	-	-
Aedian (dollars)	53 400 64 300	60 300 69 000	53 700 58 000	62 800 72 800	46 700 50 200	53 800 66 200	42 800 45 800	50 500 53 800
ONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	131	206	337	654	817	106	108	305
Median contract rent (dollars)	207 227	206 218 219	236 229	223 221	219 208	213 227	155 159	197 201
Mean contract rent (dollars)	_	_	_	119	2 277	-	1 263 73	313 261
lo meals included in rentlo cash rent	101 30	186 20	304 33	623 29	802 13	85 21	73 34	261 43

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Can.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset Count	y—Con.			
Area	Tract 215	Tract 216	Troct 217	Tract 218	Troct 219	Tract 8087	Tract 8088	Tract 8089
All housing units	1 147	1 071	1 222	1 640	3 966	-	- 1	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 034	971	1 074	1 405	1 919	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	867 83 8	669 68.9	870 81.0	1 143 81.4	1 535 80.0	=	1	-
White Black	867	666	870 -	1 141 -	1 533	-	=	
American Indian Eskimo or Aleuf	Ξ	<u></u>	_	1 -	2 -	Ξ	Ξ	-
Other race Hispanic origin (of any race)	**	1	- 3	1	- 2		_	
White not of Hispanic origin	867 167	665 302	867 204	1 138 262	1 531 384	_	_	
Whire Black	167	301	204	262	383	Ξ	Ξ	:
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	_	<u>-</u>	_	Ξ.	_	_	_	
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hispanic origin (of any race) White not of Hispanic origin	167	299	204	261	378	Ξ	Ξ	
VACANCY STATUS								
For sale only	113 3	100 13	148 5	235 4	2 047 21	Ξ		
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	33	23 11	10 29	16 13	23 62		Ξ	-
for migrant workers	48 -	18	76 -	150	1 843	Ξ	Ξ	
Other vacant Boarded up	20 5	35	28 4	52 1	98 -	Ξ	Ξ	
ROOMS								
1 room2 rooms	2 14	2 5	9 10	30 43	37 178		Ξ	
3 rooms	26 172	75 196	47 171	59 233	321 958	Ξ	Ξ.	
5 rooms	266 303	179 256	210 298	319 427	964 760	Ξ		
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	169 195	152 206	190 287	241 288	375 373	Ξ	Ξ	
Median, all housing units	5.8 6.0	5.8 5.9	6.1 6.2	5.8 5.9	5.0 5.2		_	
Median, occupied housing units	5.8 5.9	5.9 6.3	6.1 6.2	5.9 6.1	5.5 5.7	Ξ	_	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.2	5.2	4.9	4.4	-	-	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1 detached	898	689	1 000	1 154	2 271		_	
1 affached	10	19 97	17 39	23	674 32	=		:
3 or 4	21 10	57	31	32 30	32 32 17	Ξ.	=	
5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	11_	48 37	2 -	37 32	52 41	Ξ.	=	
50 or more	-	-	-		798	Ξ.	Ξ	
Mobile home or trailer	186 11	98 26	113 20	307 25	49	Ξ.	Ξ	
Occupied housing units	1 034	971	1 074	1 405	1 919	-	-	
PERSONS IN UNIT	177	277	223	279	490	_	-	
2 persons	320 210	304 184	380 180	462 285	632 334		Ξ.	
4 persons	192 73	118 64	144 76	225 108	266 141	Ξ.	Ξ	•
6 or more persons	62 2.60	24 2.19	71 2.33	46 2.42	56 2.24		Ξ	:
Median owner-occupied housing units	2.57 2.71	2.28 1.88	2.32 2.36	2.46 2.17	2.31 1.78	_	Ξ.	
PERSONS PER ROOM	-							
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	1 006 25	956 14	1 048 20	1 385 18	1 886 30			
1 S1 or more	3 .48	.1 .41	6 .45	.45	3 .45		_	
VALUE	.40		.43					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	570 105	515	611 93	711 91	917 129	Ξ	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	211	66 243	197 195	265 184	338 266		Ξ	
\$60 000 to \$79 999	128 84	131 55 12	88	109	123	=	=	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	22 17	6	26 12	26	33 23 5	Ξ.	Ξ	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	2	i	-	6 2		Ξ.	1 - 1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	25 200	25 (00		40.000	20 400	=	-	
Median (dollars)	35 300 42 400	35 600 39 700	41 100 43 300	40 000 46 200	39 400 43 400	-	-	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	137 161	295 189	170 173	233 189	321 155		-	
Mean contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent	161	188	174	195	158	11:	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	103	556 275	50 129	137 196	187 276			
No cash rent	34	18	40	36	44	1 -	-	

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 9

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

0.55 65 341 371 181 181 36 36 1 840 326 72.1 514 27.9 33 33 308 331 408 289 5.8 6.2 6.2 518 525 337 279 116 65 65 1.63 Froct 128 800 506 215 218 218 478 21 21 -43 Remoinder of Cambrio County 42 | 322 9 147 50.9 142 49.1 283 22 - 22 = 27 = 27 289 Tract Johnstown city, Combrio County Troct 2 7 82 82 82 82 84 7 4.7 4.7 42 138 394 162 167 167 237 379 623 227 36.4 396 53.6 22 103 799 170 178 178 178 235 235 223 5 645 49.1 5 852 50.9 11 497 126 155 155 066 922 651 243 227 227 293 359 540 713 182 456 247 247 1.60 Johnstown city Cambrio County Total 44 934 74.1 15 732 25.9 898 214 977 569 569 695 695 881 2223 360 362 362 362 970 970 1.76 029 644 644 828 580 217 217 70 70 70 57 57 57 350 192 203 299 247 999 09 295 780 138 996 996 402 239 483 333 5.8 6.1 958 64 67 83 087789 20000-59 5 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 3 3 4 949 365 049 630 630 917 738 688 688 6.1 6.1 6.1 763 75.2 389 24.8 821 395 236 015 015 789 226 979 075 050 050 788 741 741 1.84 43 93 950 422 860 422 861 861 861 152 Johnstown, PA MSA 458834 Census Tract or Block Numbering s or more rooms

Median, occupied housing units......

Median, owner-occupied housing units...

Median, renter-occupied housing units... units Percent of occupied housing units ---Percent of occupied housing units tenter-occupied housing units ----Percent of occupied housing units Median, occupied housing units... Median, owner-occupied housing Median, renter-occupied housing JNITS IN STRUCTUR PERSONS PER ROOM 50 or more Mobile home or trailer PERSONS IN UNIT CONTRACT RENT more rooms 1.00 or less _____ 1.01 to 1.50 _ 1.51 or more _ Mean _____ or 4 to 9 detoched 10 to 19 20 to 49

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Table	[Threshold is 400 persons Fr	

netown rity Comban Com	Johnstown afy. Combria County	Tract 2 Tract 10	233	97 101 41.6 42.4 136 137 58.4 57.6	1 ~ 4 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	957286-1114	2.22 2.23 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73	222 8 3 45	20 8800 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	138 134 134
		Johnstown city	286	323 32.7 664 67.3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	347 1884 1844 1845 59 59 17 19	341 176 176 64 64 74 7 2.29 2.29 2.06	957 24 6 6	283 131 131 116 31 2 2 2 - - - 2 100 26 200	650 145 151 151 225 225 225
Combrio Court	Cambrio Co	Total	1 157	420 36.3 737 63.7	2.01 2.34 2.34 2.34 2.34 2.55 2.34 2.55 2.34 2.55 2.34 2.55 2.34 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.5	24 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	285 227 227 227 242 242 244 264	1 124 26 7 7	38. 150. 150. 120. 120. 120. 120. 120. 120. 120. 12	723 152 158 188 700 200
		Johnstown, PA MSA	1 180	432 36.6 748 63.4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 452 8 8 8 108 108 108 53 5 5 5 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	392 238 163 163 2,24 2,64 2,04	1 146 27 27 7 48	375 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	734 153 153 159 188 710
	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occuped housing units Perceit of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	ROOMS 1 room 3 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 9 of more rooms 9 of more rooms Median, orcupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 1. oftoched 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or more Mobble home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 persons 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Median, occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	PERSONS PER ROOM 100 or less 101 to 1:50 151 or moore Mean	VALUE Specified owner-ecopied housing units. Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$299 999 \$40,000 to \$459 999 \$40,000 to \$459 999 \$100,000 to \$459 999 \$100,000 to \$459 999 \$250,000 to \$459 999 \$250,000 to \$299 999 \$250,000 to \$299 999 \$250,000 to \$299 999 \$360,000 or more \$400,000 or more	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-accupied hearing units Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars)

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Johnstown, PA MSA	127	84 43 33.9	4 4 5 1 1 2 2 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 6 7 7 4 7 4	30-0-NV-4W-W-	38 1,24 3,360 1,78 1,78	123 2 2 86	2 2 2 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2.5.7 2.5.7 2.6.9 4.0 3.3
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Occupied heusing unitsTRUIDE	Owner-accopied housing units Percent of accopied housing units Renter-accopied housing units Percent of accopied housing units	ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 8 on more rooms Medion, compeet housing units Medion, comer-accuped housing units Medion, comer-accuped housing units	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. detached 3 or 4 10 to 19 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT person Pe	PERSONS PER ROOM 1 00 or less. 1 01 to 1 50 1 51 or more Mean	VALUE Specified evoner-accupied flourising units. Less than \$20,000 Less than \$20,000 Section 15,000 to 15,000 Section 15,000 Section 15,000 to 15,000 Section 15,000	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-excepted housing units Medion contract rent (collers) With medis anduded in rent Mean contract rent (collers) Mean contract rent (collers) No medic excluded in rent No costs rent
TRACTS A	ND BLO	OCK NUM	MBERING AREAS				JOHNSTOWN	, PA MSA 37

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

person. 3 person. 4 persons. 5 of more persons. 6 of more persons. Median, eccupied housing units. Median, enter-accupied housing units.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Block Numbering Johnstown, PA		67 589 75.2 75.2 263 24.8	3 42 1 038 1 4 433 1 8 577 1 8 862 2 4 632 1 2 658 1 4 290 1 4 290	63 653 5 355 7 355 7 355 7 2 992 1 249 1 249 1 249 1 224	22 986 28 960 15 736 15 736 15 736 19 511 5 732 2 733 2 28 2 28 2 36 1 84	88 754 990 990 108 .43	52 704 7 446 7 446 17 970 19 910 19 910 19 83 1 803 1 803 1 100 459 174 174 174 187 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	21 318 193 193 193 200 200 200 259 200 259 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20
Census Tract or Block Area	Occupted heaving units	TENURE Owner-occuped housing units Percent of occuped housing units	ROOMS 1 room 1 rooms 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms Medion, coccupied housing units. Medion, converded housing units.	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. anothed 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or more Mobble home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons Medion, cocupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	VALUE Specified ewner-eccepted Less than \$20,000 to \$29,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$80,000 to \$39,999 \$1100,000 to \$149,999 \$1200,000 to \$189,999 \$250,000 to \$189,999 \$250,000 to \$189,999 \$250,000 to \$189,999 \$300,000 or more weeken (delens)	CONTRACT RENT Specified rester-eccupied ha Medion contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent (dollars)

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria Caunty	aunty					Tatals for split tra	fatals far split tracts/BNA's in Cambria Caunty	a Caunty			
Area	Jahnstawn, PA MSA	Total	Jahnstawn city	Samerset	Tract 7	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 101	Tract 103	Tract 105	Tract 111	Tract 114
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single orcestry Autiple oncestry Ancestry undossified or not reported	241 247 225 427 127 821 97 606 15 820	163 029 153 669 82 976 70 693 9 360	28 134 26 498 16 202 10 296 1 636	78 218 71 758 44 845 26 913 6 460	3 515 3 297 1 803 1 494 218	44 488 398 90 4	3 888 3 751 2 251 1 500 1 37	2 931 2 839 1 883 956	4 870 4 581 2 481 2 100 2 89	2 758 2 550 1 561 989 208	4 224 4 037 2 201 1 836	5 399 5 194 2 832 2 362 205	4 328 4 206 2 386 1 820 122
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS Total ancestries reported Arab	482 494 816 1 097 1 097 1 097 89 706 9 273 2 3 801 5 699	326 058 700 832 370 832 832 84 84 610 17 050 17 050 4 818	\$6 268 237 121 121 16 16 50 50 1 883 395	156 436 265 265 61 6 6 196 4 601 6 751 1 381	7 030 92 92 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 5 5 5 2 5 6 6 7 4 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28 8	7 776 7 776 5 6 13 13 13 257 227 13 13 13	8 34 2 3 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	9 740 9 9 9 9 9 16 16 16 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 1	8 81 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 44 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 798 45 18 18 - - 124 655 655	8 656 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 19
French Canadian German German Greek Hungarian Liftish Liftian Liftian Nowegian Polish Portuguese	343 111 238 549 6 302 6 104 21 616 1 142 1 142 21 653	252 67 556 398 4 905 30 572 16 337 19 199 16 542	10 554 0 554 677 4 607 2 944 2 944 2 123	43 682 43 682 151 1 151 5 279 5 279 5 111 5 115	1 567 1 46 146 693 693 693 787 46 168	77. 28. 11. 106.	1 146 1 100 100 620 309 309 479	1 025 141 141 374 302 6 229	2 028 32 137 157 580 307 8 8 648	1 043 45 277 277 148 14 306	2 252 9 4 9 4 206 30 30 288	2 417 262 262 767 767 653 434	1 782 23 208 208 208 269 12 437 437
Romanian Russion Russion Scottch-inst Scottch-inst Scottsh South Subsident African Other oncestnes	135 2 800 4 4 601 2 4 4 601 2 4 4 601 1 594 1 100 1 400 1	2 058 2 058 2 0614 20 614 1 141 1 141 2 333 2 333 4 200 4 357 109 005	220 220 3 392 3 392 3 42 4 42 4 42 4 43 4 43 4 43 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34	742 742 1 208 1 288 1 453 1 453 1 453 1 303 1 363 1 363 1 56	5 5 6 10 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	100 100 13 13 427	54 55 1 169 1 169 1 13 2 694 2 694	2 366 2 366 2 366 2 366 2 366 2 366 2 366	170 89 149 595 2 2 2 102 102 3 299	2 021	34 - 497 - 4	2851 2851 2871 2871 2871 2871 2871 2871 2871 287	1 206 88 88 7 706 5 5 5 5 5 5 64 6 64 6 64 6 64 6 64 6 6
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Oominican (Dominican Republic) Certol American Guatemalan Hoduloan Nicroguen Nicroguen Solvaderan Solvaderan Solvaderan Central American Ageninean Colombain Colombain Colombain Colombain Perviorin	2525 2625 2635 2635 2635 2635 2635 2635	244-144-144-144-144-144-144-144-144-144-		10110110111111							11111111111111111		11111111111111111

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

Census Tract or Block Numbering						3	Johnstown aty, Cambria County	ibno County						
Area	Froct 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Froct 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt)	Tract 8	Fract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt)	Tract 12 (pt)	Troct 13 (pr.)	froct 14
ANCESTRY														
Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry undessified or not reported	1 305 1 339 920 419 166	2 019 1 853 1 293 560 166	2 640 2 432 1 555 1 555 208	1 929 1 818 983 835 111	2 258 2 160 1 285 875 98	2 371 2 199 1 134 1 065	3 297 3 297 1 803 1 494 218	1 192 1 076 701 375 116	888 888 308 308 508	1 403 1 340 897 443 63	488 488 398 90 4	3 751 2 251 1 500 1 37	2 931 2 839 1 883 956 92	1 061 1 030 571 459 31
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arab Total excentries reparted Arab Austrian Austrian Carabian Carabian Carabian Durch Durch Finnish	3 010 11 11 12 28 100 2 100 5	4 038 7 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 6 7	\$ 280 33 33 33 35 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	24 24 24 24 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	4 742 28 28 20 20 272	7 930 %2 8 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 384 7 7 7 7 1 3 1 3 2 2 0 0 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200	2 200 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	23 23 23 23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	7776	2. 2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
French (except Bosque)	42	15	02	16	28	23	74	7	ı	1	15	13	43	91
French Canadian German Greth Irish Irish Lithiannian Norwegian Portuguese	538 17 21 21 98 98 75	. £2223. - 4 4 32223.	1 079 1 12 401 2 4	998 98 198 195 121	1 011 16 16 473 177 173	1 177 1 14 14 432 296 213) 567 146 693 537 46 168	271 271 249 47	186 27 27 146 146	362 4 4 221 221 84 84 123	77 28 11 10 10 10 10	1 146 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	1 025 1 41 374 302 6 6 1 4 1 229	33.7 22.2 24.7 1.44.1
Romanian Russian Scotch-link Scottish Scottish Sloves Sloves Ultrainian Ultrainian Wesh Inden (excluding Hisponic organ groups) Wesh Inden (excluding Hisponic organ groups) Ultrainian Wesh Inden (excluding Hisponic organ groups) Wassish Inden (excluding Hisponic organ groups) Ultrainian Ultrainia	133 133 133 137 10 10 10 10 10 135	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 379	123 34 34 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	286 286 33 31 6 54 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	54 27 27 27 193 7 7 7 7 7 7 83 53 158 158 158	5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	28 26 26 114 977 	23 212 212 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	30 136 244 144 168 1 635	13 13 13 7 427	54 57 57 57 57 11 11 11 11 12 13 13 14 12 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	6 113 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 13	2007
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic). Certaria American. Casta Rican. Goutemalan. Goutemalan. Nicaraguan. Nicaraguan. Nicaraguan. Nicaraguan. Salvadoran. Central American. ongin not specified. Argentinean. Clabrabian. Clabrabian. Clabrabian. Clabrabian. Clabrabian.														
Other South American	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	1	1	1

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Johnstown cit	Johnstown city, Combria County—Con	-Con.					Remainde	Remainder of Cambrio County	λh			
Area	Troct 101 (pt.) Troct 103 (pt.)	roct 103 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 101 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 I	Troct 105 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
	1 1 1	1 1 1	67 67 25	1 1 1	500	1 1 1	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	4 870 4 581 2 481	2 043 1 923 1 145	2 758 2 550 1 541	1 655 1 582 875	4 157 3 970 2 174
Multiple ancestry Ancestry unclassified or not reported	11	11	142	11	. 14	1.1	1.1					- 586 508 508	707	1 794
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	1	1 1	134	1 1	26	1	1			9 740	4 086	5 516	3 310	8 314
Austran	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			. 0. 0	52,	0	76	130
Conodion	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			» I ;	9 1 (1 1	1 1	5 1
Czech Donish	11	1 1	1-1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1 1			9 1	∞ I	о -Т;	1 1	1 40
Dutch English	1 1	1 1	3.	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			162 577	34	55 315	198 198	118
Finnish French (except Basque)	11	1 1	ţ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			85 85	- 6	116	45	42
French Conadian	1	1	1	ı	1 4	ı	1	1	1	80	1	80	1	1
Greek	1 1	1 1	<u>m</u> 1	1 1	2	1 1	1 1			2 028 32	110	1 043	8/3	2 239
Hungorion	1 1	1 1	1 &	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			157	285	277	318	94
Itolian	1	1	; '	1	1	1	1			307	121	148	132	206
Norwegion	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			φ ι Ω	> vo	4 1	4 1	30
Polish	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			848	352	306	- 63	288
Romanian	ı	1	1	1	1	- 1	1			ı	1	ı	ı	- 1
Russion Scotch-Irish	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			071 89	97	92	35 36	34
Scottish	1 (1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1			149	14	37	35	105
Subsadaron African	1	1	1		1	1 1	1 1			3 1	}	7	277	
Swiss	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			2	1-1	- 1	∞ ∞	200
Ukroinian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	7	1 1	1 1			92 125	47	23 53	25	88 129
Welsh West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			102	46	9 '	2 1	164
Yugoslavion Other oncestries	11	1 1	31	1 1	17	1 1	1 1			3 299	1 583	2 021	1 160	2 626
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominicon (Oominican Republic)	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Costo Ricon	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Honduron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			ı	ı	1	ı	1
Ponamanian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Salvadoron Central American, ongin not specified	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Argentinean	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1	m m	1 (1 1	i 1
Chileon		1	1	1	1	1	1			•	- 1	1 :	1	1
Ecudorian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1)	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 I	1 1	1 1
Venezuelon	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			F 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Other South American	1	1		1	1	•	1			ı	1	ł	š	1

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder of	of Cambria County—Con	Con					
Area	Fract 106	fract 107	Fract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt.)	Froct 115	Troct 116	Troct 117	Iract
ANCESTRY All persons				158									
Arcestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undassified or not reported	2 552 1 279 1 273 211	2 998 1 593 1 405 2 13	9 492 5 629 3 863 276	1 116 665 451 42	1 914 992 922 106	2 832 2 362 2 205	2 414 1 054 1 360 28	5 525 2 701 2 824 264	4 197 2 377 1 820 1 18	2 401 2 546 2 546	2 890 1 615 1 275 300	2 635 1 399 1 236 153	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Arab. Arab. Aratiron Belgion Condino. C	\$ 526 13 10 6 6 6 7 297 134	6 422 17 14 16 16 19 86 8	19 536 19 19 19 33 38 38 2 3 2 4 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8	2 316 12 12 13 7 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	4 040 9 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	10 798 45 18 18 19 124 655	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	11 578 95 95 27 27 27 10 145 88 177	8 630 233 233 233 233 244 49	10 372 18 32 3 2 8 2 6 750 750 760 760	6.380 2.2.2.2.470 470 55 115 155	\$ 576 6 6 6 1 117 3002 6 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	
french Canadian German German German Hinsh Hinsh Lithoanian Lithoanian Rowwgoon Rowwgoon Rowwgoon Rowwgoon Rowwgoon Rowwgoon Rowwgoon Rowwgoon Rowwgoon	1 323 1 323 1 30 1 30 4 439 3 42 2 6 2 20	1 579 5 65 5 88 8 403 2 1 2 1 2 1 7 5	4 450 24 450 386 1 737 1 191 1 191 770 9	290 290 113 147 95 5 262	1 029 1 029 2 4 338 1 50 1 131 1 131	2 417 202 202 767 653 434	1 115 3 467 215 215 6 6	2 274 6 275 1 1 1777 1 1 192 8 4 7 4 2 5 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 780 23 208 208 595 269 12 12 437	2 293 22 2 22 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24	764 125 397 7 7 7	1 000 2 269 2 452 3 3 2 2 3 2 1 2 3 2 1 2	
Remainen Russian Scarth-listh Scarth-listh Scarth-listh Scarth-listh Scarth-listh Sloval Swedsh Swedsh Swedsh West finden or American United Stries or American United Stries or American United Stries or American United Stries	26 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	220 220 220 220 87 87 87 87 88 238 238 67 67 67	23 28 193 193 193 194 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1986 1986 1986 171 173 174 174 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186	33 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20 57 57 57 57 50 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	195 195 187 187 187 187 187 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 19	1 206 2 206 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 945 2 945 2 946 2 946 2 946	25 15 657 657 13 107 73 2 249	. 8	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Certicol American Costo Rican Guatemalan Guatemalan Historiguan Nicorgoun Nicorgoun Nicorgoun Solvadoran Angeritinean Certicol American Colombian Colombian Vierezuelon Peruvan Vierezuelon Other South American										***************************************			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic C. [Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder of	Remainder of Cambria County—Con	Can.					
Area	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130	Tract 131
ANCESTRY All persons	4 598		2 241										
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undassified or not reported	4 322 2 444 1 878 276	6 573 3 164 3 409 389	2 028 1 043 985 213	3 962 1 798 2 164 293	3 091 1 544 1 547 222	4 473 2 106 2 367 237	5 545 2 873 2 672 812	3 654 1 768 1 886 218	2 630 1 218 1 412 135	5 469 2 682 2 787 362	4 129 2 226 1 903 173	2 969 1 670 1 299 149	2 895 1 441 1 454 161
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported Arob Austron Belgion	9 196 26 42 33	13 924 16 4 36	482 1 4 4	8 510 2 2 3	6 626 13	620 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	12 714 6 34 -	4 % = 1	\$ 530 2 52 -	11 662 17 16 2	8 604	6 236 18 1- 13	6 112 7 34
Conadan Czech Donish	100	151 5	100	4 1 1 6	. 7. E. E	- 91 - 3	~= ~ į	100	1 52 7		28 1 28 22	32	981 - 5
English Finnish French (except Basque)	139 - 139	632 9 455	280 75	285 285 102	284	453 7 159	670 12 251	128	787 - 59	196	480 6 141	421 - 45	359
French Canadian	1 241	3 578	01 00	10 10	1 616	2 356	2 134	17	1 151	2 383	1 418	979	25
Greek Wingorian	232	97	-	- 48	38.2			149	- 388		206	143	78
Irish Iroidan Lithkonian	30 30 30 30 30 30	1 719 797 101	<u>\$</u> 35	1 435 781 25	1 314 295 7	1 138 491 69	959 699 31	877 622 27	923 255 20	1 890 766 5	574 246 47	515 313 118	572 205 _
Norwegion Polish Portuguese	664 -	549	134	846	186	586	634 27	10 251 -	574	11 783 -	1 108	462	294
Romanian	1 6	1 0	1 9	21	13	1 9	7	9	7	1 ř	1 8	1 5	1 9
Scotth-lish Scottish	325	10°	142	22.5	3434	1362	926	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	- 42	283	88	4938	°88;
Slovyok Slovyok Slovedish	710	/88 - 69	27	47 - 47	28 28 28	453 - 35	- 77	400 - 52	945 D 80	384	23	395 13	434
Swiss Ukrainian United States or American	79 88 Z	74	27 99	265	11 8	122 142	282 171	1 88 89	2077	17 27 105	37 139	26 84 84	21 284
Weish West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin graups)	2,68	117	æ, Ι Ι	92 1 1	83	<u>-</u>	381	908	7 1 1 20	69 1	80 4 1 1	49	85 2 22
Other ancestries	3 077	4 057	1 575	2 458	2 27Î	2 661	4 640	2 294	1 553	3 924	2 672	2 064	1 886
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	1.1	1 1	1-1	1 1	- 5	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 88	1 1	1 1	9
Costa Rican	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	12	1 1	1 1	1 1
Honduran	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 40
Panamanan	1 1	1	1	1 1		1 1	1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Central American, origin not specified		1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1
Argentinean	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	17	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Colombion	1 1	1 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Fcvadorion	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	24	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Venezuelan	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 (1 1	1 1	1 1

and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Con

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability.	see text Por detinitions or terms and mean	DID SILLIAN IO	Office of symmetre.	MA IEAIJ	I	I		I			I	Ī	
	Remainder of Cambrio County— Con	o County —					S	Somerset County					
	froct 132	Tract 133	Tract 201.01	Iract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207 98	Tract 208	Tract 209	Trac
ANCESTRY													
Arcestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry uncleasified or not reported	4 578 4 278 2 273 2 003 2 999	6 869 6 425 3 468 2 957 444	2 473 2 443 1 373 1 070 30	s 528 5 245 2 795 2 450 283	\$ 10\$ 4 760 2 579 2 181 345	# 843 4 611 2 942 1 669 232	4 435 4 138 2 463 1 675 297	3 380 3 126 1 976 1 150 254	6 267 5 988 3 567 2 421 279	3 117 2 916 1 764 1 152 201	3 454 3 454 2 131 1 323 296	4 912 4 060 2 578 1 482 852	→ m ~ -
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Arab. Austroan Belgann Canodian	9 150	13 738	4 946	11 056 17 23	10 210 49 17 6	98.4	8 870 11 37 6	6 760 3 16 4	12 534 19 19 2	6 234	7 500 15 22	9 8 1 0 0 1	
	184 739 110	205 765 178	6 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	36 282 552 107	£ 1000 000 1000 1000	46 202 378 49	10 358 244 143	17 222 236 235 42	21 - 488 605 223	12 157 267 267 63	195 340 68	324 412 11 35	
Freech Canadian German Greech Hungarian Hungarian Lirhuanian Norwegian Polish	2 258 5 5 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 060 1 035 1 035 1 055 201 3 3 3 2 4 8	1 400 3 5 453 117 117	21 884 7 48 640 628 638 7 7	2 112 326 326 386 688 361 9 9	1 328 1 328 303 379 888 23 12 657	1 514 2 19 2 15 3 386 3 354 1 1	1 840 103 103 1416 180 7 7 317	3 211 8 8 752 635 635	2 158 2 2 458 458 190 171	2 414 5 25 3 20 3 20 4 2 2 7 9	2 840 14 14 14 2 26 2 26 4 0 7 7	
Romanian Russian Scottch Institute Scotts Action Scotts Solved Sloved Swedish Swedish Ukranian United States or American West Indem (excluding Hispania origin groups) Yugosdovan Other ancestnes	245 165 165 165 172 27 27 28 28 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	131 168 668 110 963 973 277 4 477	20 20 23 23 20 20 20 52 128 148 148	30 105 105 64 105 706 706 706 706 706 706 706 706 706 706	123 50 52 677 677 152 152 152 153 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	3133 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 124 - 125 -	153 57 119 119 561 61 7 7 7 7 8 7 8 11 12 11 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 3 3 3 3	24 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 4	9 48 88 88 84 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 51 60 60 77 77 117 77 74 74	2	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Central American Cost a Rican Guatemakan Horduran Nicaraguan Powanomian Solvadoran Augentinean Augentinean Colombian Colombian Peruvian Venezuelon Venezuelon Other South American		11111111111111111	11111111111111111	1111111111111111111						.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Lodg bosed on somple and subject to sompling variounity, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of	מומות						1					
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Samerset Caunty — Can	/—Can.					
Area	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 8087	Tract 8088	Tract 8089
ANCESTRY												
Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry undossified on not reported	2 473 2 225 1 402 823 248	2 538 2 538 1 618 920 197	3 382 3 110 2 120 990 272	4 443 4 017 2 891 1 126 426	3 020 2 730 2 079 651 290	2 529 2 078 1 552 526 451	3 029 2 743 1 812 931 286	3 791 3 449 2 270 1 179 342	4 955 4 368 2 789 1 579 587	1	1111	!
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Arab	10	5 470 2 6	4 76	88 88 1 4 1 1	6 040 20 	5 058	6 058 6 4 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 582 7 7	9 910 8 4 4 8 1	11111	11111	1111
Czech Outonist Outonist Frojist Frojist French (except 80sque)	194	16 266 3 69	6 148 257 250	237 362 35 35	174 167 167 43	7 170 157 157 42	62 62 193 43	253 255 6 6	388 467 77	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	33.0111
French Canadian German German German French	1 513 1 7 249 220 220 2 6 1	1 828 1 1 34 277 141 1 1 1 1 0 5	2 30 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 115 459 61 61 62 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 070 29 266 130 130 14	1 428 1 2 241 67 67	2 104 2 104 350 350 91 2 1	2 532 2 7 2 7 527 125 1 4 4 7 6 7	2 781 2 781 3 9 901 124 1 6 6 6		1 () [] [] [] []	(0)(11111()
Romanian Russian Russian Scotch-lish Scottish Scottish Slovat Slovat Westigh West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Volkel	29 131 131 12 12 12 12 12 131 131 131 131	2 080	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 832 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 8 8 9 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	28 28 54 4 4 15 13 18 2 2 2 2 456	3 054 1 7 8 8 8 8 9 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27 77 77 74 74 75 75 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87			
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Daminican Republic)	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	- 7	1111	1111	1111	F 1 1 1	111
Honduran	F 1	i 1	1-1	F 1	1 1	1.1	S I	1-1	1 1	₽ 1	1 1	1 1
Central American, origin not specified	1 1 1	111	111	1 1 1	111	111	1 2 1	111	111	111	111	1 1 1
Argentineon	1 1	+ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Chileon	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	I I	1 1	1 1
Peruvian	1 1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Venezuelan Other South American	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 (

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Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Combrio	County			Totals fo	r split trocts/8NA	s in Combria Co	unty	
Area	Johnstown PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Somerset County	Troct 7	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 101	Troct 103
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	241 247 239 125	163 029 161 378	26 134 27 744	78 218 77 747	3 515 3 482	492 492	3 868 3 822	2 931 2 892	4 870 4 830	2 758 2 748
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	2 122	1 651	390	471	33	-	66	39	40	10
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguishcally isolated households	784	546	181	238	17	5	43	16	21	2
Persons 5 years and over In linguishcally isolated households	1 223	153 686 699 7 111	26 399 237	73 201 524 3 333	3 337	482 10	3 708 60	2 698 22	4 604	2 609
Speak a language other than English	3 061	1 912 1 081	1 743 474 183	1 149 512	129 40 10	85 19 5	435 89 17	171 50 5	213 70 31	119 21 7
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistrally isolated Speak on Asian or Paafic Island language	36	317 36 110	49 23 19	171	5	5 5 -	- - 5	5 -	18	7 2
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	68	61	12	7		_	5 -	_	_	_
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	54 908 3 134	38 054 2 134	5 480 397	16 854 1 000	724 56	76	611 43	68 6 67	996 48	565 31
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	2 140 40 819	1 375 27 345	300 4 022	765 13 474	37 373	57	28 447	62 536	21 801	25 432
Public school	10 955	23 299 8 575 6 062	3 394 1 061 812	12 743 2 380 1 945	256 295 197	29 19 6	365 121 102	507 83 67	760 147 110	387 102 97
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and ever	162 503	110 251	19 729	52 252	2 481	410	2 917	1 885	3 382	1 905
Less than 9th grade	22 791 25 151	15 060 16 651 51 021	2 868 4 199 8 750	7 731 8 500 24 840	264 249 1 118	81 55 195	513 737 1 206	284 508 888	429 616 1 720	280 305 1 002
Some college_no degreeAssociate degree	15 425 6 703	10 768 4 819	1 661 823	4 657 1 884	340 109	10 9	185 130	106 63	322 104	140 47
Bachelor's degree	5 982	7 645 4 287 71 2	904 524 64 2	2 945 1 695 68.9	209 192 79.3	38 22 66.8	70 76 57 1	18 18 58.0	133 58 69 1	81 50 69.3
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY		10.8	7 2	8 9	16.2	14.6	5.0	1.9	5 6	6 9
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	250 1 467 2 079	230 1 414 2 086	442 1 413 2 012	297 1 568 2 064	224 921 1 662	2 000 2 024	382 1 019 1 178	295 1 708 2 041	192 1 391 1 866	98 1 303 1 852
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	226 887 164 958	153 686 111 651	26 399 17 523	73 201 53 307	3 337 2 155	482 415	3 708	2 698 1 993	4 604	2 609
Some house	61 462 11 293	41 738 10 809	8 853 5 821	19 724 484	1 172 517	67 47	2 782 926 680	701 519	3 626 978 289	2 145 462 76
Remainder of this MSA PMSA	34 917 11 513 3 739	20 084 8 455 2 390	1 456 1 239 337	14 833 3 058 1 349	330 231 94	10 6	116 101 29	50 126 6	571 89 29	294 77 15
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	99 321	297 84 092	28 134	170	3 515	492	-	4	-	2
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population	72 644 141 926	62 340 78 937	18 553	10 304 62 989	2 580	353	3 888 3 194 -	2 931 1 701 -	2 027 1 408 2 843	1 822 1 499 936
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	72 911	42 867 1 119	-	30 044 2 308	Ξ.	Ξ	Ξ.	_	1 451 19	379 45
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever Car truck or van		59 235 53 400	8 932 7 464	31 193 27 682	1 441 1 145	130 101	1 330 1 203	9 2 6 779	1 754 1 665	1 150 1 072
Drove alone	67 477 13 605	44 489 8 911 839	6 101 1 363 403	22 988 4 694 90	949 196	101	997 206	557 222	1 421 244	914 158
Public transportation (including taucab)	891	826 11	399 4	65	22 22 —	5 -	45 45 -	57 53 4	28 28 -	15 15
Walked Other means		3 364 329 1 303	887 78 100	1 710 250 1 461	239 21 14	15 - 9	69 7 6	76 6 8	26 19 16	23 6 34
Persons per car truck or van	1 10	1 10 18.2	1.11	1.10	1.10 15.4	1.00 15.9	1.10 16.3	1,17 19.8	1.09	1.08
Departure time for work: 5 00 o m to 5 59 o m 6 00 o m to 6 59 o m	6 316	3 551 12 268	458 1 620	2 765 7 417	60 228	11 34	96 267	48 198	83 454	35 313
7 00 cm to 7 59 cm	25 451 13 549	17 241 9 387	2 616 1 529	8 210 4 162	404 319	43	347 208	302 125	551 230	303 153
Worked in MSA of residence	79 556	15 485 51 642	2 609 8 502	7 178	416 1 346	33 130	1 258	245 881	1 614	1 081
Johnstown city Ebensburg borough Remainder of Cambria County	3 530	18 088 3 477 27 845	5 654 84 2 414	2 118 53 2 604	832 28 404	97 _ 26	857 - 356	731 5 117	716 38 785	479 27 543
Somerset borough	7 553 2 192	246 735	22 64	7 307 1 457	6 10	- - 7	10	12	2 19	_ 4
Remainder of Somerset County	10 872	1 251 7 593 2 230	264 430 56	14 375 3 279 50	66 95 13	-	35 72 8	16 45 5	54 140 10	28 69 17
Remainder of Attoona PA MSA Pirisburgh any Remainder of Allegheny County	1 392	1 345 145 145	10 20 17	47 106 112	13	=	- - 9	-	8 -	7 9
Latrabe baraughSeward baraugh	132	40 85	19	92	_	-	_	14	7	=
Remainder of Westmoreland County	445	388 10 491	47 - 43	218 435 22	8 - 11	=	12 - 15	5 - 5	28 - 3	6 -
Remainder of Indiana County	163 957	157 890	9 64	6 67	9	-	11	<u>-</u> 5	5 52	- 2
Garrett County MD	419 268	260 25	-	419 8 489	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-
Allegany County MD	2 590	1 382	140	1 208	41	-	17	11	27	28

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals for split tra	cts/BNA's in Comb Con.	oria Caunty—	Jahnstawn city, Cambria Caunty								
Area	Tract 105	Tract 111	Troct 114	Troct 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Troct 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 224	5 399	4 328	1 505	2 019	2 640	1 929	2 258	2 371	3 515		
NativeFareign born	4 180 44	5 337 62	4 274 54	1 447 58	1 994 25	2 596 44	1 915 14	2 227 31	2 366	3 482 33		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH tinguistically isolated hauseholds	14	8	23	35	14	8	5	12	15	17		
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	4 033	5 105 8	4 176	1 492 35	1 846 24	2 490 8	1 713 5	2 107	2 233 15	3 337 35		
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well"	159 82	183 56	273 54	186 50	73 32	153 54	58 22	90 16	81 44	129 40		
Speok Spanish Da not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	49 44	37 10 -	12	31 8 8	12	16	16 11 5	32 4	8	10		
Speak an Asion or Pacific Island language	=	Ē	-	=======================================	=	Ξ	- - -	Ξ.	=	-		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	867	1 175	753	65	445	550	370	467	405	724		
Preprimary schoolPublic school	52 23	98 73	57	- -	22 22	34 26	18 18	39 15	14	56 37		
Elementary or high school Public school College	589 413 226	889 746 188	549 433 147	23 23 42	291 288 132	458 399 58	287 274 65	387 247 41	316 241 75	373 256 295		
Public college	181	144	109	36	116	55	43	30	54	197		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	3 094 275	3 943 227	3 323 427	1 458 380	1 345 182	1 8 73 299	1 117 137	1 503 104	1 6 74 177	2 481 264		
9th to 12th grode, no diplama High school graduate (includes equivalency)	428 1 580	390 1 772	592 1 548	468 446	281 595	383 792	258 518	245 703	253 889	249 1 118		
Same callege, no degree	375 94	503 240	319 80	75 27	159 59	157 120	72 71	175 76	158 55	340 109		
Bachelor's degree Graduate ar professional degree	269 73	552 259	231	56 6	51 18	97 25	41 20	151 49	87 55	209 192		
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree ar higher	77.3	84.4 20.6	69.3 10.7	41.8 4.3	65.6 5.1	63.6 6.5	64.6 5.5	76.8 13.3	74.3 8.5	79.3 16.2		
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years	219	. 71	224		563	494	904	252	297	224		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 393 1 439	1 300 1 857	1 042 1 598	1 571 667	1 886 3 284	1 175 1 831	1 704 2 519	1 397 1 973	1 573 2 186	921 1 662		
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	4 033	5 105	4 176	1 492	1 846	2 490	1 713	2 107	2 233	3 337		
Same hause Different hause in United States	3 070 958 364	3 801 1 304 476	3 436 732 409	905 578 292	1 028 818 611	1 669 821 555	1 030 683 501	1 415 692 427	1 322 911	2 155 1 172		
Central city of this M5A/PMSA Remainder of this M5A/PM5A Different M5A/PM5A	478 82	562 254	256 54	165 102	69 114	123 106	80 95	133 37	651 164 76	517 330 231		
Nat in an MSA/PM5A	34 5	12	13	19	24	37	7 -	95	20	94 10		
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	3 967	4 211	3 852	1 505	2 019	2 640	1 929	2 258	2 371	3 515		
In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 ocre Rural population	3 109 257	3 432 1 188	3 319 476	124	ī 317 —	1 787	886	1 473	1 790	2 580		
In housing units an properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	201	282 -	325					_	Ξ	_		
JOURNEY TO WORK Warkers 16 years and over	1 754	2 201	1 514	166	583	915	466	851	850	1 441		
Car, truck, ar van	1 646 1 444	2 070 1 701	1 355 1 176	84 57	470 410	725 591	383 297	742 652	782 668	1 145 949		
CarpaaledPublic transportation (including taxicab)	202 28 28	369 3 3	179 30 30	27 	60 35 35	134 56 56	86 47 47	90 35 35	114 25 25	196 22 22		
Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcar ar tralley car 5ubway ar elevated, railroad, ar ferryboat Walked	50	85	86	69	61	103	36	49	22	239		
Other means Warked at home	30	8 35	11 32	13	17 -	6 25	-	_ 25	21	21 14		
Persons per car, truck, ar van Meon travel time ta work (minutes)	1.07 13.9	1.11 17.2	1.08 17.0	1.19 12.1	1.07 17.0	1.12 16.1	1.13 15.2	1.07 12.9	1.08 17.2	1 10 15.4		
Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m.	112	77 587	75 312	9 34	25 114	31 134	27	30	86	60		
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	252 534 330	691 428	469 228	41 8	211	342 103	76 124 67	82 224 242	128 283 128	228 404 319		
All other times	496	383	398	61	164	280	172	248	225	416		
Worked in M5A of residence Johnstown city Ebensburg borough	1 682 838 32	2 097 1 043 31	1 402 835 17	166 108	550 378 7	871 507 18	427 220	823 553	827 511 21	1 346 832 28		
Remainder of Cambria Caunty Somerset boraugh	706 23	940 26	473	58	160	304	190	236 12	223 4	404		
Windber borough Remainder of Somerset County	30 53	27 30	15		- 5	8 34	17	- 17	19 49	10		
Warked autside M5A of residence	72	104	112	=	33	44 13	39	28 _ 5	23 11	95 13		
Remainder of Altoana, PA MSA Pittsburgh city Remainder of Allegheny Caunty	19	18	8 33	=	=	- 8	4	- -	=	13		
Seward borough	1 -	- 9	2	-	-	5	-	- 5		-		
Remainder of Westmareland County Foyette County	4 -	8 -	9 - 3	-	9	13	-	-	- - 5	8		
Indiana boraugh	Ξ	18	4	Ξ	9	=	-	Ξ	5	-		
Remainder of Indiano County	_	9	26	-	9	=	5	13		9 -		
Clearfield County Allegany County MO Warked elsewhere	42	- - 38	- 6 15	=	=	_ _ 5	- 30	- - 5	- - 7	41		

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Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Johnstown city Combina County—Con										
Area	1roct 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Troct 11 (pt)	Troct 12 (pt)	Troct 13 (pt)	Troct 14	Troct 101 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 192	850	1 403	492	3 888	2 931	1 061			47	
Native	1 141	838 12	1 396	492	3 822 66	2 892 39	1 056	-	=	67 67	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Inquishcolly isolated households	6	_	_	5	43	16	5	_	_		
Persons 5 years and ever In linguishcally isolated households	1 128	819	1 275	482 10	3 708 60	2 698 22	991	-	-	67	
Speak a language other than English	116 29	61 13	88 11	85 19	435 89	171 50	17 5	_	_	=	
Speak Spanish	-	-	26 6	5 5 5	17	5 5	5 5	_	_	_	
Linguistically isolated	14 7 -	=	-	- - -	5 5	=	5 - - -	=	-	=	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	197	208	456	76	611	686	210	_	_	7	
Preprimary school	21 21	10	47 47	_	43 28	67 62	26 14	_		=	
Elementary or high school Public school	128 110 48	182 161 16	388 357 21	57 29 19	447 365 121	536 507	139 134	_	-	7 -	
College Public college	24	16	21	6	102	83 67	45 45	-	=	=	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and ever	947	590	766 126	410	2 917	1 885	714	-	-	39	
Less than 9th grade	110 258 386	87 201 233	125 167 364	81 55 195	513 737 1 206	284 508 888	113 130 394	Ξ	=	10 - 23	
Some college no degree	70 63	36 10	68 18	10 9	185 130	106 63	42 13	_	_	6	
Bachelor's degree	39 21	15 8	10 14	38 22	70 76	18 18	22	_	Ī	Ξ.	
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	61 1 6.3	51 2 3 9	61 9 3.1	66.8 14.6	57.1 5.0	58.0 1.9	66.0 3.1	Ξ	_	74.4	
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	408 1 100	121	483 2 272	2 000	382 1 019	295 1 708	1 150 988	_		2 000	
Children ever born per 1 000 women 35 ta 44 years	2 211	2 631	2 152	2 024	1 178	2 041	1 889	-	-	1 000	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and ever Some house	1 128 772	819 561	1 27 5 743	482 415	3 708 2 782	2 698 1 993	991 696	=	-	67 28	
Different house in United States Central any of this MSA PMSA	356 318	258 135	532 350	67 47	926 680	701 519	295 179	_	_	39 39	
Remainder of this MSA PMSA Different MSA PMSA	23 15	66 57	79 103	10	116 101	50 126	52 64	Ξ		Ξ	
Not in an MSA PMSA	-	=	=	6	29	. 6	Ξ	_	Ξ.	=	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	1 192 881	850 757	1 403 936	492 353	3 888 3 194	2 931 1 701	1 061	-	_	67	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		737		-	3 174		694 - -	Ξ.	= -	67	
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor truck or van	383 282	204 187	374 293	1 30 101	1 330 1 203	926 779	286 261	-	-	21 21	
Drove alone	228 54	150 37	193 100	101	997 206	557 222	224 37	_	=	21	
Bus or trailey bus or streetcar or trailey car	6	17 17	53 53	5 5	45 45	57 53	_	_	_	_	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Walked Other means	95	=	28	15	69 7	76 6	25	=	-	= =	
Worked of home Persons per car truck or van	1 11	1.11	1.21	9 1.00	1.10	8 1.17	-	-	-	_	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16 3	17.8	15.7	15.9	16.3	19.8	1.08 14 2	=	_	1.00 16.0	
5-00 a m. ta 5 59 a m	7 96	7 36	3 105	11 34	96 267	48 198	18 88	_	-	_	
7 00 o m 10 7 59 o m	84 112 84	62 44 55	95 43 128	43 _ 33	347 208 406	302 125 245	49 51	_	-	5	
All other times Worked in MSA of residence	383	184	365	130	1 258	881	80 269	_	-	10	
Johnstown atyEbensburg borough	256 - 119	108 - 71	268 - 97	97	857	731 5	208	_		16	
Remainder of Combina County Somerset borough Windber borough	-	/ <u> </u>	-	26	356	117	51	=	_	_	
Remainder of Somerset County Warked outside MSA of residence	8 -	5 20	9	7	35 72	16 45	5 17	=	-	- - 5	
Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA		-	-	-	8	5 -	5	-	_	-	
Pittsburgh arty	=	-	3	-	9	- - 14	Ξ	_	-	_	
Seward borough Remainder of Westmoreland County	-	-	-	=	12	- 5	=	_	_	-	
Fayerre County	-	-	-	-	15	5	7	-		=	
Remainder of Indiana County	-	7	-	_	- 11	- 5	- 5	-	-	-	
Garrett County MD	_	-	_	_		_	-	-	-	=	
Allegany County MD		13	_ 6		_ 17	11	-	-	_	- 5	

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Jahnstawn city Caunty—									
Area	Tract 111 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	_	13					4 870	2 043	2 758	1 455
Native		13	_		Ξ.	<u> </u>	4 83D 40	2 018	2 748 10	1 655 1 636
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	_	_	_	~	_	_	21	27	2	
Persans 5 years and aver In linguistically isolated households	-	13	-	-		-	4 604 24	1 9 5 0 33	2 609	1 547
Speak a language other than English Da not speak English "very well"	-	-	_	_	=		213 70	188 59	119 21	58 22 17
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well"	_	-	_	_		_	31 18	15	7 7	17
Linguistically isalated	-	-	_	Ξ.	_	-	_	2	2 -	7 7
Da not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	-	-	=	=		Ξ.	_	2 -	_	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	-	3	_	_	-	-	996	409	565	333
Preprimory school Public school Elementary or high school	_	- 3	=		=	-	48 21 801	20 18 333	31 25 432	39 32 246
Public schoolCallege	_	3 -	_	_	_	_	760 147	301 56	387 102	236 48
Public callege	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	42	97	36
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	-	10	-	-	-		3 382 429	1 465 236	1 905 280	1 085 144
9th to 12th grade, no diplamoHigh school groduote (includes equivalency)		6	_		_	Ξ	616 1 720	299 662	305 1 002	227
Some college, no degree	-	2 :		_	-	-	322 104	116 59	140 47	542 98 27 33
Bachelor's degree Groduate ar professionol degree		-	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	_	133 58	58 35	81 50	33 14
Percent high school groduate ar higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	_	20.0	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ī	69.1 5.6	63.5 6.3	69.3 6.9	65.8 4.3
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years	_	_	_	_	_	_	192	311	98	380
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	Ī	1 000					1 391 1 866	1 255 1 901	1 303 1 852	1 292 2 267
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	_	13		_			4 604	1 950	2 609	1 547
Some house	_	9 4			Ī	-	3 626 978	1 578 370	2 145 462	1 015
Central city of this MSA/PM5A		- 2	Ī	Ξ	Ī	_	289 571	82 226	76 294	528 325 126
Different M5A/PM5A Not in an M5A/PM5A Abroad		2 -	=	= =	=	-	89 29	46 16 2	77 15	49 28
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population In housing units an properties of less than 1 ocre	_	13 13	-	_	_	-	2 027 1 408 2 843	2 043 1 631	1 822 1 499	1 655
Rural papulation In housing units on properties af less than 1 ocre On farms	-	-		=	= =	-	1 451 19	=	936 379 45	=
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Warkers 16 years and over	-	6	-	-	Ξ.	Ξ.	1 754 1 665 1 421	6 95 590 442	1 150 1 D72	604 533
Drove olone Carpooled Public transpartation (including taxicab)	_	6		=	=	= =	244 28	14B 30	914 158 15	441 92 40
Bus or trolley bus ar streetcar ar tralley car Subway or elevated, railraad, ar ferryboat	_	_	Ξ	_	_	Ī	28	28	15	40
WalkedOther means	- -	-	_		_		26 19	63	23 6	19
Persons per car, truck, or van	-	1.00	_	_	_	-	16 1.09	12 1 16	34 1.08	1 10
Mean travel time to wark (minutes) Departure time far wark:	-	11.7	-	-	-	-	19.5	17 5	16.1	16.0
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	-	-	=	=	-	=	83 454 551	34 174	35 313 202	24 133
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m. All ather times	-	4 2	-	=	=	Ξ	230 420	172 117 186	303 153 312	143 89 207
Warked in M5A of residence	-	6	-	-	-	_	1 614	658	1 081	583
Johnstown cityEbensburg baraugh Remoinder of Cambria Caunty	=	4 - 2	_	=		_	716 38 78 5	29D 27 319	479 27 543	272 5 272
Samerset barough Windber borough	-	-	-		=	- - -	765 2 19	319	243 - 4	212
Remainder af Samerset County	-	_		-	-	-	54 140	11 37	28 69	30 21
Altoana cityRemoinder of Altoana, PA MSA	-	_		_	-	=	10 8	5 8	17 7	_
Pittsburgh city Remainder of Allegheny County	-	_	=		-	-	_	-	9 –	2
Latrobe barough 5eword borough Remainder af Westmoreland Caunty	-	-	=		-	=	7 28	- - 2	- - 6	- 4
Fayette County Indiana baraugh	-	-		-		-	- 3	-	-	- 2
Homer City boraugh	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 52	- 4	 2	i -
Remainder af Indiana County	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-
Allegany Caunty, MD	-	-	-	-		_	27	18	28	12

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Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Remainder of Cambria County—Can										
Area	fract 105 (pt)	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Troct	Tract 112	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt)		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 157	2 763	3 211	9 768	1 158	2 020	5 399	2 442	5 789	4 315		
NativeForeign born	4 113	2 702 61	3 191 20	9 560 208	1 146 12	2 008 12	5 337 62	2 407 35	5 733 56	4 261 54		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	14	6	_	31	12	-	8	6	24	23		
Persens 5 years and ever	3 966 19	2 620 6	3 044	9 353 49	1 094 16	1 915	5 105 8	2 313 6	5 454 32	4 163 23		
Speak a language after than English	159 82 49	81 22	112 20 18	449 134 12	84 22 5	60 6 15	183 56 37	88 29	239 58	273 54		
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well" Linguishcally isolated	44	-	6	- -	- -	-	10	-	6 -	12		
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	-	-	=	34 - -	-	-	-	12 12 -		=		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school Preprimary school	860 52	541 49	869 65	3 202	255 10	452 40	1 1 75 98	601 52	1 239 81	7 50 57		
Public schoolElementary or high school	23 582	15 381	40 586	105 1 137	5 202	27 339	73 889	5 399	31 923	20 546		
Public school	413 226 181	271 111 85	548 218 170	890 1 903 1 679	182 43 33	280 73 66	746 188 144	360 150 107	636 235 157	430 147 109		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	3 055	2 093	2 245	6 227	802	1 401	3 943	1 744	4 119			
Persens 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade no diploma	265 428	168 331	157 292	606 756	173 147	80 173	227 390	78 105	125 263	3 313 425 586		
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same callege no degree	1 557 369	927 261	1 030 262	2 607 783	372 46	722 183	1 772 503	628 383	1 359 619	1 548 317		
Associate degree	94 269 73	123 207 76	160 240 104	326 725 424	29 24 11	64 128 51	240 552 259	69 291 190	264 904 585	80 231 126		
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	77 3 11.2	76.2 13.5	80.0 15.3	78.1 18.5	60.1 4.4	81.9 12.8	84.4 20.6	89.5 27.6	90 6 36 1	69 5 10.8		
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1 000 women 25 to 34 years	219 1 377	61 1 409	27 1 028	31 1 412	259 1 518	217 774	71 1 300	218 938	85 1 099	224 1 042		
Children ever born per 1 000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 449	1 864	1 855	1 904	1 969	2 050	1 857	1 863	1 727	1 602		
Persons 5 years and over	3 966 3 042	2 620 1 892	3 044 2 243	9 353 5 657	1 094 855	1 915 1 355	5 105 3 801	2 313 1 578	5 454 3 753	4 163 3 427		
Different house in United States	919 325	728 292	791 274	3 613 516	239 62	558 238	1 304 476	729 243	1 665 385	728 409		
Remainder of this MSA PMSA Different MSA PMSA Not in an MSA PMSA	478 82 34	358 65 13	378 77 62	1 523 1 268 306	133 36 8	229 68 23	562 254 12	256 167 63	798 405 77	254 52 13		
Abrood	5	-	10	83	~	2	-	6	36	8		
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	3 900 3 042	2 763 2 329	1 849 1 498	7 713 5 645	1 158 1 019	2 020 1 631	4 211 3 432	2 442 1 992	5 789 4 725	3 839 3 306		
Rural population	257 201	Ξ.	1 362 631	2 055 556		Ξ.	1 188 282	_	=	476 325		
JOURNEY TO WORK	_	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	_	_		
Workers 16 years and over Car truck or van Drove alone	1 733 1 625 1 423	1 135 1 041 894	1 368 1 306 1 155	3 603 3 277 2 759	445 400 329	888 809 678	2 201 2 070 1 701	1 044 995 897	2 518 2 356	1 508 1 349		
Carpooled	202	147	151	518 37	71 13	131 23	369	98 17	2 079 277 21	1 170 179 30		
Bus or trailey bus or streetcar or trailey car Subway or elevated railroad or ferryboat	28	-	4 -	37	13	23	3	17	14 7	30		
Other means	50 - 30	55 10 29	11 19 28	219 22 48	8 2 22	50 2 4	85 8 35	21 5 6	76 17 48	86 11 32		
Persons per car truck or van	1.07 13.9	1.08	1.06 16.1	1.09	1.10 17.3	1.09	1.11 17.2	1.05 14.1	1.06	1.08 17.0		
Departure time for work: 5 00 a m to 5 59 a m	112	5	48	148	21	61	77	12	60	75		
6 00 a m to 6 59 a m	252 529 324	227 406 200	199 426 284	574 1 333	131 107	171 290 177	587 691	182 386	353 945	312 469		
8 00 a m ta 8 59 a m	486	268	383	620 880	104	185	428 383	216 242	517 595	224 396		
Worked in MSA of residence Johnstown city Ebensburg borough	1 666 822 32	1 090 455	1 305 560 12	3 388 1 286 60	435 95 7	846 439 13	2 097 1 043 31	977 604	2 394 1 414 32	1 396 831 17		
Remainder of Cambria County Somerset borough	706 23	566 27	628 17	1 73 6 55	187 5	342 1	940 26	336	833 7	471		
Windber borough	30 53	14 23	40 48	74 177	100 41	20 31	27 30	5 32	31 77	15		
Worked outside MSA of residence	67	45 - 11	63 10 11	215 43 18	10 2 4	42 9	104	67 16	124 - 11	112		
Remainder of Allegherry County	19 6		10	6 5	-	2 3	18	- 6	_	8 33		
Latrabe borough	† - 4	- 6 7	=	- - 64	-	- 2 7	- 9 8	16	7 16	2		
Remainder of Westmoreland County		-			=	<u>-</u>	- 4	9 - 6	37 - 11	9 - 3		
Homer City borough	-	-	15	16 6	7	- 3	18	- 6	- 6	26		
Garrett County MD	-	-	-	8	-	3	Ĺ	-	-			
Allegany County MD	37	21	17	17 32	3	13	38	8	36	6		

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	moinder of Combi	io County—Con.				
Area	Troct 115	Troct 116	Troct 117	Troct 118	Troct 119	Troct 120	Troct 121	Troct 122	Troct 123	Troct 124
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 186	3 190	2 788	4 559	4 598	6 962	2 241	4 255	3 313	4 710
NotiveForeign_born	5 163 23	3 174 16	2 768 20	4 538 21	4 573 25	6 925 37	2 236	4 232	3 284 29	4 699
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	7	_	8	1	3	19	10	8	_	
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	4 876 13	3 045	2 632 8	4 274	4 290	6 559 30	2 100 12	3 951	3 179	4 38
Speak o longuoge other than English Do not speak English "very well"	105 25	124 24	91 18	123 22	186 26	194 55	41	181 38	181	140
Speok Sponish Do not speok English "very well"	13	36 18	ii	12	4	52 13	6	24	63 85 26	30 44
Linguistically isolatedSpeak on Asion or Pocific Island language	Ξ	_	_	_		2	_	_ 4	10	
Do not speak English "very well"		_	_	_	Ī		_	4	10	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 300	776	664	1 215	1 129	1 788	507	040	1	
Preprimory school	55 50	26 14	18 10	45 38	52 40	75 52	507 33 27	949 77 45	1 241 28 20	1 190
Elementory or high school	1 036 936	605 507	532 448	1 042 909	880 785	1 446 1 290	418 406	771 633	505 361	1 00d 863
College Public college	209 196	145 121	114	128	197 156	267 195	56 42	101	708 80	136
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 417 496	2 147 374	1 804 354	2 874 546	3 038 488	4 490 755	1 460 239	2 758 503	1 783 217	2 930 460
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	456 1 831	433 948	335 837	1 386	394 471	571 2 303	252 748	490 1 388	201 834	331 1 532
Some college, no degree	315 97 173	199 82 63	128 66 48	204 105 120	286 85 159	314 210	104 49	162 105	188 85	225 154
Bochelor's degree Groduote or professional degree	49	48	36	66	155	207 130	46 22	64 46	164 94	141 75
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	72.1 6.5	62.4 5.2	61.8 4.7	65.4 6.5	71.0 10.3	70.5 7.5	66.4 4.7	64.0 4.0	76.6 14.5	72.6 7.4
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	260	389	246	217	273	175	428	300	40	200
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 492 2 102	1 838 2 627	1 727 2 520	1 576 2 698	1 577 2 710	1 502 2 512	1 446 2 041	1 701 2 194	1 761 2 200	299 1 575
RESIDENCE IN 1985							2 (41	2 174	2 200	2 376
Persons 5 years and over	4 876 3 760	3 045 2 446	2 632 2 125	4 274 3 576	4 290 3 258	6 559 5 070	2 100 1 569	3 951 3 084	3 179 1 705	4 389 3 615
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 110 170	599 18	499 19	698 8	1 032 24	1 489 10	521 15	863 2	1 456 21	767 6
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	744 165	507 56	391 54	469 87	814 126	1 147	226 196	614 205	323 939	626 88
Not in on MSA/PMSA	31 6	18	35 8	134	68 -	98 -	84 10	42 4	173 18	47
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population	17	3 190	_	***	2 530	_	_	_	_	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	17 5 169	2 715 -	2 788	4 559	1 728 2 068	6 962	2 241	4 255	3 313	4 710
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	2 226 68	_	1 634	1 874 200	1 638	3 799 197	1 177 4	2 929 12	681 86	2 845 76
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	1 959	1 198	933	1 448	1 433	0.444	7/0			
Cor, truck, or von	1 851 1 657	1 075 867	885 693	1 283	1 249	2 466 2 198 1 732	760 673 539	1 617 1 482	1 091 810	1 768
Corpooled	194	208	192	279	250 17	466 38	134	1 182 300	673 137	1 265 335
8us or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboat		-	2	i	17	38	2	5	2	28 28
Wolked	50 24	99	25	53	98	143 30	40 14	90 8	178	67
Worked of home	34 1.06	24	19	111 1,14	67	57	31	32	94	69
Persons per cor, truck, or von Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	20.8	1.13 20.4	1.14 25.2	22 9	1 12 19.7	1 13 24.3	1.12 26 8	1 12 21 6	1 11 19 4	1 13 22 5
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	181 402	122 220	82 232	144 304	60 266	238 492	92 201	146 452	74 189	159
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	579 282	255 241	208 98	338 217	409 232	668 320	177 78	369 196	225 130	368 454 268
All other times	481	336	294	334	399	691	181	422	379	450
Worked in MSA of residence	1 739 530	1 041 220	724 118	1 002 62	1 123 33	1 705 86	281 7	829 18	813 32	1 398 88
Remainder of Combrio County	1 011	152 663	165 427	77 858	91 995	157 1 459	6 265	60 743	56 725	205 1 103
Somerset borough	6 19	- -	2	3	Ξ.	3	2 1	- 8	_	_
Remoinder of Samerset County	13 220	157	12 209	2 446	310 32	761	479	788	278	370
Altoono city	32 14	41 5	22 1	37 14	33 36	342 137	171 147	503 174	136 58	107
Pittsburgh city	6 13 7	-	3 3	3 4	9	5 9	_	4	6 -	5
Seward borough	23	15 11	3 - 13	6 5	- - 6	- - 6	=	1 - -	- - 2	-
Fayette County Indiano borough	27	24	2 47	107	52	4 27	_	- - 2	2 13	38
Homer City borough	6	6	17	20	8	5	-	-		1
Remainder of Indiano County Gorrett County, MD	55	45 -	60	158	72	79 _	5	11	11	94
Cleorfield County	-	_	4	36	19	49 2	91	20	2	13
Worked elsewhere	37	10	34	56	75	96	65	73	48	74

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Combria County—Con										
Area	Tract 125	Tract 126	Troct 127	Troct 128	Tract 129	Tract 130	Troct 131				
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 357 6 296	3 872 3 821	2 765 2 753	5 831 5 724	4 302 4 264	3 118 3 104	3 056 3 048				
Foreign born	61	51	12	107	38	14	3 046				
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	6	32	15	14	14	19	2				
Persons 5 years and ever	5 984 13	3 642 48	2 609 20	5 5 38	4 038 14	2 946 19	2 801				
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well"	270 88	199 59	101 33	251 92	243 70	200 43	111				
Speak Spanish	76 31	21	18 4	138 43	33 8	14 8	10				
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	=	-	-	14 14	Ξ	=					
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		-	_	2	-	-	-				
Prepart of the Prepar	1 363 76 54	892 39 9	705 23 20	1 430 55 40	1 067 38 6	713 25 19	745 35 28				
Elementary or high school	1 109 896	627 438	534 475	952 697	804 710	540 498	609 576				
CollegePublic college	178 143	226 127	148 93	423 137	225 143	148 113	101 79				
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Potsans 25 years and over	4 430 1 328	2 674 265	1 776 284	3 949 442	2 819 499	2 173 407	1 834				
Less than 9th grade	583 1 569	252 974	215 928	560 1 823	406 1 406	306 963	279 224 950				
Some college no degree	326 154	373 149	142 92	457 245	244 64	226 118	175 100				
Bachelor s degree	271 199	393 268	84 31	276 146	141 59	90 63	81 25				
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	56.9 10.6	80.7 24.7	71.9 6.5	74.6 10.7	67.9 7.1	67.2 7.0	72 6 5.8				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	158 1 294	101 809	137 1 421	245 1 251	267 1 490	189 1 629	357 1 809				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 829	2 050	2 607	2 145	2 221	2 229	2 106				
Persons 5 years and over	5 984 4 554	3 642 2 353	2 609 2 131	5 538 3 119	4 038 3 151	2 946 2 278	2 801 2 203				
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 417 167 938	1 289 59 830	478 - 379	2 369 38 1 100	887 2 663	668 49	598 41				
Not in on MSA PMSA	241 71	269 131	79 20	1 001 230	188 34	556 42 21	468 76 13				
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	13	-	-	50							
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population	6 357	3 872 2 534	2 765	5 83 1	4 302	3 118 2 442	2 054				
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	3 228 101	-	1 404 55	3 572 32	2 979 13	=	3 0 56 1 743 51				
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	2 191	1 567	1 081	1 979	1 561	1 022	1 066				
Car truck, or van	2 030 1 839 191	1 394 1 181	1 003 857	1 772 1 450	1 466 1 114	885 713	955 814				
Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or tralley bus or streetcar or tralley car	7 7	213 15 15	146 5 5	322 2 2	352 7 7	172	141 12 12				
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Walked	70	130	52	176	63	117	63				
Other means	18 66	28	17	29	25	20	36				
Persons per cor, truck, or van Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.05 17.6	1.09 14.6	1.09 19.5	1.11 17 5	1.15 21.3	1 12 19 5	1.08 21 2				
5 00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	100 396	38 206	82 310	117 482	\ 111 430	70 245	97 317				
7 00 o.m. to 7-59 o m 8 00 o m. to 8.59 o m	669 384 576	592 339 364	242 114 316	551 273 527	294 234 467	306 160 221	192 122 302				
Worked in MSA of residence	1 907 167	1 384 88	812 50	1 363	1 372 177	874	1 000				
Johnstown city Ebensburg borough Remainder of Cambria County	681	719 577	70 688	68 1 0 6 1 183	74 1 067	69 46 714	211 76 671				
Somerset borough	_	-	2	Ξ	6 27	8 13	_ 24				
Remainder of Somerset County Worked outside MSA of residence Altrona city	26 284 62	183 54	2 269 110	6 616 257	21 189 71	24 148 41	18 66 20				
Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA Pittsburgh city	46 5	5Î	118	259	59	57	5				
Remainder of Allegheny County Latrobe borough	12	-	-	7	-	7					
Seward borough	17	8	6	9	6	11	2				
Indiana borough Homer Gity borough	30 34	12	5 -	12 7	10	11					
Remainder of Indiana County Garrett County, MO	21	32	8 -	-	-	16	7				
Clearfield County	-	-	400	-	10	-	2				

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Cambria	County—Con.			50	omerset County			
Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Troct 204	Tract 205	Troct 206
4 575	6 869	2 473	5 528	5 105	4 843	4 435	3 380	6 267
19	83	11	68	5 047	32	4 395	3 361 19	6 260 7
18 4 258	9 6 439	7 2 371	10	2	57	17	2 140	9
21 116 30	9 205	7 68 24	10 239	6 216 44	89 458	17 228	- 85	5 878 11 258 48
11 9	33 8 -	10	24 3 -	32 16 -	=	9 3 -	34 16 -	79 15
	8 - -	11	-	=	=	-	<u>-</u> -	3 -
1 056 96	1 591 83	599 60	1 276 150	1 135 68	1 014 81	906 12	696 18	1 370 35
858 844	1 253 1 193	445 384	70 920 863	57 909 866	73 702 692	12 781 742	18 558 490	29 1 179 1 120
102 89	197	74	206 173	116	182	113	120 95	156 136
400 441	457 631	1 723 143 298	3 715 513 546	3 457 467 608	3 428 412 529	3 057 604 666	2 271 369 407	4 224 639 674
191 157	446 193	225 142	405 128	307 150	383 9 2	186 91	1 9 3 41	2 208 272 117
71.4	136 75.5	53 74.4	148 71.5	95 68.9	163 72.5	33 58.5	66 65.8	192 122 68.9
251	255	139	148	133	417	218	8.1 379	7.4
1 945 2 594	1 452 2 015	1 309 1 855	1 582 2 086	1 544 1 94 9	1 568 1 92 9	2 007 2 138	1 373 2 062	1 476 1 910
4 258 3 431 827	6 439 4 733 1 706	2 371 1 931 440	5 177 4 162 998	4 801 3 449 1 346	4 572 3 320 1 243	4 219 3 484 731	3 162 2 370 792	5 878 4 024 1 854
64 607 145	283 1 040 290	61 335 44	102 730 112	139 1 066 77	34 864 295	30 503 158	18 648 94	27 1 489 213
-	-	-	54 17	64	50 9	40 4	32	125
- - 4 575	- 6 869	- 2 473	- - 5 528	1 414 1 045 3 6 9 1	4 843 3 553 -	4 435	3 380	- 6 267
2 801 39	4 512 88	1 074 35	3 5 96 95	1 741 55	-	2 823 86	1 669 100	3 183 63
1 602 1 480 1 261	2 915 2 757 2 245	1 003 937 835	2 262 2 075 1 817	2 089 1 970 1 762	1 815 1 578 1 247	1 613 1 450 1 135	1 334 1 220 1 028	2 352 2 120 1 738
219 4 4	512 - -	102	258 - -	208 20 9	331 27 27	315	192	382 3 3
88	83 8	15	121 11	55 7	142 28	79 13	61	135
1.09 21.2	1.11	1.06 19.7	1.07 18.5	1.06 1 7.9	1.13 14.3	1.13 23 3	1 10 20.6	87 1 11 20 8
118 455 472	267 619 874	77 212 337	135 512	166 422	77 447 502	140 477	130 298	306 646
192 340	339 749	159 167	365 641	304 549	236 433	156 317	151 326	506 293 514
388 101	716 85	311 18	618	371 11	250 15	104	104 5	2 155 188 2
29 30 91	153	23 16	151 30	33 507	30 778	194 58	326 10	144 593 39 1 189
109 27 5	165 15 16	86 - -	178 11 -	110	61	144 2 -	78 7	197 2 17
_	18 - -	11	18 7 7	4 -	4 - -	8 2 -	4 5 -	9 73
8 2 2	18	11	26 - -	9 -	- - - 16	- 2 -	14 5	43
13	9	_ _ 19	23	3 7	-	-	- - 8	- - 2
3 - 44	- - 89	- - 40	- - - 86	- - 2 71	- - - 41	130	- - 2 33	2 - 49
	Tract 132 4 575 4 556 19 18 4 258 21 116 30 44 111 9 1 1056 96 711 858 844 102 89 2 942 400 441 1 606 191 157 88 59 71.4 5.0 251 1 945 2 594 4 258 3 431 8 27 64 607 145 11 4 575 2 801 39 1 602 1 480 1 261 219 4 4 4 4 88 5 5 5 5 5 5 1.09 21.2 118 455 4772 340 1 493 399 1 493 399 1 493 399 1 493 399	4 575 6 869 4 556 6 786 19 83 18 9 4 258 6 439 21 9 116 203 30 33 44 33 11 8 9 - 8 1 056 1 591 96 83 71 47 858 1 253 844 1 193 102 255 89 197 2 942 4 445 400 457 441 631 1 606 2 326 191 446 157 193 88 256 59 136 71.4 75.5 5.0 8.8 251 255 1 945 1 452 2 594 2 015 4 258 6 439 3 431 4 733 827 1 706 64 283 607 1 706 64 283 607 1 706 64 283 607 1 706 64 283 607 1 93 88 83 5 5 6 7 1.09 1.11 93	Tract 132	Tract 132	Tract 132		Treet 132	Treet 132

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[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability—see text—For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset Count	y—Con.			
Area	Tract 207 98	Troct 208	Troct 209	Tract 210	Troct 211	Troct 212	Tract 213	Troct 214
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 117	3 750	4 912	4 051	2 473	2 735	3 382	4 443
NativeForeign born	3 103 14	3 6 97 53	4 905 7	3 999 52	2 473	2 721 14	3 3 7 2 10	4 435
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguishcally isolated households	2	_	9	-	7	_	10	_
Persons 5 years and ever	2 889 2	3 483	4 569	3 761	2 294 7	2 518	3 142 22	4 163
Speak a language other than English	74 13 23	80 27 26	150 33 31	140 33 61	45 15 18	40 24 26	128 52 3	50 22 17
Do not speak English "very well" Linguishcally isolated	11 7		24	21	=	17	-	8 -
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1	=	=	13	- -	2 2 -	-	4 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	711 52	816 58	1 007	973 100	432 13	565 35	766 33	978 69
Public school Elementary or high school Public school	37 542 522	42 587 570	17 85 9 828	80 6 9 7 647	13 335 32 9	33 447 427	16 665	64 781
College	117 89	171 131	126 120	176 154	84 57	83 67	632 68 58	775 128 115
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	2 056	2 511	3 237	2 722	1 670	1 819	2 140	2 908
Less than 9th grade	249 314 992	386 302 1 217	369 507 1 762	122 33 9 1 114	175 283 850	174 228 876	488 380 96 1	383 379 1 540
Some college no degree	213 72 140	239 132 126	275 110 146	402 88 437	166 91 54	232 95 121	124 82	272 95
Bachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	76 72.6	109 72.6	68 72.9	220 83.1	51 72.6	93 77.9	85 20 5 9 .4	163 76 73.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	10.5	9.4	6.6	24.1	6.3	11.8	4.9	8.2
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	188 1 312 2 045	266 1 544 2 195	452 1 441 2 214	404 1 489 1 671	502 1 223 1 820	278 1 400 2 076	274 1 872 2 081	212 1 607 2 172
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 889	3 483	4 569	3 761	2 294	2 518	3 142	4 163
Same house	2 185 700	2 476 1 007 6	3 259 1 286	2 189 1 529 24	1 050 1 238 10	1 859 659 10	2 518 615	3 046 1 106
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	442 189	803 9 3	1 058 133	1 051 305	876 284	488 111	386 14 9	965 86
Not in an MSA/PMSA	60 4	105	86 24	14 9 43	68 6	50	80 9	55 11
Urban, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	Ξ.	_	-	3 9 81 2 69 3	2 473 1 174	-	Ī	
Rural population	3 117 1 044 157	3 750 1 764 64	4 912 2 530 38	70 25	Ξ.	2 735 913 142	3 382 931 346	4 443 2 296 157
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	1 349	1 746	2 021	1 637	1 034	1 159	1 275	1 875
Car truck or van	1 226 1 086	1 583 1 410	1 873 1 613	1 421 1 207	855 682	1 031 913	1 092 868	1 627 1 319
Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	140 2 2	173 6 -	260 - -	214 12 12	173 12 6	118 2 2	224 3 3	308
Subway or elevated, rollroad, or ferryboat	32 5	68	- 84 10	138 29	123 8	29	42 19	155
Worked at home	84 1.06	80 1.06	1.08	37 1.08	36 1.13	90 1.06	119	8 85 1 12
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	19.2	15.2	15.3	12.5	13.6	21.8	26.7	17 1
5 00 c.m. to 5:59 c.m. 6 00 c.m. to 6:59 c.m. 7 00 c.m. to 7:59 c.m.	291 336	380 432	266 436 560	63 260 571	55 207 258	128 250 320	136 355 234	166 415 481
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m. All other times	161 338	288 435	286 419	345 361	175 303	142 229	1 29 302	264 464
Worked in MSA of residence Johnstown city Ebensburg borough	1 238 34 -	1 638 28	1 926 8 -	1 583 21	1 014	1 080	806 2	1 738
Remainder of Cambria County	10 535	12 849	1 067	18 1 053	18 674	39 314	6	15 330
Windber borough Remainder of Somerset County Worked outside MSA of residence	2 657 111	749 108	809 95	491 54	310 20	12 677 79	680 469	1 380 137
Altoona aty Remainder of Altoona, PA MSA Pittsburgh city	- 5 21	4	- - 8	- - 7	-	5	6 -	9 -
Remainder of Allegheny County	20	8 6	-	-	=	- 4 -	- - 3	- 3
Seward borough Remainder of Westmoreland County Fayette County	25 11	- 8 49	- 6 4	- 6 12	-	12	- 2 3	4 5
Indiana borough	1	-	-	-	-	_	3	-
Remainder of Indiana County	2 -	=	- - 6	-	-	2 -	36	=
Allegany County, MD	27	33	71	6 23	20	3 53	292 124	22 94

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset County	y—Con.			
Area	Tract 215	Tract 216	Troct 217	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 8087	Troct 8088	Troct 80 8 9
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 020	2 529	3 029	3 791	A OEE			
Notive	3 005 15	2 501 28	3 020	3 781	4 9 55 4 939	-	Ξ	
Foreign born	28	26	51	10	16	_		
Persons 5 years and over	2 795	2 372	2 814	3 537	4 684	-	-	
In linguistically isolated households Speak a language other than English	142 267	24 83	173 555	79	5 90	Ξ	_	
Do not speak English "very well"Speak Spanish	166	47 14	334 18	25 38	31 42	Ξ	_	
On not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	Ξ.	5	4 -	14	14	-	Ξ	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	=	11 - -	2 2 -	2 - -	4 2 -		Ξ.	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	66 5 25	475 41	590 29	818 44	1 062 55	-	=	
Public schoolElementary or high school	25 59 7	33 388	22 509	38 662	49 911	_	=	
Public school	533 43	388 46	432 52	631 112	872 96	Ξ	=	
Public college	26	29	50	95	źź	-	-	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 886	1 715	1 942	2 428	3 343	_	_	
Less thon 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	464 448	252 324	504 292	347 380	671 596	_	-	
High school groduate (includes equivolency)	739 65	813 135	814 145	1 271 185	1 520 233			
Associate degree	65 69	48 68	59 81	68 113	118 125	_	-	
Graduate or professional degree	36	75	47	64	80	_	=	
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelar's degree or higher	51.6 5.6	66.4 8.3	59.0 6.6	70.1 7.3	62.1 6.1	-	-	
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	332	269	293	333	337	_	_	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 846 2 335	2 023 1 888	1 694 2 416	1 671 2 291	1 559 2 206	_		
RESIDENCE IN 1985	. 705	0.070		0.507				
Persons 5 years and over	2 795 2 239	2 372 1 594	2 814 2 169	3 537 2 594	4 6 84 3 389	_	=	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	556	758	637	936 2	1 293	_	_	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	483 54	561 138	461 85	756 111	868 327	Ξ	I I	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19	59 20	91 8	67 7	95 2	_	Ξ	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulation	_	2 518			_			
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	3 020	1 839 11	3 029	3 791	4 955	_	Ξ.	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	1 318 215	ii	1 501 324	1 686 221	1 939 210			
JOURNEY TO WORK					210	_		
Car, truck, or von	1 109 951	951 77 7	1 202 908	1 586 1 406	1 781 1 582	Ξ	Ξ	
Drave alone	724 227	546 231	745 163	1 139 26 7	1 174 408	_		
Public transportation (including toxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley car	Ξ	Ξ		2	1	_	Ī.	-
Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboat Walked	_ 48	138	92	2 72	81	_	Ξ	
Other means Worked at home	21 89	15 21	15 187	17 89	17 100	-	-	
Persons per car, truck, ar van	1 16	1.20	1.11	1.11	1.17	-	-	
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	19.5	18.1	18.2	20.6	25.5	-	-	
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m	122 329	37 385	108 306	158 374	225 415	_	_	
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	276 125	205 107	269 140	415 161	431 175	_	Ξ	-
All other times	1 003	196	192 841	389	435	-	-	-
Worked in MSA of residence	1 003	800	041	1 435 7 2	1 198 5	-	-	-
Ebensburg boraugh Remainder of Combria County	-	-		15	6	-	Ī.	
Somerset borough	117	57	23	514 5	306	-	-	-
Remainder of Somerset County Worked outside MSA of residence	882 106	743 151	818 361	892 151	881 583	-	-	_
Altoona city	Ξ	-	-	5	10	-	-	
Remainder of Allegheny County	Ξ	5	4 -	2 2	25 35	-	-	
Seword borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Remainder of Westmoreland County Fayette County	- 2	20	3 4	21 49	26 271	_		-
Indiana borough Harner City borough	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	
Remainder of Indiana County	27	_ 48	4 246	_ 4	_ 58	-	-	-
Garrett County MO Clearfield County Allegany County MO	32	40 - 19	76	4 - 8	27	-	-	
Allegany County, MO Warked elsewhere	32 45	59	24	54	131	Ξ	Ī.	_

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Date hosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see tex

Census Tract or Block Numbering			i County			Totals fo	or split tracts/BNA	L's in Cambria Co	unty	
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Somerset County	Tract 7	Tract 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Tract 101	Troct 103
LABOR FORCE STATUS Pursens 16 years and ever In labor force Precent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	190 465 100 205 526 99 991 91 968 8 023 8 0 90 260 4 697 11 356	129 613 66 022 50,9 65 876 60 374 5 502 8 4 63 591 3 626 8 560	22 763 10 626 46.7 10 612 9 106 1 506 14 2 12 137 191 1 051	60 852 34 183 56.2 34 115 31 594 2 521 7.4 26 669 1 071 2 796	2 983 1 554 52.1 1 546 1 470 76 4.9 1 429 62 218	452 179 39.6 179 139 40 22.3 273	3 320 1 521 45.8 1 521 1 357 164 10.8 1 799	2 236 1 053 47 1 1 047 932 115 11.0 1 183	3 917 1 970 50.3 1 968 1 806 162 8.2 1 947	2 230 1 209 54 2 1 202 1 158 44 3.7 1 021
Nonmashrutomaksed persons 65 years and over_not enrolled in school	38 497 100 719 43 168 42.9 43 144 39 979 3 165 7.3 12 365 6 544 17 129	27 179 68 720 28 906 42.1 28 887 26 635 2 252 7.8 8 068 4 214 11 447	5 921 12 961 4 992 38.5 4 992 4 384 608 12.2 1 539 690 1 724	11 318 31 999 14 262 44.6 14 257 13 344 913 6.4 4 297 2 330 5 682	737 1 718 738 43.0 738 703 35 4.7 197 133	137 217 79 36.4 79 49 30 38.0 8 8 8 33	1 041 1 864 730 39.2 730 657 73 10.0 138 86 194	519 1 313 544 41.4 544 502 42 7.7 153 73 243	885 2 007 746 37.2 746 700 46 6.2 241 110 343	408 1 149 496 43.2 496 485 11 2.2 133 72 195
In labor force Over children under 6 years in fumilies and subfamilies All parents present on household in labor force Over children 6 to 17 years in femilies and	11 278 16 984 8 536	7 503 11 063 5 504	1 131 2 060 847	3 775 5 921 3 032	134 207 128	10 10	93 216 101	150 253 92	197 322 138	136 166 95
subtramilies All parents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemplayed or not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemplayed Not in labor force	39 524 23 046 13 946 2 786 1 171 935 267 164 504	26 270 15 382 9 715 1 759 784 507 85 100 322	3 907 2 124 1 456 488 265 178 26 38 114	13 254 7 664 4 231 1 027 387 428 182 64	371 249 234 37 26 - - -	57 46 33 6 6 - - -	439 253 167 72 7 7 - - 7	522 277 190 76 50 38 - 14 24	724 373 268 54 24 11 3 6	419 253 156 25 16 12 3 - 9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Emplayed persent 16 years and ever Executive, and managenal occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household forming forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment deaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	91 968 7 341 10 872 3 285 9 612 12 925 248 1 344 12 600 2 306 12 213 8 419 5 779 5 024 5 978 15 625 7 494 19 527 4 855 2 963 2 2 813	60 374 4 846 7 830 2 229 6 700 8 977 1 39 1 020 8 587 810 7 684 4 970 3 319 3 263 3 392 9 335 5 013 3 154 3 399 1 882 1 6 292	9 106 558 957 3866 1 061 1 499 26 199 1 798 40 784 441 621 428 1 474 822 2 273 503 272 2 508	31 594 2 495 3 042 1 056 2 912 3 948 1 099 324 4 013 1 496 4 529 3 449 2 460 1 761 2 586 6 290 2 481 6 373 1 456 1 081 6 521	1 470 120 221 123 197 208 6 41 262 5 93 71 50 73 59 216 105 291 52 666	139 5 20 	1 357 120 162 58 104 221 - 47 312 7 7 72 113 65 76 47 187 119 345 70 31 357	932 61 50 48 113 174 8 17 186 11 94 80 19 71 52 165 76 46 7	1 806 95 162 273 - 26 268 29 245 202 159 125 144 379 173 375 90 90 397	1 158 69 89 62 147 160 - 8 161 24 189 120 81 48 63 226 112 259 45 30 293
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over		60 374 48 457 8 079 3 729 3 532	9 106 7 554 1 164 644 325	31 594 24 860 3 406 1 627 3 012	1 470 1 243 137 89 71	139 109 16 11 9	1 357 1 129 190 155 38	932 747 146 46 39	1 806 1 539 201 81 54	1 158 965 123 57 56
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	108 652 82 294 56 575 8 899 6 310 13 708	72 353 54 133 37 182 5 804 3 954 9 309	11 170 8 045 5 450 843 680 1 510	36 299 28 161 19 393 3 095 2 356 4 399	1 717 1 294 902 127 126 201	203 148 95 14 9	1 647 1 243 846 174 92 210	1 100 720 543 57 29 158	2 045 1 581 1 155 156 105 264	1 263 956 673 115 84 175
Otsability Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force With a bef-care limitation With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working No work disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility institution With a self-care limitation	143 810 6 025 3 783 521 3 961 14 848 4 153 9 365 128 962 93 035 41 744 8 962 6 899 5 212	96 665 4 054 2 536 317 2 750 9 899 2 669 6 329 86 766 61 518 29 176 6 150 4 751 3 680	16 209 986 605 62 729 2 190 431 1 567 14 019 9 823 6 349 1 479 1 149 876	47 145 1 971 1 247 204 1 211 4 949 1 484 3 036 42 196 31 517 12 568 2 812 2 148 1 532	2 102 95 55 11 50 194 90 79 1 908 1 388 811 178 162 91	305 36 24 36 61 19 42 244 150 147 42 36 18	2 229 61 33 56 216 59 141 2 013 1 424 1 091 218 159 152	1 672 77 33 51 164 6 146 1 508 1 010 558 1 34 108 63	3 007 154 107 29 73 342 118 194 2 665 1 827 908 212 165 130	1 778 63 44 5 32 132 29 84 1 646 1 138 445 80 52 53
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Mean family income (dollars) 1 worker Mean family income (dollars) 2 or more workers Mean family income (dollars)	13 849 16 751 21 017 27 834 31 876 40 570	9 928 16 924 13 898 28 105 20 680 41 230	2 312 14 053 2 470 20 376 2 782 34 149	3 921 16 315 7 119 27 305 11 196 39 353	223 21 471 240 25 590 466 40 325	51 22 487 38 26 061 42 32 228	344 14 939 319 24 587 419 37 443	297 12 046 253 19 281 309 32 196	307 14 714 497 27 100 628 37 982	161 16 403 227 23 608 423 37 576

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text | For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split trace			Johnstown city, Combrio County							
Area	Troct 105	Troct 111	Troct 114	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7 (pt.)	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force Not in lobor force Institutionolized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionology persons 65 years and over, not	3 502 1 927 55.0 1 925 1 806 119 6.2 1 575 -	4 320 2 341 54.2 2 335 2 221 114 4.9 1 979 158 233	3 718 1 718 46.2 1 714 1 536 178 10.4 2 000 56 150	1 477 223 15.1 223 1711 52 23.3 1 254 107 25	1 523 740 48.6 740 583 157 21.2 783	2 084 1 146 55.0 1 146 921 225 19.6 938 22 47	1 426 643 45.1 643 486 157 24.4 783 47	1 750 946 54 1 946 866 80 8.5 804 41	1 958 994 50.8 994 877 117 11.8 964 —	2 983 1 554 52.1 1 546 1 470 76 4.9 1 429 62 218	
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children for 17 years only In labor force	811 1 874 885 47.3 875 840 55 6.1 192 122 276 192	922 2 357 1 078 45.7 1 078 1 034 44 4.1 276 136 368 287	971 1 995 754 37.8 754 689 65 8.6 124 56 301	874 991 119 12.0 119 103 16 13.4 15 6	266 849 329 38.8 329 255 74 22.5 136 53 136 89	444 1 143 526 46.0 526 466 60 11.4 139 45 200	268 769 263 34.2 263 199 64 24.3 206 57 114 46	424 1 018 445 43.7 445 435 10 2.2 130 58 158	422 1 070 419 39.2 419 356 63 15.0 125 47 162 98	737 1 718 738 43.0 738 703 35 4.7 197 133 160	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	241 149 566 375 203 36 15 8 2	346 155 875 645 210 8 	178 88 510 244 184 18 11 3 -	13 5 15 - 13 - - - -	206 83 331 114 105 59 45 32 - - 32	172 56 446 307 115 30 12 6 - -	247 59 279 129 74 41 29 29 - 4 25	188 86 363 193 122 66 27 12 4 8	155 69 318 146 156 51 30 27 11	207 128 371 249 234 37 26 	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogenial occupations Technicians and related support occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Pronsportation and moternal moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Monufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 806 1166 1181 79 301 397 6 21 226 20 165 143 39 62 80 237 147 517 182 50	2 221 366 431 25 357 330 9 14 214 33 246 125 24 47 105 315 174 458 200 33	1 536 110 193 77 162 244 - 32 256 13 193 104 77 75 70 230 150 355 67	171 12 15 - 40 33 - - 47 5 6 13 - - 17 13 17 64	583 13 54 7 43 101 	921 19 121 48 92 204 - - 53 68 82 41 80 218 44 11	486 30 38 19 44 77 112 5 53 30 27 47 22 96 42 131 23	866 69 129 16 117 157 - 14 106 - 64 65 48 81 37 103 82 281 62	877 47 70 30 122 97 - 20 204 - 89 78 68 52 34 135 98 248	1 470 120 221 123 197 208 6 41 262 5 93 71 50 73 59 216 105	
Business and repair services Professional and related services CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary workers Government workers Lacal government workers Self-employed workers	1 806 1 584 152 73 62	2 221 1 810 249 119 147	1 536 1 251 157 87 122	34 171 127 21 - 23	583 498 60 22	921 692 160 83 41	28 90 486 427 46 26 13	866 712 113 76 41	35 202 877 734 122 64 21	1 470 1 243 137 89 71	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	2 090 1 521 1 064 235 68 263	2 566 1 917 1 407 230 121 374	1 798 1 297 926 168 86 245	273 170 96 6 20 75	641 494 299 88 19 68	1 124 846 576 53 95 168	697 487 262 32 62 44	998 722 537 74 69 162	1 067 794 573 83 76 114	1 717 1 294 902 127 126 201	
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-core limitation With a work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility for self-core limitation With a mobility for self-core limitation With a self-core limitation With a self-core limitation	2 626 1114 59 6 84 236 73 157 2 390 1 791 874 182 153 85	3 153 91 71 - 59 242 91 124 2 911 2 193 1 003 163 137 79	2 603 115 50 2 74 248 85 150 2 355 1 559 1 055 203 138 138	434 107 50 - 81 149 8 134 285 172 936 269 194 155	1 219 109 40 9 109 209 39 140 1 010 676 304 67 24	1 582 110 84 15 73 245 47 175 1 337 1 068 480 144 124 86	1 158 43 28 23 207 17 162 951 626 268 53 47	1 306 81 68 14 49 168 48 108 1 138 878 444 95 75	1 508 66 47 13 48 192 49 136 1 316 917 450 100 92 69	2 102 95 55 11 50 194 90 79 1 908 1 388 811 178 162 91	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	248 15 517 359 26 510 668 38 895	284 23 086 499 33 793 804 53 346	372 19 410 446 27 431 471 38 868	130 18 057 27 16 258 11 52 588	173 8 744 246 15 320 103 32 939	210 12 974 195 18 263 309 30 161	210 7 724 165 17 526 183 27 254	174 15 906 138 23 164 277 36 768	146 16 001 263 21 013 238 31 778	223 21 471 240 25 590 466 40 325	

(Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability—see text—For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering					hnstown city. Co	mbria County—Con				
Area	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt)	Tract 12 (pt)	Troct 13 (pt)	Troct 14	Tract 101 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt)	Iroct 105 (pt)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	1 022	656 268	950 473	452 179	3 320 1 521	2 236 1 053	877	-	_	39
In labor force	472 46 2 472	40.9 268	49 8 473	39 6 179	45.8 1 521	47 1 1 047	387 44.1 387		=	21 53 8 21
EmployedUnemployed	397 75	210 58	384 89	139 40	1 357	932 115	286 101	-	=	21
Percent of civilian labor force	15 9 550	21.6 388	18 8 477	22.3 273	10.8 1 799	11.0 1 183	26.1 490	-	_	18
Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	36	38	102	17	121	119	68	_	_	-
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over not enrolled in school	302	139	141	137	1 041	519	195	_	_	10
In labor force	583 230	368 107	537 256	217 79	1 864 730	1 313 544	491 197	_		24
Percent of females 16 years and over	39 5 230	29.1 107	47.7 256	36.4 79	39.2 730	41.4 544	40.1 197	-	_	25.0
Employed	212 18	77 30	209 47	49 30	657 73	502 42	151 46	_	_	6
Percent of avilian labor force	7 8 67	28.0 51	18.4 106	38.0 8	10.0 138	7.7 153	23.4 60	_	_	- 8
In labor forceWith own children 6 to 17 years only	31 49	10 42	51 161	8 33	86 194	73 243	32 64	_	_	- 6
In lobor force	37	15	127	27	93	150	34	_	-	6
All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	74 33	72 3	139 66	10 10	216 101	253 92	1 00 56		_	8 -
All parents present in household in labor force	110 90	1 32 23	384 222	57 46	439 253	522 277	117 65	-	-	20
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	43 12	38 14	116	33	167 72	1 90 76	50 7	_	=	
Unemplayed or not in labor force	12	8 _	13	6	7 7	50 38	· 7	-	_	=
Employed	12	Ξ	4		-	14	7	_	-	=
Not in labor force	-	-	4	-	7	24	-	~	-	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and ever	397	210	384	139	1 357	932	286	_	_	21
Executive administrative and managenal occupations	32	12 13	31 13	5 20	120 162	61 50	13 19	_	_	6
Technicians and related support occupations	16 62	35	5 40	17	58 104	48 113	16 18	_	-	15
Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations	65	35	70 12	11	221	174 8	49	_		
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	104	4 27	10 49	11 36	47 312	17 186	6 34		_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 34	51	32	5	7 72	11 94	55	_		_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations	32 6	19 7	44 22	17 5	113 65	80 19	45 24	_	_	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Construction	39 9	7 8	56 18	12	76 47	71 52	7 18	_	_	_
Manufacturing Transportation communications, and other utilities	64 38	46 12	92 36	28 9	187 119	165 76	75 26	-	=	Ξ.
Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	94 34	44 26	89 30	42	345 70	265 46	31 31	_	_	15
Business and repair services Professional and related services	21 122	55	3 93	12 38	31 357	7 202	14 48		_	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and ever Private wage and salary workers	397 331	210 175	384 342	139 109	1 357 1 129	9 32 747	286 263	-	-	21 21
Government workers	66 37	26 20	38 9	16	190 155	146 46	23	_	<u>-</u>	=
Self-employed workers	-	9	4	9	38	39	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
1789 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	500 321	299 204	48 6 336	203 148	1 647 1 243	1 100 720	391 241	-	-	21
50 to 52 weeks	235 16	125 30	178 55	95 14	846 174	543 57	172 20	=	=	21 11 10
27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	19 104	26 40	28 66	9 26	92 210	29 158	10 72	-	=	-
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	691	500	791	305	2 229	1 672	675			20
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61 45	41 24	51 37	36 24	61	77 33	46 35	-	=	29
In labor force	39	41	36	36	56	51	35	-	_	=
With a work disability	118 16	71 9	91 11	61 19	216 59	164	103		_	_
Prevented from working No work disability	93 573	62 4 2 9	80 700	42 244	141 2 013	146 1 508	67 572	=	-	29
In labor force Givilien nominstitutionalized persons 65 years	434	242	444	150	1 424	1 010	367	-	-	21
with a mobility or self-care limitation	331 73	156 40	159 29	147 42	1 091 218	558 134	202 27	-	-	10 10
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	45 57	23 23	29 29	36 18	159 152	108 63	21 13	-	=	10
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	87 12 160	69 13 943	91 10 398	51 22 487	344 14 939	297 12 046	105 14 452	_	-	_
1 worker Mean family income (dollars)	168 20 356	113 21 436	173 12 440	38 26 061	319 24 587	253 19 281	122 22 974	-	=	10 29 500
2 or more workers	115 26 332	69 37 161	138 30 999	42 32 228	419 37 443	309 32 196	96 31 312	-	_	47 000
										47 000

[Data bosed on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Johnstawn city County—	, Cambrio Remainder of Cambrio County								
Area	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104
LABOR FORCE STATUS		••								
In lobor force	_	10	Ξ	-		_	3 917 1 970	1 692 816	2 230 1 209	1 309 677
Percent of persons 16 years and overCivilion labor force	_	60.0		_	_	_	50.3 1 968	48.2 816	54.2 1 202	51.7 675
EmployedUnemployed	_	6	_	_		_	1 806 162	718 98	1 158 44	619 56
Percent of civilian labor farce Not in labor force	_	- 4	_	_	_	_	8.2 1 947	12.0 876	3.7 1 021	8.3 632
Institutionalized personsEnrolled in school	_		_	_	_	_	205	93	134	-
Noninstitutianalized persans 65 years and over, nat enrolled in school	_	2		_			885			42
Females 16 years and over	_	6	-	-	=	-	2 007	903	408 1 149	367 754
In lobor force	=	66.7	Ξ.	-	=	_	746 37.2	375 41.5	496 43.2	311 41.2
Civilion labor forceEmployed	Ξ.	4	_	_		Ξ	746 700	375 332	496 485	311 292
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force	_	_	_	_	_	_	46 6.2	43 11.5	11 2.2	19
With own children under 6 years	_	_	_	_	_	_	241 110	64 36	133 72	99 56
With own children 6 to 17 years anly	_	2	_	_		_	343 197	157 106	195 136	104 74
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies			_	_	_		322	111		
All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	-	=	=	-	=	=	138	63	1 66 95	1 38 68
subfamilies	-	3	-	-	-	-	724	306	419	232
All parents present in household in labor farce Persons 16 to 19 years	-	-	-	Ξ.	-	=	373 26 8	188 110	253 156	162 92
Unemployed or not in labor farce	Ξ.	_	-		-	_	54 24	13	25 16	36 13
Not high school groduoteEmployed	_	_	_	_	_	_	11 3	_	12 3	16
UnemployedNot in lobor force	_		_	_		_	6 2	_	9	2 7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									,	·
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations	-	6	-	-	-	-	1 806	718	1 158	619
Prafessional specialty occupations	_	=	=	Ξ.	-	=	95 162	49 87	69 89	39 34 22 70
Technicians and related support occupations Soles occupations	Ξ	2	Ξ	Ξ		_	80 162	19 52	62 147	22 70
Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private hausehald occupations	_	_	_	Ξ.		Ξ.	273	116 2	160	98 2
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except pratective and hausehold	_	4	_	_	_	_	26 268	7 167	8 161	8 158
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	_	_			_	_	9 245	5 79	24 189	8
Machine aperators, ossemblers, and inspectars Transpartation and moterial moving occupations	_	_	_	_	_	_	202 159	59 34	120	56 40 40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	42	48	44
Canstruction	Ξ	_	_	_		_	144 379	42 108	63 226	24 79
Transportation, communications, and other utilities Whalesale and retail trade	Ξ	2	_		_		173 375	38 163	112 259	46 236
Finance, insurance, and real estate	Ξ	_					90 90	39 28	45 30	40 21
Prafessianal and reloted services	-	2	-	-	-	-	397	231	293	122
CLASS OF WORKER							1 00/	710		
Private wage and salary warkers	Ξ.	4	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.		1 806 1 539	718 577	1 158 965	619 552
Cocal government warkers	_	-		_	_		201 81	122 65	123 57	56 30
Self-employed workers	-	2	-	-	-	-	54	19	56	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
1989 Usually worked 35 or more haurs per week	-	6 4	-	-	-	-	2 045 1 581	867 642	1 263	727
50 to 52 weeks	=	- 4	=	Ξ.	=		1 155	392	956 673	497 356
40 to 49 weeks	Ξ	- 1		Ξ.			156 105	122 56	115 84	56 32
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	-	2	_	-	_	-	264	116	175	133
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										
years With o mobility or self-care limitation	-	8 2	-	-	-	-	3 007 154	1 211 74	1 778 63	927
With a mobility limitation	-	2	-	-	-	-	107	32	44	53 23
In lobor force	-	2 2	-	-	-	-	29 73	45	32	40
With a work disability In labor force			1	-	1		342 118	141 46	132 29	40 89 20
Prevented from workingNa wark disability	Ξ.	2 6		_	_	_	194 2 665	81 1 070	84 1 646	60 838
In labor force 65 years	-	6	-	-	-	-	1 827	744	1 138	642
and over With a mobility or self-care limitation	_	2	_	-	Ξ	-	908 212	481 91	445 80	380 103
With a mobility limitation	_	_	_	_		_	165 130	82 58	52 53	79 68
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	-	22 631	-	-	-	-	307 14 714	150 14 639	161 16 403	104 13 719
Worker Mean family income (dollars)	-	22 651	-	-	-	-	497 27 100	210 21 566	227	118
2 or more workers	-	2	1	-	-	-	628	217	23 608 423	21 016
Mean family income (dollars)	_	41 780	_	_	•	-	37 982	34 284	37 576	32 461

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[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability—see text—for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	mainder of Combi	ria County—Con				
Area	Tract 105 (pt)	1ract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Troct 111 (pt)	froct 112	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of ovilian labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	3 463 1 906 55 0 1 904 1 785 119 6 3 1 557	2 275 1 238 54 4 1 238 1 174 64 5 2 1 037	2 525 1 445 57 2 1 438 1 388 50 3 5 1 080	8 363 3 913 46 8 3 896 3 637 259 6 6 4 450 263 1 485	928 485 52 3 480 443 37 7 7 443 - 59	1 633 953 58.4 945 894 51 5 4 680	4 320 2 341 54 2 2 335 2 221 114 4 9 1 979 158 233	2 006 1 135 56.6 1 129 1 069 60 5 3 871	4 599 2 687 58 4 2 678 2 590 88 3 3 1 912	3 708 1 712 46 2 1 708 1 530 178 10 4 1 996 56 150
Noninshth/hondized persons 65 years and over not enrolled in school	801 1 870 889 47 5 889 834 55 6 2 184 122 270 186	618 1 218 589 48 4 589 547 42 7 1 155 95 167 128	453 1 308 638 638 616 22 3 4 124 81 272 190	1 613 4 514 1 742 38 6 1 742 1 624 118 6 8 365 214 529 387	194 500 210 42.0 210 201 9 4.3 60 21 71 40	364 900 457 50 8 457 437 20 4 4 84 60 148 101	922 2 357 1 078 45.7) 078 1 034 44 4.1 276 136 368 287	431 1 079 465 43.1 465 445 20 4.3 124 85 182	1 036 2 469 1 184 48.0 1 175 1 138 37 3.1 302 186 412 319	969 1 989 750 37 7 750 685 65 8 7 124 56 299
Own dilutions under 6 years in families and subtamilies. All parents present in household in labor force. Own dilutions 6 to 17 years in families and subtamilies. All parents present in household in labor force. Persens 16 to 19 years. Not enrolled in school. Unemployed or not in labor force. Not high school graduate. Employed. Unemployed.	233 149 546 368 203 36 15 8 2 6	149 100 366 257 110 26 16 16	198 135 566 348 159 19 6 	492 237 1 121 704 1 066 75 38 17 -	72 17 183 87 51 4 2 2 -	124 94 314 207 118 19 8 6 -	346 155 875 645 210 8 - - -	151 94 376 251 137 - - -	392 227 905 651 260 46 16	178 88 507 241 184 18 11 3 -
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persens 16 years and ever Executive administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations. Technicians and related support occupations. Soles occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations. Protective service occupations. Protective service occupations. Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Machine operators assemblers, and impactors. Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers equipment deaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance and real estate Business and repair services Professional and relail estate	1 785 160 181 79 286 397 6 21 226 20 165 143 39 62 80 237 147 502 176 50	1 174 100 169 103 116 190 - 17 144 12 137 77 74 40 64 180 70 265 75 62 371	1 388 124 297 25 177 182 5 30 134 10 208 62 95 39 87 162 178 346 81 23 368	3 637 433 734 168 520 658 53 340 50 285 94 98 204 128 482 409 857 350 90 979	443 21 33 13 54 62 - 4 68 - 44 64 36 44 33 114 31 135 19 20	894 81 125 33 119 179 5 6 94 3 84 61 49 55 40 153 85 186 84 27 259	2 221 366 431 25 357 330 9 14 214 33 246 125 24 47 105 315 174 458 200 33 682	1 069 204 267 10 140 140 	2 590 494 794 80 406 412 20 16 161 161 173 34 44 33 51 173 168 590 372 87	3 1 530 110 110 193 77 77 160 2244 2252 133 193 104 77 75 70 230 150 353 67 47 407
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and ever Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	1 785 1 563 152 73 62	1 174 974 146 68 45	1 388 1 108 154 78 126	3 637 3 129 316 183 171	443 365 34 10 40	894 764 97 43 29	2 221 1 810 249 119 147	1 069 877 113 45 67	2 590 1 984 300 158 295	1 530 1 247 157 87 120
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and ever who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week. 40 to 52 weeks	2 069 1 500 1 053 225 68 263	1 315 1 033 796 79 63 135	1 584 1 235 906 123 72 219	5 100 3 616 2 313 258 184 639	529 363 248 47 14 94	1 009 738 565 70 35 139	2 566 1 917 1 407 230 121 374	1 199 911 755 43 42 160	2 913 2 244 1 805 94 131 392	1 792 1 293 926 164 86 243
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation In labor force With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working No work disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever With a mobility imitation With a mobility imitation With a mobility imitation	2 597 114 59 6 84 236 73 157 2 361 1 770 864 172 143 85	1 601 57 45 9 33 108 45 63 1 493 1 149 674 132 97	2 060 76 36 52 171 61 110 1 889 1 372 458 64 40 58	6 379 250 163 24 190 513 165 298 5 866 3 675 1 704 321 227 185	717 39 31 2 20 73 14 52 644 454 206 48 41 28	1 225 54 34 8 36 124 37 62 1 101 874 400 72 57	3 153 91 71 59 242 91 124 2 911 2 193 1 003 163 137 79	1 541 39 32 	3 409 29 29 29 - 29 198 75 113 3 211 2 458 1 181 214 202	2 595 113 48 2 72 246 85 148 2 349 1 553 1 053 203 138
With a self-care limitation WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	248 15 517 349 26 425 663 38 834	204 19 348 220 31 952 394 41 836	155 23 927 281 26 050 566 51 489	599 22 018 695 37 454 1 137 47 514	64 15 407 108 22 403 163 33 423	129 17 538 159 28 093 295 41 493	284 23 086 499 33 793 804 53 346	104 26 143 229 51 569 363 52 428	267 21 639 578 62 099 923 71 236	370 19 393 446 27 431 469 38 855

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Cambria Caunty—Con.									
Area	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and aver In labor force Percent af persons 16 years ond over	3 938 2 161 54.9 2 161	2 518 1 281 50.9 1 276	2 150 1 060 49.3 1 060	3 365 1 640 48.7	3 520 1 632 46.4	5 314 2 751 51.8	1 731 878 50.7	3 255 1 798 55.2	2 735 1 207 44.1	3 496 1 958 56.0
Civilian labar farce Emplayed Unemplayed Percent of civilian lobor force Nat in labor force Institutionalized persons	2 016 145 6.7 1 777	1 219 57 4.5 1 237	960 100 9.4 1 090	1 640 1 482 158 9 .6 1 725 7	1 625 1 460 165 10.2 1 888 22	2 747 2 509 238 8.7 2 563 112	876 791 85 9.7 853 12	1 793 1 640 153 8.5 1 457	1 202 1 121 81 6.7 1 528 556	1 944 1 782 162 8.3 1 538
Enralled in school Noninstitutianolized persans 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In lobor farce Percent of females 16 years and over	661 2 012 900 44.7	195 623 1 367 579 42.4	123 412 1 114 412 37.0	672 1 711 622 36.4	257 852 1 921 728 37.9	383 1 038 2 812 1 133 40.3	316 898 327	181 660 1 700 762	499 205 1 131 542 47.9	633 1 785 775
Civilian labor farce Employed Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor farce With own children under 6 yeors	900 854 46 5.1 293	579 561 18 3.1 176 89	412 366 46 11.2 148	622 573 49 7.9 240	728 675 53 7.3 245	1 133 1 045 88 7.8 353	36.4 327 299 28 8.6 126	44.8 758 702 56 7.4 235	542 507 35 6.5 121	43.4 772 707 65 8.4 237
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years anly In labor farce Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in lobor force	353 175	278 192 191 95	87 226 121 19 6 101	104 371 199 324 116	356 180 350 137	189 543 302 490 232	52 162 91 169 64	146 294 189 336 198	58 158 119 176 82	105 384 229 382
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 004 599 262 61 23 11 - 6	562 354 200 38 5 16 11 - 5	512 244 188 40 16 11 4 2	1 013 484 263 35 13 4 2 - 2	843 339 231 35 19 7 2 - 5	1 332 696 463 84 40 33 7 8 18	371 175 138 36 17 12 - -	757 428 244 54 26 18 2 5	500 287 427 35 15 10 -	964 525 290 64 23 14 23
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Emplayed persons 16 years and aver Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professianal specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private househald occupations Pratective service occupations Service occupations, except pratective and hausehald Farming, Carestry, and fishing occupations	2 016 105 189 66 205 332 5 25 270	1 219 94 105 17 130 234 - 14 229	960 47 71 33 73 116 - 21 125	1 482 62 143 53 152 153 6 14 158 63	1 460 85 250 32 143 197 3 54 231	2 509 156 289 86 220 305 5 22 351 59	791 45 53 26 43 82 - 5 76	1 640 106 108 58 122 188 2 33 259	1 121 70 120 53 87 240 - 14 141 53	1 782 131 182 51 188 180 4 38 236 82
Precisian production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Canstruction Manufacturing Transpartatian, communications, and other utilities Whalesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	372 180 164 103 153 338 201 376 132 54 524	141 110 57 78 62 203 63 230 43 29 354	186 125 75 75 75 39 207 63 196 18 25	350 117 130 81 107 235 102 348 27 34 271	239 103 69 37 110 154 52 264 48 42 489	459 236 183 138 206 361 168 518 86 85	153 107 128 61 61 157 102 152 14 31	268 243 140 103 126 364 184 304 63 58	181 77 45 40 96 90 63 167 19 47	303 133 153 101 140 206 108 400 77 55 387
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and aver Private wage and salary warkers Gavernment warkers Lacal gavernment warkers Self-emplayed warkers	2 016 1 634 242 118 140	1 219 910 264 114 45	960 753 163 70 40	1 482 1 130 133 67 204	1 460 1 061 270 174 127	2 509 1 936 368 147 190	791 636 77 22 78	1 640 1 306 245 83 83	1 121 865 182 61 65	1 782 1 342 268 153 157
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and aver who worked In 1989 Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 ta 39 weeks Usually warked 1 ta 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	2 393 1 827 1 299 198 103 334	1 374 982 696 98 51 226	1 095 853 539 117 88 112	1 702 1 305 919 108 120 193	1 764 1 252 793 141 136 236	2 924 2 188 1 479 263 170 384	969 768 481 88 53 89	1 882 1 502 1 031 167 130 209	2 026 1 516 680 167 171 172	2 061 1 618 1 072 183 136 230
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor farce With o self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor force Prevented from warking No work disability No work disability	3 240 124 73 - 81 407 103 287 2 833 2 021	1 855 76 53 - 51 187 48 132 1 668 1 203	1 732 93 52 9 60 208 34 145 1 524 1 021	2 652 145 127 12 45 362 77 257 2 290 1 536	2 523 143 94 10 90 369 78 255 2 154 1 442	4 097 138 71 8 88 397 112 243 3 700	1 380 88 55 10 52 204 51 129 1 176	2 552 88 41 2 63 222 48 154 2 330	1 913 32 31 4 15 117 39 60	2 799 85 56 5 49 277 79 171 2 522
In labor farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With o self-care limitation	698 81 40 58	658 154 106 77	418 101 91 39	706 191 145 136	968 176 131 126	2 588 1 101 242 188 127	804 337 122 88 83	698 179 131 95	1 111 261 62 45 42	1 818 683 131 95 91
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	329 17 320 486 34 271 749 37 599	218 14 903 270 24 942 385 39 910	169 19 180 275 24 501 318 38 023	274 15 684 430 27 073 496 33 806	362 14 582 431 24 422 519 34 759	373 14 798 607 26 394 895 38 122	120 15 877 196 23 899 297 34 186	216 16 016 368 24 882 592 39 022	66 12 965 158 26 526 309 39 127	235 15 109 402 25 436 637 39 376

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Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability—see text—for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols—see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remainder o	of Combrio County—Con			
Area	Tract 125	Tract 126	Troct 127	Troct 128	Troct 129	Troct 130	Troct 131
LABDR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed	5 012 2 381 47 5 2 381 2 209	3 131 1 641 52 4 1 641 1 578	2 154 1 185 55 0 1 185 1 112	4 749 2 176 45.8 2 174 2 011	3 310 1 795 54 2 1 789 1 592	2 523 1 122 44 5 1 118 1 036	2 211 1 224 55 4 1 224 1 091
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Not in labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noministriutionalized persons 65 years and over not enrolled in school	172 7 2 2 631 1 014 241	63 3.8 1 490 249 257	73 6.2 969 12 163 422 1 099	163 7.5 2 573 936 318	197 11.0 1 515 - 245	82 7 3 1 401 16 202	133 10 9 987 158
Females 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployed With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 17 years only In labor force	2 651 1 036 39 1 1 036 956 80 7.7 269 165 469 317	1 591 809 50.8 809 770 39 4.8 143 115 242 207	492 44.8 492 466 26 5.3 138 75 188 131	2 174 992 45.6 992 911 81 8.2 246 147 424 285	1 678 770 45,9 770 684 86 11,2 220 119 324	1 414 481 34.0 481 440 41 8.5 1772 97 211 120	1 087 485 44 6 485 411 74 15.3 221 66 217 149
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in lobor force. Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force. Persons 16 to 19 years. Not enrolled in school. Unemployed or not in lobor force. Not high school graduate. Employed.	451 234 1 053 649 308 37 15 10 5	267 204 550 477 198 14 10	181 88 522 336 220 50 30 15	345 209 893 573 339 42 18 17	293 158 796 438 235 42 6 6	182 100 553 295 199 29 16 5	322 126 619 325 201 39 15 15
Unemployed Not in lobor force OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive administrative and managenal occupations Professional specialty occupations	5 - 2 209 177 279	1 578 167 359	13 1 112 60 104	2 011 145 314	1 592 83 108	1 036 -75 126	1 091 52 90
Technicians and related support occupations. Sales occupations. Administrative support occupations, including derical. Private household occupations. Feritective service occupations. Service occupations except protective and household. Farming, forestry and fishing occupations. Precision production, craft, and repair occupations. Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Transportation and material maving occupations. Handlers equipment deaners, helpers, and laborers.	107 222 262 - 53 336 102 284 147 103 137	57 115 271 7 76 265 - 97 74 49 41	27 64 118 26 195 25 161 167 91 74	65 176 286 2 86 260 14 223 195 142 103	34 122 213 - 19 273 13 279 262 80 106	38 113 137 11 6 143 160 107 61 59	50 69 136
Construction Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance insurance and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	119 220 180 418 83 77 604	79 110 49 208 107 29 645	41 244 90 193 24 31 283	127 343 190 353 61 39 637	96 337 85 303 77 20 370	56 185 49 233 32 37 315	76 249 61 219 36 70 258
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers WORK STATUS IN 1989	2 209 1 549 463 191 164	1 578 972 463 202 138	1 112 919 160 55 32	2 011 1 475 454 163 73	1 592 1 272 243 86 71	1 036 872 121 -76 43	1 091 878 179 63 34
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week. 40 to 52 weeks	2 485 1 866 1 322 172 206 386	1 939 1 526 1 061 117 125 190	1 242 993 709 119 77 101	2 743 2 160 1 416 297 137 271	1 871 1 461 935 238 92 272	1 190 943 625 136 70	1 273 871 620 101 42 213
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility or self-care limitation In labor face With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation Prevented from working No work disability.	3 202 72 42 11 49 230 75 129 2 972	2 162 46 32 8 25 204 103 81 1 958	1 703 87 55 4 51 127 16 93 1 576	3 074 151 89 14 113 358 110 225 2716	2 621 160 74 13 126 311 67 193 2 310	1 841 120 58 14 94 197 27 151 1 644	1 807 53 25 1 46 193 74 113 1 614
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility investment on the self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation WDRKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989	2 244 7 96 151 134 56	720 147 120 81	1 155 439 77 57 56	737 181 160 88	1 696 683 137 122 81	1 072 662 127 92 78	1 119 404 133 98 84
No workers. Mean family income (dollars) worker Mean family income (dollars) 2 or more workers Mean family income (dollars)	260 19 964 399 30 343 812 42 022	200 25 190 261 38 119 560 52 044	138 15 031 193 26 179 400 38 432	235 15 907 406 29 194 660 38 290	284 16 530 292 27 626 624 36 913	267 16 363 276 26 887 347 39 114	137 12 388 263 22 186 421 40 861

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variobility, s Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder af Cambria								
Area	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent af persons 16 years and over Civilian lobor farce Emplayed Unemplayed Percent af civilian labar farce Nat in lobor force Institutionalized persons	3 467 1 780 51.3 1 777 1 639 1 38 7.8 1 687	5 303 3 239 61.1 3 239 2 988 251 7.7 2 064 22 22	1 922 1 090 56.7 1 090 1 012 78 7.2 832	4 308 2 465 57.2 2 465 2 289 176 7.1 1 843	3 987 2 246 56.3 2 238 2 122 116 5.2 1 741 184 165	3 907 1 978 50.6 1 971 1 811 160 8.1 1 929	3 559 1 796 50.5 1 796 1 628 1 68 9.4 1 763	2 663 1 473 55.3 1 470 1 358 112 7.6 1 190	4 891 2 610 53.4 2 610 2 394 216 8.3 2 281 57
Enrolled in school Noninstitutianolized persans 65 years and aver, nat enrolled in school Femoles 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of femoles 16 years and aver Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce With own children under 6 years In labar force With awn children of a 17 years only In labor farce	695 1 843 732 39.7 729 636 93 12.8 285 144 314	855 2 754 1 407 51.1 1 407 1 318 89 6.3 326 172 601 422	386 1 027 464 45.2 464 437 27 5.8 108 67 227	793 2 240 996 44.5 996 948 48 4.8 251 169 411 250	722 2 082 933 44.8 928 905 23 2.5 235 144 381 290	1 072 2 164 824 38.1 824 777 47 5.7 305 147 316 234	186 825 1 841 688 37.4 688 651 37 5.4 213 96 306 166	506 1 396 610 43.7 610 557 53 8.7 164 78 248 153	973 2 597 1 152 44.4 1 152 1 037 115 10.0 333 138 468
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	424 215 833 509 290 81 11 6 2 2	499 278 1 246 790 439 76 32 8 - - 8	157 77 446 306 94 15 4 4 - 4	407 261 923 493 298 84 11 32 21 10	355 195 870 602 284 67 16 14 13	327 141 648 386 197 74 20 15	246 110 758 396 243 60 12 6 6	248 123 542 290 166 30 9 8 3 2 3	420 163 1 159 583 368 67 34 40 9 5 26
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over_ Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations	1 639 104 132 103 160 218 4 4 167 12 321 192 103 119 123 364 169 299 59	2 988 179 255 91 469 369 15 32 411 96 417 274 178 202 177 504 324 773 158	1 012 89 98 68 58 218 - - 82 56 161 69 45 68 63 208 137 200 74	2 289 200 226 118 222 372 - 38 316 40 296 159 168 134 225 444 262 429 114 66	2 122 101 175 104 238 341 4 20 174 28 348 228 225 136 156 443 198 536 129 56	1 811 140 238 59 315 242 - 25 244 20 230 143 68 87 142 302 112 429 129 80	1 628 130 102 29 110 136 10 20 207 74 270 314 102 124 150 503 66 325 24 76	1 358 79 137 48 117 154 - 12 163 40 232 184 110 82 98 272 92 303 43 65	2 394 147 176 35 220 261 8 25 363 111 436 322 224 66 234 584 212 2491 86
Prafessional and reloted services	335 1 639 1 351 183 62 105	2 988 2 583 217 81 179	1 012 864 70 20 51	2 289 1 820 253 105 216	2 122 1 847 154 90 94	437 1 811 1 477 186 107 137	246 1 628 1 326 157 76 128	268 1 358 1 044 177 73 121	397 2 394 1 846 304 129 205
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually warked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 907 1 497 1 004 209 74 210	3 365 2 434 1 701 260 200 521	1 125 805 630 65 50 219	2 610 1 919 1 413 145 234 403	2 321 1 802 1 329 192 117 320	2 085 1 492 963 215 139 323	1 829 1 525 985 194 123 135	1 542 1 235 869 110 97	2 860 2 140 1 484 185 153 300
OISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor farce With o self-care limitation With o work disability In labor force Prevented fram warking No work disability In labor farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility ar self-core limitation With a mobility initation With a self-care limitation	2 745 72 60 2 58 288 65 164 2 457 1 696 719 168 138 95	4 358 89 89 39 73 344 144 191 4 014 3 044 923 215 147 125	1 508 70 37 12 40 172 55 110 1 336 1 007 414 86 72 31	3 446 118 86 23 91 280 78 184 3 166 2 327 862 188 130 107	3 031 128 76 14 72 279 84 162 2 752 2 117 764 123 85 78	2 700 85 65 7 7 50 259 77 174 2 441 1 811 1 200 255 179 94	2 657 153 94 10 86 337 83 221 2 320 1 640 902 223 139 152	2 126 79 56 9 45 250 44 183 1 876 1 412 534 125 104 73	3 765 204 144 13 106 487 114 334 3 278 2 406 1 069 332 257 199
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	259 17 895 450 23 717 582 37 961	328 18 558 649 20 976 1 038 38 334	121 18 548 219 33 756 385 37 879	272 17 475 471 26 881 894 40 272	249 16 329 408 24 785 742 38 715	383 15 646 419 21 794 567 39 479	340 15 071 437 18 892 523 34 995	210 14 768 301 23 190 473 34 370	343 16 039 665 31 997 844 35 394

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset County	/—Con			
Area	Tract 207 98	Tract 208	Tract 209	Troct 210	Troct 211	Tract 212	Tract 213	Troct 214
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persens 16 years and ever In labor force Persent of persons 16 years and over Crelian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of contain labor force Institutionalized persons Errolled in school Normanitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	2 382 1 481 62 2 1 481 1 396 85 5.7 901 -	2 942 1 856 63 1 1 856 1 761 95 5 1 1 086 1 08 1 128	3 818 2 222 58 2 2 212 2 041 171 7 7 1 596 305 134	3 078 1 747 56.8 1 747 1 672 75 4.3 1 331	2 024 1 118 55 2 1 112 1 034 78 7.0 906 73 48	2 108 1 265 60.0 1 265 1 173 92 7 3 843 	2 535 1 404 55 4 1 401 1 302 99 7 1 1 131	3 387 2 039 60 2 2 034 1 895 139 6 8 1 348 130 129
enrolled in school Females 16 years and ever In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian babor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and	342 179 588 499 588 556 32 5.4 199 105 219	431 571 832 53.0 832 798 34 4.1 218 145 272 202	499 900 48.4 920 855 65 7 1 244 141 371 252	689 1776 822 46.3 822 791 31 3.8 271 139 280	403 1 123 5 26 46.8 5 26 5 02 2 4 4.6 143 8 2 142 9 4	318 1 069 508 47.5 508 475 33 6.5 159 79 213	404 1 254 527 42.0 527 500 27 5.1 210 113 262 154	531 1 795 874 48 7 874 798 76 8.7 237 162 337 236
subfamilies All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in labor force Parsons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Not in labor force Not in labor force	274 127 540 347 176 36 15 12 3 3	295 178 584 420 176 44 21 5 - - 5	387 231 840 496 287 62 30 24 — 6	356 159 677 420 140 17 13 17 4 -	219 101 261 165 190 76 45 65 26 6	239 110 456 247 155 43 15 19 12 - 7	298 153 651 372 214 36 18 19 9 -	339 220 818 531 254 63 26 8 8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive administrative and managenal accupations Prafessional specially occupations Administrative support occupations including derical Private household occupations Pratective service occupations Service occupations, except prafetive and household Forming figurestry and fishing occupations Precision production craft and repair occupations Precision production craft and repair occupations Precision production assemblers and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers equipment deaners, helpers, and laborers Construction Transportation communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance insurance ond real estate Business and repair services Professional and refailed services	1 396 127 127 126 46 141 168 3 12 151 101 236 97 118 70 146 238 101 298 31 38 277	1 761 148 205 41 162 198 13 31 249 70 262 192 115 75 75 129 313 103 377 76 74	2 041 196 137 85 130 302 10 20 320 67 340 181 157 96 184 340 241 375 90	1 672 315 294 83 202 240 9 17 168 - - 116 105 77 46 79 224 127 387 100 61 531	1 034 56 119 53 182 132 7 11 150 16 45 150 81 32 55 213 34 307 54 14 252	1 173 100 128 26 100 150 6 128 72 145 110 128 80 80 208 82 247 41 32 233	1 302 555 104 54 89 109 14 12 117 154 200 173 115 106 128 296 91 222 44 223	1 895 154 140 47 107 284 10 23 277 161 269 154 137 132 154 296 162 299
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solarly workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	1 396 1 066 145 62 169	1 761 1 398 163 84 187	2 041 1 643 222 44 171	1 6 72 1 280 220 136 1 7 2	1 034 848 140 49 46	1 173 870 155 80 143	1 302 1 015 120 73 142	1 895 1 464 200 115 220
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	1 602 1 253 922 118 82 206	2 003 1 582 1 188 141 83 236	2 384 1 914 1 372 222 104 251	1 868 1 480 1 039 167 105 214	1 236 948 541 162 110 171	1 370 1 090 793 114 74 140	1 495 1 169 749 159 99	2 159 1 685 1 174 176 125 269
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years. With a mobility ar self-care limitation. With a mobility imitation. In labor force. With a self-care limitation. With a self-care limitation. With a self-care limitation. With a self-care limitation. No work disability. In labor force. Prevented from working. No work disability. In labor force. Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever. With a mobility or self-care limitation. With a mobility limitation.	2 008 71 57 9 47 185 73 96 1 823 1 377 374 83 68 35	2 331 105 42 13 71 201 79 98 2 130 1 711 503 102 76 55	2 968 107 74 21 45 327 117 197 2 641 2 059 535 97 61 42	2 285 64 41 60 178 74 82 2 107 1 583 793 158 123 70	1 509 105 70 11 55 225 77 148 1 284 1 002 436 135 108 76	1 743 50 34 9 26 141 50 77 1 602 1 172 365 59 47 32	2 092 101 47 7 74 215 44 132 1 877 1 326 440 79 63 42	2 637 69 42 4 49 206 72 120 2 431 1 884 615 130 116 61
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers. Mean family income (dollars) 1 worker Mean family income (dollars) 2 or more workers Mean family income (dollars)	124 16 464 248 30 043 534 41 486	97 13 430 337 66 713 651 47 051	177 17 057 364 24 077 801 42 427	223 23 023 427 33 350 507 62 503	103 14 672 268 17 560 250 38 437	131 22 453 239 26 340 432 45 546	163 13 348 298 26 662 486 34 340	115 15 514 405 28 892 674 36 068

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset Caunt	yCon.			
Area	Tract 215	Tract 216	Troct 217	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 8087	Tract 8088	Tract 8089
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor farce Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, nat enrolled in school	2 247 1 265 56.3 1 265 1 138 127 10.0 982 - 119	2 000 1 046 52.3 1 026 931 95 9.3 954 156 83	2 286 1 323 57.9 1 323 1 218 105 7.9 963 8 85	2 937 1 736 59.1 1 732 1 607 125 7.2 1 201 163	3 871 2 023 52.3 2 021 1 812 209 10.3 1 848 50 165	-	-	
Femoles 16 years and aver In labor farce Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilian labor farce Emplayed Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor force With awn children under 6 years In labor force With own children of to 17 years only In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and substantilles Substantilles All parents present in household in labor force	1 182 493 41.7 493 454 39 7.9 178 99 247 166	1 114 464 41.7 464 421 43 9.3 157 82 139 96	1 173 542 46.2 542 513 29 5.4 199 120 169 104	1 515 712 47.0 712 656 56 7.9 226 119 286 190	2 001 787 39.3 787 713 74 9.4 247 105 388 226	-	-	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	593 344 175 33 13 23 16 - 7	400 229 133 31 19 20 6 7	550 257 161 73 21 49 35 -	640 351 246 58 23 20 6 2	898 429 274 58 22 28 13 5		-	
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 138 57 128 37 78 112 7 - 128 93 138 171 122 67 58	931 49 122 15 107 65 25 145 118 181 70 34	1 218 70 98 35 101 97 4 	1 607 143 120 31 124 196 7 19 215 120 211 167 136 118	1 812 139 169 42 109 171 3 8 288 105 311 163 155 149 239 326	-	-	
Transpartation, communications, and other utilities	76 188 39 43 272	68 183 31 48 234	71 192 42 26 224	110 288 105 68 273	136 297 67 58 315	-	-	
Private wage and solary workers Gavernment workers Local government workers Self-employed workers WORK STATUS IN 1989	897 129 57 98	663 139 75 118	867 91 57 217	1 203 197 94 191	1 422 184 101 186	- - - -	-	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 288 1 016 622 128 132 180	1 073 829 528 100 79 138	1 406 1 107 715 133 104 172	1 862 1 490 1 036 185 117 152	2 181 1 680 1 041 184 229 260	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	-	
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working No wark disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	1 817 49 31 7 29 203 59 98 1 614 1 163 430 79 61 62	1 383 79 55 56 209 61 140 1 174 895 441 152 133 85	1 778 93 55 15 51 196 76 100 1 582 1 172 500 84 60 47	2 394 86 51 6 44 236 81 140 2 158 1 598 539 100 91 48	2 967 155 90 9 114 363 86 240 2 604 1 855 852 222 175 143		-	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Mean family income (dallors) 1 worker Mean family income (dallors) 2 or more workers Mean family income (dallors)	153 12 400 283 21 606 436 37 645	132 15 932 240 16 914 317 39 990	133 16 369 282 24 252 424 30 946	179 16 987 319 24 363 600 36 647	273 14 870 489 20 871 656 32 814	=	-	-

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

Onto hosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Combrio	County			Totals fo	or split tracts/BNA	's in Combna Co	unty	
Area	Johnstown PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Somerset County	Tract 7	Tract 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 101	Troct 103
INCOME IN 1989	91 696 6 843 12 480 11 785 21 559 16 296 13 044 7 051 1 413 1 225 21 529 27 031 66 742 26 144 84 189 16 285 43 6 23 707 80 537 7 232 24 5 15 117	62 104 4 823 8 557 7 889 14 348 10 832 8 987 4 908 988 772 21 462 26 879 44 506 26 455 56 733 16 338 42 3 24 760 55 406 7 147 23 6 5 12 11	12 529 2 003 2 520 1 800 2 751 1 732 1 099 506 85 33 14 839 18 928 7 564 20 277 8 979 13 960 34 5 21 468 11 026 6 559 21.3	29 592 2 020 3 923 3 896 7 211 5 464 4 057 2 143 425 453 21 674 27 349 22 236 25 549 27 456 16 172 46.2 22 163 25 131 7 420 22 26.4	1 517 116 232 217 337 266 192 103 39 15 20 162 25 582 929 26 288 1 163 17 083 43 4 25 191 1 450 8 008 27 4 15 225	261 30 58 50 38 56 20 9 	1 728 165 297 287 287 156 90 31 6 17 357 21 816 1 082 22 910 1 355 15 184 36.5 21 600 1 604 6 722 21.9	1 233 305 176 129 285 179 107 46 6 - 15 185 17 899 859 19 210 850 35.8 22 128 1 105 5 326 21 6 15 375	1 830 94 236 207 493 368 250 158 11 13 22 323 25 717 1 432 25 986 1 762 43 1 24 193 1 472 7 061 26 2 14 634	1 025 54 105 127 271 203 174 89 2 22 485 25 977 611 26 528 1 008 16 985 46 3 25 087 862 7 337 862 7 337 813 813 814
Per capira income (dollars) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With Good Security income (dollars) With Sood Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Alean public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income (dollars) Mean retirement income (dollars)	91 696 62 664 28 887 35 198 7 784 7 892 3 826 22 941 6 833	10 460 62 104 41 333 29 187 24 642 7 898 5 475 3 839 16 757 6 927	8 500 12 529 7 044 21 170 5 463 7 518 2 015 3 681 3 370 6 175	29 592 21 331 28 305 10 556 7 519 2 417 3 797 6 184 6 581	11 147 1 517 964 28 572 590 8 437 114 3 231 396 7 182	261 143 18 506 123 7 506 28 2 174 79 9 146	9 775 1 728 984 24 204 872 7 882 126 2 924 516 6 115	7 563 1 233 670 21 473 482 7 786 243 3 585 277 6 245	9 657 1 830 1 225 27 630 749 7 868 185 5 090 574 6 548	9 478 1 025 721 27 477 392 8 127 48 3 949 266 7 482
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 617 30 715 32 323 33 927 34 195 33 714 17 932 11 041 23 992	31 709 31 249 32 061 34 408 35 340 33 681 17 553 10 325 23 741	23 509 20 116 25 869 27 064 26 624 27 348 14 427 7 136 21 625	31 433 29 688 32 864 33 010 32 069 33 778 18 967 12 894 24 707	31 993 33 645 30 909 34 040 36 239 32 392 21 644 11 118 25 280	26 647 25 903 26 940 30 689 32 717 29 883 11 687 1 200 16 930	26 498 24 560 27 315 27 153 26 404 27 534 23 967 12 850 26 511	21 425 16 112 25 927 26 977 26 327 27 365 11 952 6 660 21 018	29 217 30 197 28 563 30 403 31 935 29 263 19 337 8 343 23 845	29 463 30 371 28 905 31 012 32 355 30 067 18 829 10 457 21 835
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Formilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-cupile farmilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years.	66 742 45 430 30 813 31 303 55 469 39 814 25 278 9 549 8 703 4 164 4 676 1 506	44 506 29 330 20 352 7 378 36 380 25 430 16 435 6 110 6 367 2 971 3 397 1 127	7 564 4 181 3 349 1 413 5 162 3 136 2 125 862 2 011 842 1 129 528	22 236 16 100 10 461 3 925 19 089 14 384 8 843 3 439 2 336 1 193 1 179 379	929 632 388 212 770 543 340 192 148 81 48	131 58 37 8 102 53 29 - 24 - 8	1 062 557 321 127 814 443 274 107 204 72 38	859 419 406 138 511 294 191 60 312 120 209 78	1 432 894 621 237 1 245 832 552 209 141 55 61 28	811 514 340 113 680 478 294 97 106 36 38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily, householder. 65 years and over	28 586 24 954 14 109 233 957 57 270 57 066 42 821 41 744 15 799	19 970 17 598 9 962 156 947 37 842 37 701 28 452 29 176 10 961	5 547 4 965 2 650 27 842 6 057 6 033 4 307 6 349 2 648	8 616 7 356 4 147 77 010 19 428 19 365 14 369 12 568 4 838	678 588 342 3 356 597 578 405 811 336	143 130 59 492 67 67 57 147 69	703 646 373 3 888 655 655 475 1 091 424	404 374 179 2 931 792 792 559 558 215	443 398 266 4 845 1 055 1 055 795 908 307	225 214 127 2 747 598 598 449 445 130
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Lavel Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-coople families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unralated individuals Isonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children under 8 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	7 458 11 2 3 494 5 369 2 547 4 283 2 256 2 740 1 408 2 889 1 096 2 460 1 066 8 159 6 352 3 593 3 2954 14 1 11 265 11 086 7 722 5 083 2 399	4 971 11 2 2 250 3 653 1 777 2 596 1 364 1 683 9 832 2 210 8 832 2 884 8 46 5 659 4 470 2 464 21 928 1 14 0 7 521 7 400 5 098 3 374 1 584	1 703 22 5 670 1 327 766 700 374 504 313 968 289 802 449 2 110 1 809 843 7 501 26.9 2 529 2 622 2 598 8 653 1 012	2 487 11.2 1 244 1 716 770 1 687 892 1 057 495 679 264 4 576 220 2 500 1 882 1 129 11 026 14.3 3 744 3 686 2 624 1 709 8 15	79 8.5 51 64 48 55 47 47 35 24 4 17 13 208 156 101 459 13.7 125 106 60 101 50	8 6.1 8 8	136 12.6 23 61 40 99 23 46 32 37 15 8 126 112 59 528 13.6 130 130 76 124	240 27.9 66 219 110 60 22 55 32 174 44 158 78 197 186 64 1 031 35 2 484 484 484 292 64	120 8.4 45 85 45 79 33 52 31 35 12 32 14 10,7 80 47 513 10.6 159 159 99 60	488 5.9 24 299 222 25 16 13 8 16 8 14 56 53 40 210 7 6 64 64 355 47 47
Persons 75 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	13 567 45 724 93 028	9 114 29 805 60 745	3 809 9 206 14 637	4 453 15 919 32 283	124 564 1 166	48 96 213	304 813 1 722	727 1 213 1 696	21 201 721 1 828	59 309 912

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cambria County— Con. Johnstown city, Cambrio County									
Area	Troct 105	Troct 111	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Troct 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989	1 772 136 144 251 438 348 302 126 20 7 22 386 26 647 1 275 27 064 1 503 17 509 39.2 23 210 1 570 8 967 29.7 15 453	2 100 50 159 270 345 459 332 305 102 78 28 918 36 675 1 587 32 798 1 888 22 967 49.2 31 151 1 935 10 174 24.0 16 884 14 805	1 836 105 284 251 482 254 302 254 137 18 3 21 014 24 338 1 289 25 955 1 637 15 399 35.5 25 330 1 625 8 352 21.2 16 783 10 600	1 135 253 428 202 155 63 29 5 - 7 922 10 905 168 18 721 418 8 812 7.4 28 125 973 6 860 6.7 11 397 8 683	856 196 227 87 154 125 56 11 	1 120 183 213 210 206 169 70 69 - 13 955 18 360 714 19 000 860 12 175 35.0 17 939 1 053 6 468 26.1 16 192 7 918	819 236 177 80 168 72 49 37 - 9 837 15 017 558 12 833 596 10 238 26.0 21 776 627 4 950 17 11 14 550 6 395	935 112 139 112 194 176 142 56 4 - 20 394 22 970 589 25 605 673 16 479 47 4 21 205 907 7 578 24 0 15 125 9 620	1 025 53 202 154 352 131 100 21 12 17 418 20 379 647 21 106 856 14 785 41.1 19 187 828 6 802 26.7 11 815 8 801	1 517 116 232 217 337 266 192 103 39 915 20 162 25 587 725 26 288 1 162 27 4 28 191 1 450 8 00e 27 4 15 225 11 147
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)	1 772 1 247 26 583 701 8 387 110 3 081 538 7 507	2 100 1 542 36 848 780 7 767 87 2 486 612 8 712	1 836 1 100 24 933 912 7 977 153 3 988 629 7 720	1 135 218 11 874 853 6 363 171 3 440 407 4 612	856 483 15 276 298 6 396 262 4 247 194 6 030	1 120 680 20 175 446 7 759 196 4 039 286 4 817	819 478 16 252 210 6 807 264 3 534 163 8 615	935 575 25 408 380 7 890 132 3 793 229 6 122	1 025 699 20 183 401 7 877 79 3 280 277 6 379	1 517 964 28 572 590 8 437 114 3 231 396 7 186
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fornilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Femole householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 861 30 324 31 188 32 670 33 465 32 180 18 731 10 660 24 423	41 783 43 872 40 311 44 306 47 673 41 911 21 490 16 574 26 539	29 295 29 126 29 375 30 276 32 079 29 425 23 856 11 079 31 000	20 029 16 134 20 411 21 556 34 335 20 900 14 070 4 000 17 556	16 617 12 201 20 900 17 964 15 579 20 619 13 954 4 728 21 976	21 857 21 332 22 312 24 286 26 714 22 132 17 364 8 361 25 768	17 027 11 788 23 297 23 194 19 837 26 131 8 679 4 674 16 483	27 418 24 327 29 681 31 158 29 918 31 889 15 737 11 508 22 754	23 842 22 047 24 972 27 196 27 466 27 023 13 860 6 672 19 065	31 993 33 64. 30 905 34 046 36 235 32 397 21 644 11 118 25 286
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	1 275 866 507 186 1 071 757 420 153 162 84 77	1 587 1 112 671 274 1 376 988 580 250 150 96 80 16	1 289 707 417 115 1 092 635 351 105 145 50 57 8	168 16 15 15 123 11 6 6 35 5 9	522 235 287 136 336 167 186 75 172 60 101 61	714 404 360 132 487 305 243 71 174 80 98 55	558 265 315 185 300 197 146 71 230 58 157	589 361 276 106 450 298 182 73 117 54 85	647 436 261 106 462 340 188 79 150 66 63 27	924 63. 381 2 . 771 54. 341 19 141 8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 yeors ond over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	576 497 277 4 213 825 824 638 874 313	562 513 297 5 226 1 233 1 233 939 1 003 328	597 547 344 4 258 705 688 536 1 055 424	1 010 967 711 1 398 28 28 15 936 550	377 334 131 2 019 542 542 369 304 113	487 406 166 2 618 627 627 477 480 181	293 261 76 1 929 526 526 310 268 85	383 346 175 2 258 562 562 411 444 149	463 378 150 2 367 478 478 344 450 245	671 58 34 3 35 59 57 40 8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	99 7.8 38 55 34 63 25 25 12 34 13 30 22	43 2.7 25 25 25 32 14 14 	121 9 4 49 65 16 88 33 32 10 33 16 33	21 12.5 - 9 9 7 - - - 14 - 9 9	222 42.5 85 189 110 129 51 103 55 93 34 86 55	178 24 9 77 130 99 90 56 64 44 75 14 59 55	255 45.7 76 201 124 73 37 51 25 174 39 142 95	111 18 8 41 84 40 41 35 41 25 62 6 43 15	95 14.7 56 75 42 34 23 29 20 61 33 46 22	7 8 5 6 4 5 4 4 3 2
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	123 85 33 363 8.6 73 73 48 103 30	62 30 14 182 3.5 42 42 42 14 7	141 98 57 477 11.2 121 104 88 107 28	425 396 241 483 34.5 23 23 15 246 145	207 173 49 981 48 6 382 382 244 72 41	181 141 79 723 27.6 236 236 132 79 42	159 132 38 886 45 9 317 317 173 59 22	94 94 51 467 20 7 185 185 138 66 34	166 109 37 440 18 6 122 122 85 37 29	20 5 0 45 13 2 0 6 0 5
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	200 476 1 323	97 477 1 254	150 624 1 520	190 677 935	475 1 149 1 340	323 858 1 498	526 961 1 304	211 566 92 9	190 563 1 148	12 56 1 16

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability se	e text For definition	ns of terms and i	meanings of sy	mbols, see text]						
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Jo	ohnstown city, Co	mbria Caunty—Con				
Area	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt)	Tract 12 (pt)	Tract 13 (pt)	Tract 14	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt)	1roct 105 (pt)
INCOME IN 1989	551	261	517	241	1 779	1 222	440			10
Less than 55,000	77	351 74	118	261 30	1 728 165	1 233 305	460 85	_	-	15
\$5,000 to 59 999 \$10 000 to 514,999	142 82	50 41	98 79	58 50	297 287	176 129	81 68	_	-	_
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	151	75 67	107 39	38 56	429 267	285 179	98 63	-	-	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	25 25	22 17	72	20	156 90	107 46	52 13	400	-	5
\$75 000 to 599 999	-	5	-	-	31	6	-	_	_	-
\$100,000 or more	13 068	18 882	13 138	14 353	17 357	15 185	14 778	-	-	29 375
Mean (dollars) Families	16 553 370	19 883 251	16 200 402	19 236 131	21 816 1 082	17 899 8 59	18 465 323	_	_	35 333 15
Median income (dollars) Males 15 years and over with income	17 868 417	23 036 278	15 222 370	26 484 213	22 910 1 355	19 210 850	20 529 344	-	-	29 375
Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers	11 450 32 4	14 821 23.4	13 258 22 7	16 250 35.7	15 184 36.5	15 180	13 704	-		15 21 875
Median income (dollars)	19 350	18 125	23 382	26 875	21 600	35.8 22 128	31 4 24 375	~	_	33.3 28 750
Females 15 years and over with income	524 6 401	275 6 546	408 5 514	170 6 369	1 604 6 722	1 105 5 326	392 6 128	_	-	9 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	19 1 12 391	21.8 14 250	23.0 15 074	11.2 9 327	21.9 15 351	21.6 15 37 5	16.3 15 104	-	-	37 5 18 750
Per capita income (dollars)	7 719	8 201	5 757	10 127	9 775	7 563	8 088	-	-	8 201
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	551	351	517	261	1 728	1 233	460		_	15
With earnings	337 17 019	207 19 698	343 15 565	143 18 506	984 24 204	670 21 473	244 19 982	-	-	15
With Social Security income (dollars) Mean Social Security income (dollars)	278 6 902	161 8 321	165 8 050	123 7 506	872 7 882	482 7 786	19 962 190 7 700	-	-	30 333 10
With public assistance income	106 3 957	63	109	28	126	243	120	_	-	7 500
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	137	3 725 122	4 085 124	2 174	2 924 516	3 585 277	3 768 159	-		-
Mean retirement income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	4 206	7 356	7 889	9 146	6 115	6 245	5 622	-	-	-
Femilies (dellars)	20 287	23 699	18 348	26 647	26 498	21 425	22 682	-	-	35 333
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 291 21 537	17 371 27 488	15 253 23 386	25 903 26 940	24 560 27 315	16 112 25 927	13 685 27 7 91	-		47 000 29 500
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 858 21 165	26 553 19 770	25 210 24 988	30 68 9 32 717	27 153 26 404	2 6 9 77 26 327	27 102 21 509		-	47 000 47 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	22 228	29 723	25 428	29 883	27 534	27 365	29 229	-	-	-
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 607 8 311	10 407 6 260	9 231 7 550	11 687 1 200	23 967 12 850	11 9 52 6 660	12 547 5 288	-	-	29 500
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 695	16 530	16 534	16 930	26 511	21 018	19 669	-	_	29 500
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989 Families	370	251	402	131	1 082	859	323	_		15
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	208 127	154 122	266 288	58 37	557 321	419 406	163 129	-	-	5
With related children under 5 years	62 201	35 179	99 222	8 102	127 814	138 511	52 196	_	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	118 70	124 72	135 137	53 29	443 274	294	101	-	-	5
With related children under 5 years	38 107	28	38	-	107	191 60	54 24		-	5 -
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	54	52 15	171 126	24	204 72	312 120	105 51	-	_	10
With related children under 18 years	53 24	35 7	151 61	8 8	38 16	209 78	64 23	-	_	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	198	130	124	143	703	404	100			
Nonfamily householder	181 104	100	115	130	646	374	152 137	~	-	_
65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined _	1 192	60 850	1 403	59 492	373 3 888	179 2 931	60 1 061	_	` -	67
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	194 194	213 213	523 523	67 67	655 655	792 792	222 217	-	-	28
Related children 5 to 17 years	130 331	182 156	395 159	57 147	475 1 091	559	147	-	-	28 28
Persons 75 years and over	146	32	34	69	424	558 215	202 69	_	-	10
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	78	66	135	8	136	240	79			
Percent below poverty level	21 1 39	26.3	33.6	6.1	12 6	27 9	24 5	-		
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	58	35 52	78 112	8	23 61	66 219	43 65	-	-	_
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	23 40	17 24	60 35	8 -	40 99	110 60	36 13	-	_	-
Nouseholder worked in 1989	20 20	24 17	23 18	~	23 46	22 55	13 13	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	14 38	10 42	8 100	- 8	32 37	32 174	13	8	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	19 38	11 35	55 94	- 8	15	44 158	30 52	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	9	7	52	8	8	78	23	-	-	-
Vonfamily householder	89 79	7 0 64	51 47	48 41	126 112	197 186	89 79	-	-	-
65 years and over	33	37	15	18	59	64	21	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	319 26 8	291 34 2	499 35.6	66 13.4	528 13 6	1 031 35 2	328 30 9	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	88 88	128 128	255 255	10 10	130 130	484 484	137 132	-		-
Related children 5 to 17 years	62 50	109 37	184 31	18	76 124	292 64	83 28	-	-	_
Persons 75 years and over	32	ĭi	15	5	55	35	15	-	-	-
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	81	126	301	48	304	727	183	_	_	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	401 704	332 4 54	601 9 68	96 213	813 1 722	1 213 1 696	412 509		_	 49
										49

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Johnstown city County—									
Area	Tract 111 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 7 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Troct 104
INCOME IN 1989 Households	_	6	_			_	1 830	872	1 025	724
Less than \$5,000	-	-	=	=	-	=	94 236	75	54	7 24 78
\$10,000 to \$14,999	_	2	=	_	_	-	207	166 143	105 127	173 121 137
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	_	2 -	_	_	_	Ξ.	493 368	227 129	271 203	116
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	-	2	_	_	_	_	250 158	77 46	174 89	64
\$75,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 gr more	_	_	_		_	-	11 13	2 7	2	-
Medion (dollars)	_	23 750 25 114	_	_	_	Ī	22 323 25 717	16 667 20 848	22 485 25 977	14 500 19 331
Families	-	4	-	_	-	-	1 432	577	811	434
Median income (dallars) Males 15 years and over, with income	_	32 500	_	_	_	_	25 986 1 762	20 642 750	26 528 1 008	22 22 2 543
Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers		21 250	_	_	-	Ξ	16 728 43.1	13 735 31.3	16 985 46.3	13 558
Median income (dollors)	-		_	-	-	_	24 193	19 688	25 087	20 536
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	11 250	-	_	_	Ξ	1 472 7 061	720 6 937	862 7 337	648
Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars)	_	_	_	_	_	Ξ	26.2 14 634	21.8 13 801	23.3 13 321	20 t
Per capita income (dollars)	-	11 591	-	-	-	-	9 657	8 934	9 478	8 43:
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							1 000			
Househalds	-	6 4	-	-	-	-	1 830 1 225	872 556	1 025 721	72 4
Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income	_	18 259 4	_	_	-	_	27 630 749	20 484 404	27 477 392	21 330 334
Mean Sacial Security income (dallars) With public assistance income	_	9 300	_	_	_	Ξ.	7 868 185	7 831 96	8 127 48	7 486 105
Mean public assistance income (dallars)	_	5 749	_	_	-	_	5 090 574	3 061 299	3 949 266	3 272 158
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)	-	3 505	_	-	-	_	6 548	5 738	7 482	6 170
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		20.00/					00 017			
Femilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	_	32 20 6 41 780	_	_	_	_	29 217 30 197	24 548 22 236	29 463 30 371	24 858 22 698
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	_	22 631 32 20 6	_	-	_	Ξ	28 563 30 403	25 942 27 891	28 905 31 012	26 848 28 064
With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	_	41 780 22 631	_	_		Ξ	31 935 29 263	26 973 28 453	32 355 30 067	28 064 29 930 26 715
Female househalder, na husband present		11 00.					19 337	14 903	18 829	
With own children under 18 years (dallors)	=	-	-	-	-	Ξ	8 343	10 214	10 457	14 281 8 033
No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 845	18 232	21 835	30 276
All Income Levels in 1989							1 432	577	011	
Householder worked in 1989	=	2	-	-	-	-	894	326	811 514	434 272
With related children under 18 years	_	2 –	_	_		Ξ	621 237	236 68	340 113	216
Married-cauple families		4 2	_	_	_	Ξ.	1 24 5 832	411 237	680 478	82 329 229 143
With related children under 18 years	_	2	_	-		Ξ	552 209	162 47	294 97	143
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	118	106	55 8 9 41
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	_	-	_	-	_	Ξ	55 61	59 60	36 38	64
With related children under 5 years	_	-	-	-	-	-	28	11	16	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	2	-	-	-	-	443	343	225	337
Nonfamily hauseholder65 years and over		2 -	_	1	_		398 266	295 166	214 127	290 191
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	-	13	-	-	-	-	4 845	2 041	2 747	1 648
Persons under 18 years	-	3 3	-	=	=	Ξ.	1 055 1 055	429 424	598 598	377 372
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	Ξ.	3 2		1	_	_	795 908	331 481	449 445	267 380
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	175	130	178
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	_		_		_		120	102	48	7:
Percent below poverty level	-	_	-		-	-	8 4 45	17 7 50	5.9 24	17.
With related children under 18 years	-	_	-	-	-	-	85	75	29	2 ⁴ 7
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-		-	_	45 79	28 40	22 25	3. 2: 1.
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years		_	_		_		33 52	20 31	16 13	1, 24
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	_	_	-	-			31 35	11 52	8	1.
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 32	22 34	8 16	1.
With related children under 18 years		_	-	-	-	-	14	9	14	2:
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder		_	~	-	-	-	107 80	89 65	56 53	11-
65 years and over		=	_	-	-	-	47	37	40	6
Persons Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	-	-		513 10 6	405 19.8	210 7 6	35 21
Persons under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	147	64	12
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-	_	-	-	159 99	142 102	64 35	7
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over		-	_	-	-	-	60 21	62 32	47 23	6
Ratio of Incame in 1989 to poverty level:							201	100		10
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	_	_	1	_	Ξ.	201 721	150 595	59 309	13
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	2	-	-	-	-	1 828	963	912	77

[Dato based on somple and subject to sampling variability—see text—for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	mainder of Cambr	ia County—Con				
Area	Tract 105 (pt)	Tract 106	Tract 107	Troct 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113	Troct 114 (pt)
INCOME IN 1989 Households	1 757	1 110	1 225	3 471	438	817	2 100	1 004	2 339	1 830
Less than \$5 000	136 144	49 91	65 97	100 422	33 77	49 72	50 159	18 63	40 127	105 284
\$10 000 to \$14 999 \$15 000 to \$24 999	251 438	51 296	108 236	292 780	58 124	87 218	270 345	83 201	249 370	249 480
\$25 000 to \$34 999 \$35 000 to \$49 999	338 297	270 229	207 295	673 575	53 67	158 152	459 332	168 284	375 360	302 252
\$50 000 to \$74 999 \$75,000 to \$99 999%	126 20	106 4	117 61	434 112	24	60 16	305 102	86 54	457 158	137
\$100,000 or more	22 216	14 27 179	39 29 367	83 26 444	18 676	5 24 028	78 28 918	47 33 062	203 35 531	20 997
Mean (dallars)	26 573 1 260	30 082 818	35 279 1 002	33 087 2 431	22 540 335	28 222 583	36 675 1 587	41 512 696	52 250 1 768	24 335 1 285
Median income (dollars) Males 15 years and over, with income	26 887	30 944 1 054	35 491 1 171	31 600 3 700	23 371 410	28 687 696	32 798 1 888	40 121 885	44 293 2 088	25 955 1 633
Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers	17 354 39.2	19 500 48.7	21 858 50.0	17 936 42.1	15 969 41.5	18 333 45.8	22 967 49 2	25 146 57.6	29 068 58.0	15 399 35.6
Median income (dallars) Females 15 years and over, with income	23 068 1 554	25 912 1 005	27 988 1 014	27 194 3 794	22 000 395	25 508 758	31 151 1 935	32 206 871	37 105 2 089	25 330 1 619
Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers	8 933 29.7	8 852 28.2	8 929 31.6	6 625 19.6	6 221 19.2	8 359 32.5	10 174 24.0	9 617 27.4	10 205 28.4	8 332 21 3
Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	15 344 11 240	16 017 12 651	16 818 13 349	18 909 12 415	15 588 8 697	16 277 11 486	16 884 14 805	20 602 17 010	20 536 21 203	16 783
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	11 240	12 031	13 347		0 077	11 400	14 003	17 010	21 203	10 597
With earnings	1 757 1 232	1 110 761	1 225 948	3 471 2 297	438 299	817 566	2 100 1 542	1 004 755	2 339 1 750	1 830 1 096
Mean earnings (dallars)	26 538 691	31 734 477	36 173 414	35 518 1 320	23 542 189	30 131 330	36 848 780	42 577 389	54 999 880	24 957 908
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 400 110	9 099 51	8 264 55	8 838 160	6 916 34	8 122 49	7 767 87	8 497 54	9 375 88	7 971 151
Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income	3 081 538	6 431 289	3 424 303	3 745 1 012	3 972 128	3 039 204	2 486 612	3 849 244	5 060 607	3 964 _ 625
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 507	6 717	7 422	8 699	5 316	7 244	8 712	8 200	7 355	7 747
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 807 30 149	33 570 39 216	40 091 42 286	38 356 37 116	26 428 24 438	32 538 31 008	41 783 43 872	48 217 51 804	60 759 60 388	29 286 29 064
No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	31 210 32 603	30 160 34 106	38 571 41 779	39 086 40 143	27 659 27 577	33 572 35 261	40 311 44 306	45 075 52 422	60 994 64 21 6	29 390 30 269
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 297 32 180	39 831 30 542	46 014 38 781	40 295 40 056	26 548 28 285	35 421 35 157	47 673 41 911	56 879 48 496	64 316 64 150	32 024 29 443
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 022	25 467	24 403	23 672	14 554	15 365	21 490	24 513	22 600	23 856
With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 660 23 825	19 214 26 807	11 153 32 307	17 078 29 481	9 669 18 107	11 906 18 740	16 574 26 539	17 549 28 492	17 041 26 373	11 079 31 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989 Femilies	1 260	818	1 002	2 431	335	583	1 587	696	1 768	1 285
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	861 492	553 323	753 444	1 630 960	225 138	401 241	1 112 671	531 348	1 381 723	705 415
With related children under 5 years	186	160 774	85 871	370 2 109	60 275	78 479	274 1 376	116 583	272 1 588	115
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	752 415	529 312	670 368	1 475 800	198 116	347 192	988 580	470 284	1 250 657	633 349
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	153 152	154 34	61 91	327 269	58 38	71 81	250 150	116 88	272 141	105 145
Householder worked in 1989	84 67	19 6	55 49	139 142	18 20	39 42	96 80	41 44	107	50 57
With related children under 5 years	33	6	14	32	2	7	16	-	-	8
determined	576 497	417 292	237 223	1 154 1 040	112 103	276 234	562 513	322 308	610 571	595 545
65 years and over	277	217	98	488	74	124	297	145	374	344
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years.	4 146 797 796	2 756 524	3 193 773	8 098 1 627	1 158 262	2 018 455	5 226 1 233	2 442 533	5 783 1 305	4 245 702
Related children under 18 years	610 864	524 388 674	773 624	1 627 1 212 1 704	262 198	451 346	1 233 939	533 404	1 305 970	685 533
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	313	203	458 130	617	206 66	400 142	1 003 328	459 230	1 181 428	1 053 424
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	99	31	48	123	38	44	43	19	35	121
Percent below poverty level	7.9 38	3.8 18	4.8 23	5.1 81	11.3 21	7.5 19	2.7 25	2.7 19	2.0 19	9 4
With related children under 18 years	55 34	9	43 6	83 48	25 10	27 14	25	19	9 _	65 16
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	63 25	31 18	29 10	79 55	23 14	23 11	32 14	6	26 10	88
With related children under 18 years	25 12	9 9	24	39 39	10 8	10 7	14	6 -		33 32 10
Female householder, no husband present	34 13	-	19 13	44 26	15 7	19	11	13 13	9 9	33
With related children under 18 years	30 22	_	19 6	44 9	15 2	15 7	11	13	9 -	33 6
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder	1 23 85	48 36	53 39	163 142	35 26	53 36	62 30	28 22	32 26	141 98
65 years and over	33 363	28 113	24 231	77 599	19	19 187	14 182	22	28	57
Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years	8 8 73	4 1 6	7 2 95	7.4 219	163 14 1 54	9 3 59	3.5 42	78 3.2	103 1.8	477 11.2
Related children under 18 years	73 48	6	95 85	219 166	54 41	55 34	42 42 42	18 18 18	9	121 104
Persons 65 years and over	103	47 19	36 19	118	21 10	32 13	14	22	71 40	88 107 28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	200 476	37 170	175 337	229 857	61 220	91 260	97 477	31 86	53 219	150 624
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 1 274	362	766	1 968	566	586	1 254	322	829	1 518

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	mainder af Cambr	ria Caunty—Can.				
Area	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Troct 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
INCOME IN 1989 Households	1 915	1 179	983	1 531	1 813	2 489	825	1 572	712	1 602
Less thon \$5,000	63 226	87 131	59 160	129 253	169 332	205 386	69 121	106	33 83	69
\$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999	237	208	112	194	269	309	126	189 219	84	186 226
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	470 426	294 172	255 182	329 286	435 277	548 459	200 123	412 29 2	146 147	401 282
\$35,000 ta \$49,999 \$50,000 ta \$74,999	303 171	145 121	139 62	188 121	203 116	372 155	137 33	231 93	131 73	264 136
\$75,000 to \$99,999]	6	21	8	31	7	29	- 11	17	íi	24
\$100,000 or more Median (dollars)	13 23 47 2	19 798	20 924	20 518	17 558	26 20 625	20 828	13 21 692	25 610	22 278
Mean (dallars)	29 019 1 564	24 983 873	25 506 762	24 182 1 200	21 782 1 312	25 546 1 875	23 689 613	27 083 1 176	28 108 533	27 033 1 274
Median income (dollars)	26 448	25 036	25 338	24 426	22 411	25 809	24 014	25 483	30 032	26 893
Males 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars)	1 859 16 996	1 071 15 727	958 16 535	1 551 15 019	1 481 14 954	2 319 14 570	784 15 8 58	1 422 15 921	1 415 9 470	1 612 16 629
Percent year-round full-time workers Median incame (dollars)	44.8 22 991	40.9 24 417	40.5 23 030	41.4 21 364	32.4 24 250	42.8 21 542	45.9 23 173	47.0 21 983	34.4 20 393	43.9 23 464
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 608	1 118	764	1 201	1 543	2 160	666	1 336	944	1 331
Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers	7 071 29.0	7 354 23.1	6 628 19.8	6 376 23.1	6 481 20.2	6 761 22.3	5 632 18.2	7 615 27.0	4 641 19.1	7 112 27.3
Median income (dollars)	14 439	17 083	12 798	13 323	13 288	15 059	14 514	14 464	13 636	14 447
Per capita income (dollars)	10 696	9 400	9 032	8 317	8 559	9 164	8 885	9 962	8 229	9 213
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	1 915	1 179	983	1 531	1 813	2 489	825	1 572	712	1 602
With earnings	1 390 30 957	768 27 251	660 25 893	1 031 25 552	1 089 23 956	1 688 27 909	569 25 102	1 110 29 407	576 29 198	1 168 28 567
Mean earnings (dollars)With Social Security income	663	556	392	560	794	979	286	646	186	589
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 007 97	7 924 98	8 098 58	7 623 181	7 376 236	7 110 218	7 426 61	7 788 113	7 093 47	7 637 100
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 818 499	3 552 360	4 459 309	3 560 402	3 978 486	4 337 662	4 348 190	3 298 386	3 486 91	3 520 427
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 156	6 713	6 803	6 683	6 345	6 175	5 495	5 588	6 131	6 130
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	20.000	00 00/	00 044	07.00/	95 704	00 (0)	07.010	00.071		
Families (dollars)	32 299 33 058	29 036 30 327	28 964 30 375	27 256 25 984	25 796 23 731	29 686 30 438	27 313 27 353	30 371 33 221	32 152 31 230	30 501 31 834
No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	31 638 34 616	28 118 31 688	27 778 29 400	28 553 28 702	27 710 27 664	28 996 31 759	27 279 28 323	28 151 32 152	33 252 34 952	29 273 32 185
With own children under 18 years (dallars)	34 616 36 399 33 127	35 078	32 110	27 599 29 985	27 081 28 178	33 517 30 099	28 910	36 035	33 830	33 472
No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present		29 251	26 723				27 787	28 704	36 358	30 833
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 636 14 286	18 357 10 783	25 476 7 953	16 116 8 022	17 547 11 073	18 308 12 455	20 108 11 524	19 935 10 735	15 366 14 137	18 596 10 281
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	19 716	26 405	32 321	22 226	25 805	23 248	23 943	24 234	16 892	22 061
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 564 1 097	873 539	762 477	1 200 758	1 312 805	1 875 1 262	613 439	1 176 793	533 429	1 274 884
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	752 258	401 118	375 118	632 212	647 239	928 309	304 115	539 229	298 114	637 219
Married-couple families	1 362 994	691 452	650 442	1 012 675	1 025 673	1 563 1 120	526 394	961	446 382	1 083
Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	620	294	345	556	494	782	263	683 465	254	1 083 802 569 188
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	220 171	100 132	113 89	195 93	200 223	252 260	108 68	203 157	107 65	136
Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	98 121	49 95	18 30	38 42	104 127	107 125	33 29	73 61	33 38	46 51 17
With related children under 5 years	38	12	5	17	34	51	7	21	5	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	414	333	251	375	579	692	260	451	290	367
Nanfamily householder	351	306	221	331	501	614	212	396	179	328
65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined _	161 5 186	200 3 190	130 2 788	207 4 537	310 4 569	386 6 843	128 2 212	218 4 236	109	189
Persons under 18 years	1 363	753	733	1 353	1 205	1 849	552	1 110	680	1 360
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	1 357 1 047	7.53 60 8	726 570	1 346 1 063	1 200 895	1 845 1 442	550 409	1 103 805	680 546	1 360 1 044
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	69 8 172	658 245	418 163	706 267	968 372	1 101 442	337 142	698 271	261 98	683 213
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								-		210
Families	118	103	92	193	203	219	61	113	56	117
Percent below poverty level	7.5 51	11.8 47	12.1 41	16.1 96	15.5 81	11.7 101	10.0 35	9.6 61	10.5 26	9 2 59
With related children under 18 years	88 52	69 24	56 21	164 68	170 74	173 74	40 18	68 35	43 10	78
Married-couple families	78 41	47 27	62	146 81	114	126	40 28	68 41	32 18	79
Householder worked in 1989With related children under 18 years	48	23	30 35	124	47 89	80 100	26	35	22	54
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	37 34	17 50	18 30	51 30	44 82	29 82	13 1 8	21 43	5 24	9 2 59 78 41 79 41 54 28 33 15
Householder worked in 1989	10 34	20 46	11 21	15 30	29 76	17 66	7	20 33	8 21	15
With related children under 18 years	15	7	3	17	30	43	5	14	5	
Unrelated individuals	102 70	88 75	79 59	143 107	206 166	240 194	104 71	146 120	117	98 76 52
Nonfamily householder	30	35	31	81	93	123	54	66	58 28	52
Persons	498	432	388	944	924	1 028	308	543	343	534
Persons under 18 years	9.6 160	13.5 146	13.9 140	20.8 391	20.2 361	15 0 375	13 9 89	12 8 188	15 4 121	11 4 218
Related children under 18 years	154 93	146 110	133 99	384 29 2	356 246	371 282	89 62	181 123	121 108	218
Persons 65 years and over	58	63 29	49 22	101	125 72	154 79	58 24	96 42	42 28	150 77 34
Persons 75 years and over	6	29	22	44	72	/7	24	42	28	34
Ratio of income in 1989 to accept Level-					2.1	001		1.0		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	79 813	129 551	126 581	431 1 29 2	364 1 253	381 1 529	136 466	148 767	147 454	165 793

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text - For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				of Cambria County—Con			
Area	Tract 125	Troct 126	Troct 127	Troct 128	Troct 129	Troct 130	Troct 131
INCOME IN 1989	1 935 96 178 231 491 347 383 132 35 42 24 287 30 282 1 471 29 692 2 156 15 540 40.9 27 308 2 192 6 257 19.7 14 422 9 834	1 595 93 206 135 337 331 268 161 25 39 25 576 33 173 1 021 31 869 1 376 18 285 45.3 26 122 1 387 9 769 31.5 15 881	954 54 126 109 210 185 157 96 15 2 23 429 26 799 731 28 113 963 16 023 48 6 22 364 864 6 990 27.9 14 408 9 230	1 843 132 226 238 383 383 350 307 179 16 12 23 471 27 647 1 301 26 902 2 124 14 438 42.9 21 969 1 741 8 284 27.5 13 822 10 480	1 560 61 212 251 357 281 266 1111 8 13 22 595 25 960 1 200 26 037 1 542 14 790 40.1 24 625 1 274 7 919 24.9 14 097 9 315	1 272 147 165 160 357 166 169 94 7 7 18 971 23 123 890 24 318 1 036 16 429 41 8 25 481 1 104 7 003 17.4 14 286 9 446	1 016 71 127 124 278 197 143 56 6 14 21 722 26 658 821 24 886 1 022 15 333 45.6 21 065 876 5 712 17.6 15 446 8 837
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households Wirth earnings Mean earnings (dollars) Wirth Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) Wirth public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars) Wirth retirement income Mean retirement income Mean retirement income	1 935 1 422 32 126 645 7 992 127 4 245 439 6 847	1 595 1 110 35 233 619 8 025 77 4 710 406 8 879	954 671 29 506 349 7 217 56 4 853 281 6 140	1 843 1 324 29 813 613 8 440 128 4 078 386 6 838	1 560 1 048 28 506 603 8 312 81 3 987 448 6 749	1 272 717 26 467 605 7 960 123 3 540 376 7 008	1 016 748 27 625 319 7 670 115 3 615 242 7 220
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (deliens) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Famele householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 955 36 336 33 531 37 371 39 058 35 562 17 554 14 152 20 627	43 224 41 836 44 175 46 921 46 326 47 334 21 691 15 775 26 773	30 779 33 070 28 808 32 399 34 744 29 951 23 379 15 729 26 464	31 408 28 122 34 823 34 375 32 596 36 221 19 030 11 417 28 027	29 829 30 255 29 489 31 820 33 562 30 362 15 611 9 300 20 286	28 497 27 176 29 420 31 196 30 365 31 806 16 459 8 341 21 975	30 127 32 771 27 134 32 726 36 577 28 409 12 793 7 237 22 260
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years Female hauseholder, no huzband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years	1 471 1 079 787 255 1 287 946 695 230 158 107 86 25	1 021 735 420 126 864 635 354 113 132 80 66	731 500 362 144 603 443 317 133 87 41 40	1 301 957 686 221 1 019 781 524 159 240 136 146 52	1 200 755 561 220 1 010 673 470 183 141 70 78	890 522 372 148 739 494 313 142 131 28 59 6	821 568 468 199 702 521 392 163 73 21 57 22
Usersleted individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	539 464 218 5 323 1 523 1 523 1 150 796 268	626 574 287 3 607 826 817 587 720 308	288 223 147 2 753 718 712 556 439 180	675 542 312 4 735 1 242 1 240 957 737 244	428 360 191 4 302 1 117 1 096 832 683 219	390 382 233 3 102 735 735 563 662 264	208 195 132 3 056 949 941 686 404 159
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-coepis families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	132 9.0 69 79 56 95 45 49 44 24 11 24	6.2 35 36 15 39 26 17 6 24 9	57 7.8 28 38 14 26 13 18 11 24 13 18	155 11.9 71 127 53 58 23 41 19 95 46 84	128 10.7 65 105 42 60 40 46 15 60 20 51	85 9.6 13 64 19 27 13 27 19 52 -	110 13.4 50 86 52 60 37 43 31 43 13
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Persons Under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	139 105 51 605 11 4 191 191 101 124	133 114 75 319 8.8 84 75 42 97 53	102 68 45 283 10.3 81 77 62 60 32	184 107 79 646 13.6 219 217 140 89 46	117 64 45 606 14.1 252 239 193 59 30	117 117 67 385 12 4 126 126 102 82 43	46 40 27 408 13 4 171 168 121 50
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	130 921 1 885	64 435 1 018	116 426 1 038	293 845 1 770	195 753 1 688	237 519 1 169	182 574 1 433

[Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Combrio	County—Con.			Sc	omerset Caunty			
Area	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Troct 20
NCOME IN 1989 Households	1 700 93 237 246 424 264 273 134 29 - 21 317 25 162 1 291 24 937	2 537 138 277 315 654 514 401 183 37 18 22 182 26 155 2 015 26 552 2 426	933 48 85 67 273 174 186 65 16 19 24 768 30 530 725 28 719	2 065 92 172 296 472 419 392 145 60 17 25 012 28 570 1 837 29 698	1 787 39 219 209 522 299 318 155 9 17 23 342 27 233 1 399 26 535	2 040 251 319 372 419 309 153 183 25 9 16 327 22 182 1 369 21 913	1 750 147 333 218 488 307 160 76 15 6 18 258 21 406 1 300 21 371	1 254 70 171 204 300 252 178 57 12 10 20 710 23 907 984 24 133 1 209	2 4: 1: 3 3 6(4. 2: 1: 20 2 26 9: 1 8: 23 2:
Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median incame (dollars) Femoles 15 years and over, with income Median incame (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dallars)	16 944 46.4 23 591 1 347 7 025 20.8 13 897 9 231	17 398 47.0 21 748 2 188 7 181 25.2 14 842 9 643	17 845 45.6 22 500 812 7 457 27.8 16 375	18 790 50.1 25 933 1 673 7 590 25.4 17 795	16 938 48.9 23 026 1 633 7 304 27.4 14 054 9 702	14 173 34.5 22 188 1 813 7 123 20.4 15 048 9 544	14 434 40.0 20 156 1 354 7 279 24.7 12 275 8 325	14 418 46.2 20 473 1 063 7 282 29 2 13 784 8 917	15 8 45 21 7 2 0 6 9 24 13 6
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Sacial Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean retirement income Mean retirement income	1 700 1 150 27 313 661 8 116 102 3 537 504 6 731	2 537 1 883 27 192 857 7 391 169 3 779 634 7 716	933 674 31 781 368 8 644 97 2 799 239 7 584	2 065 1 478 30 706 738 7 747 70 2 911 554 6 449	1 787 1 280 28 596 680 7 834 92 3 224 455 7 394	2 040 1 231 24 043 960 7 468 184 2 574 593 5 599	1 750 1 112 23 295 743 7 206 170 3 720 532 5 482	1 254 877 25 487 438 7 825 86 4 460 276 5 985	2 42 1 77 27 2: 97 7 30 2: 5 3. 5: 6 5:
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present No awn children under 18 years (dollars)	28 970 30 471 27 486 30 537 32 362 28 622 12 576 17 672	29 524 28 131 30 707 31 104 31 152 31 063 16 396 8 313 25 480	33 407 34 361 32 641 32 648 35 231 30 358 46 514 11 808 56 925	32 632 31 772 33 225 34 004 33 215 34 561 16 212 13 606 18 040	30 668 30 443 30 838 31 339 31 159 31 476 20 799 14 629 26 335	27 398 23 838 29 593 30 034 29 716 30 226 16 162 6 292 26 108	24 371 22 719 25 427 25 190 24 590 25 582 16 175 8 415 20 734	26 767 25 909 27 377 27 789 27 283 28 180 20 671 12 047 24 075	30 56 30 33 30 86 32 85 34 66 31 31 16 20 10 00 23 11
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	1 291 908 655 245 1 092 807 564 226 134 60	2 015 1 484 1 011 260 1 709 1 293 815 238 223 148 159	725 501 352 83 662 490 326 83 52 11	1 637 1 252 715 250 1 491 1 165 643 220 114 57	1 399 1 016 641 194 1 263 947 571 174 74 34	1 369 780 545 226 1 040 656 397 187 261 100	1 300 760 535 200 1 119 687 463 177 127 50	984 663 434 153 842 606 382 134 106 34	1 8. 1 30 8 3. 1 5: 1 1: 6' 2' 2 2
With related children under 5 years	12 448 409 274 4 569 1 278 1 276 959 719 307	600 522 292 6 826 1 769 1 769 1 360 923 308	216 208 124 2 473 603 603 501 414 119	30 443 428 299 5 522 1 360 1 358 1 007 862 378	456 388 258 4 916 1 243 1 241 939 764 255	739 671 433 4 843 975 975 704 1 200 485	502 450 238 4 431 1 020 1 020 804 902 268	330 270 161 3 376 796 796 580 534 221	6: 5: 3: 6 22 1 5: 1 5: 1 2: 1 0: 3:
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Worried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, ne husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 19 years	125 9.7 77 81 31 81 53 45 21 43 23 35	192 9.5 114 141 46 88 27 52 24 104 87 89	43 5.9 16 27 5 37 16 21 5 6 -	106 6.5 56 58 34 80 39 32 17 26 17	92 6.6 36 49 28 72 30 31 15 20 6 18	181 13.2 56 144 48 70 24 42 35 102 23 102	175 13.5 66 103 30 150 51 78 28 20 10	123 12 5 51 90 46 94 49 69 34 22 - 16	2: 13 14 15 10 15 11 6 8 3 7 7
Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and aver	113 91 67 531 11.6 176 176 126 85 47	171 132 67 727 10.7 217 217 153 89 40	52 48 33 200 8.1 68 68 62 46 7	80 70 32 447 8.1 142 140 86 66 20	80 41 40 387 7 9 126 124 64 69 27	196 176 119 739 15.3 256 256 175 139 61	137 112 55 747 16.9 236 236 205 123 46	103 76 39 550 16.3 185 185 115 66 30	17 03 6 40 27 10
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	104 785 1 994	211 1 051 2 767	110 323 790	138 692 1 711	134 720 1 953	451 1 191 1 986	381 1 019 2 218	168 773 1 555	40 1 50 2 9

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset County	y — Con			
Area	Tract 207 98	Tract 208	Tract 209	Froct 210	Tract 211	Troct 212	Tract 213	Troct 214
INCOME IN 1989	1 130 45 108 139 290 211 188 96 19 34 24 303 31 485 906 28 068 1 127 17 248 56 0 22 367 926 7 178 31.0	1 414 94 140 157 349 245 225 116 35 53 24 229 41 993 1 085 27 940 1 313 17 538 54 0 23 343 1 317 8 845 35 4 0 23 343 1 317 8 845 35 4 1 5 7 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 703 81 177 155 342 428 318 135 38 29 26 748 30 215 1 342 28 979 1 856 16 924 48.7 23 673 1 459 7 435 32 1 16 465 10 725	1 754 123 224 208 422 231 214 205 38 89 21 786 34 774 1 157 30 777 1 242 20 435 50.8 8844 1 538 10 227 26.5 17 403 15 062	1 180 155 279 128 261 174 115 44 11 13 16 667 20 470 621 22 112 907 12 277 35 1 21 212 975 7 242 22.9 19 141 9 884	1 006 38 82 136 211 216 174 94 28 27 26 268 32 590 802 28 641 1 005 18 191 54 7 22 103 842 8 131 28 9 14 961 11 988	1 155 88 136 146 304 234 154 69 14 10 21 979 25 630 947 24 349 1 196 14 844 43.7 21 458 873 6 250 24.5 14 224 8 718	1 553 74 138 175 340 401 218 166 27 14 26 167 28 975 1 194 29 074 1 550 18 034 50.3 22 393 1 431 27.6 15 479 10 668
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income Mean public assistance income (dollars) With rebrement income Mean retriement income Mean retriement income	1 130 900 33 046 312 7 911 62 4 745 154 5 970	1 414 1 138 37 441 442 7 374 60 5 115 247 8 203	1 703 1 366 31 214 437 7 361 136 3 641 278 6 257	1 754 1 242 35 327 674 8 243 156 3 534 391 7 989	1 180 803 21 486 436 6 168 258 3 490 159 4 423	1 006 778 32 443 314 7 868 52 3 424 186 9 559	1 155 864 26 760 361 7 764 80 2 957 193 6 198	1 553 1 217 28 614 491 7 039 104 4 181 308 6 166
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 8Y FAMILY TYPE Families (defilars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Mith own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 929 35 940 34 028 35 695 36 411 35 042 24 299 20 618 27 453	\$0 152 33 586 63 149 \$3 457 35 737 66 978 17 897 17 695 18 099	34 103 31 618 36 417 35 560 33 735 37 163 19 542 14 296 26 127	44 135 37 984 50 274 46 695 44 633 48 468 20 630 14 753 31 329	25 486 20 078 30 507 32 301 28 876 34 712 11 389 8 842 18 910	36 051 35 089 36 850 37 379 37 351 37 401 18 949 11 420 24 660	28 311 30 313 26 226 28 173 29 768 26 395 29 430 45 818 20 534	31 654 30 600 32 630 33 473 32 192 34 667 23 305 21 380 24 310
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Femilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple femilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Femile householder, as husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	906 716 442 174 820 661 397 167 52 30 31	1 085 874 495 227 982 804 437 202 88 55 50 21	1 342 1 064 676 245 1 217 963 586 210 106 82 71	1 157 873 585 226 874 675 404 190 251 179 169 36	621 445 314 138 409 343 184 81 166 89	802 594 370 152 730 542 335 137 51 35 22	947 708 498 175 867 662 472 169 54 24 19 6	1 194 985 595 213 991 864 498 173 140 62 53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily, householder	284 224 1114 3 115 828 818 590 374 121	421 329 152 3 635 879 879 612 503 215	475 361 126 4 582 1 234 1 227 884 535 162	701 597 296 4 036 1 033 1 033 751 793 302	647 559 260 2 393 517 509 330 436 258	236 204 81 2 732 707 706 491 365 118	253 208 125 3 369 963 963 725 440 150	449 359 258 4 296 1 166 1 163 883 615 274
Income Is 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poventy level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Macried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	72 7 9 49 51 26 55 45 41 24 13 4 8	80 7.4 33 41 23 58 25 31 17 14 - 2 2	76 5.7 38 59 20 39 13 26 - 31 19 27	123 10.6 69 100 57 56 36 33 21 67 33 67	140 22.5 64 112 63 45 25 31 18 89 33 75 39	55 6.9 29 39 18 38 16 24 10 11 9	135 14 3 81 84 28 117 73 72 22 18 8 12 6	109 9 1 54 66 22 60 29 43 8 8 32 11
Vereleted individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 57 years and over Persons 75 years and over	83 51 31 347 11 1 126 119 77 45 25	155 120 56 391 10 8 65 65 35 80 27	165 111 71 459 10 0 156 149 116 78 35	180 109 52 555 13 8 192 192 129 52 29	187 167 92 594 24 8 203 195 117 92 63	53 40 20 243 8.9 8.4 83 54 31 25	97 71 43 592 17 6 207 207 165 94 42	105 71 65 514 12 0 179 176 140 114 71
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	115 469 1 115	176 513 1 242	252 652 1 656	294 880 1 400	217 766 1 312	61 417 914	219 773 1 461	156 654 1 547

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset Count	y—Con.			
Area	Troct 215	Troct 216	Troct 217	Troct 218	Troct 219	Troct 8087	Troct 8088	Troct 8089
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 - \$5,000 to \$9,999	1 054 123 125	970 78 217	1 072 68 152	1 400 96 165	1 945 138 314	Ξ.	Ξ.	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	136 215 225 101 115	151 161 190 99 46	147 308 208 127 45	182 373 244 219 84	309 558 267 230 99	= = =	-	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	6 8 21 429 25 581 872	9 19 16 806 22 978 689	2 15 20 549 24 505 839	15 22 21 786 26 883 1 09 8	23 7 18 559 22 129 1 418	- - -	- - -	
Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 years ond over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	25 068 972 15 699 44.9 21 875	22 687 823 15 567 37.5 19 848	22 969 1 032 13 736 46.1 18 013	24 080 1 361 14 920 50.6 20 437	21 775 1 791 14 515 38.5 20 550	-	-	
Femoles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors)	877 6 961 21.2 14 853 8 805	860 7 118 25.5 13 125 9 124	917 7 493 24.9 12 500 8 740	1 169 7 474 29.8 14 375 9 882	1 544 6 669 22.7 12 228 8 663	=	=	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eomings Mean earnings (dollors)	1 054 769 26 964 325	970 683 23 066 350	1 072 811 23 848 391	1 400 1 054 28 114 472	1 945 1 348 23 156	<u> </u>	Ē	
With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 300 110 3 668 156 5 463	7 265 76 3 815 212 7 186	7 329 91 4 362 211 6 829	7 777 103 3 925 205 6 602	723 7 132 191 3 957 301 6 683	-	-	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	28 010 27 787 28 241 30 058	27 343 25 590 28 964 29 344	26 385 25 892 26 744 27 060	29 873 31 629 28 345 30 860	25 241 23 965 26 320 26 130	=	=	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 006 30 114 12 977 10 599 14 528	28 690 29 893 19 260 15 244 25 908	27 046 27 072 21 715 12 195 25 669	33 311 28 621 21 965 16 119 26 245	25 418 26 736 15 652 11 543 20 210	= =	: :	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989								
Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Famale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years	872 629 461 162 747 558 386 143 76 36 46	689 504 335 151 570 423 264 133 77 56 48	839 607 380 168 715 542 322 152 92 47 42	1 098 830 532 195 970 744 478 186 97 64	1 418 994 685 234 1 235 902 600 222 135 59 74		-	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 years and over	246 182 140	314 281 167	275 233 143	379 302 161	624 527 308	=		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	3 018 877 866 641 430 177	2 360 595 595 441 441 185	3 021 828 828 613 500 205	3 787 973 964 710 539 201	4 897 1 236 1 230 961 852 372	:		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	154 17.7 81 88	122 17.7 77 105	130 15.5 87 93	112 10.2 70 75	205 14.5 90 138	=	=	
With related children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	54 103 52 56 37 36	27 89 57 72 20 18	45 110 74 78 41 16	38 98 68 67 37 8	49 158 75 99 46 43	-	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	-
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Unreloted individuals	16 20 5	13 18 7	9 11 - 90	- 6 1 126	15 39 3 216	=	=	
Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level 9	62 45 571 18.9	102 72 503 21.3	67 46 651 21.5	91 55 555 14.7	144 114 942 19.2	-		
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years ond over	190 179 100 83 33	146 146 126 89 39	267 267 205 79 42	19.7 185 127 87 39	319 313 253 172 97	-		
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	296 758 1 444	157 800 1 274	206 816 1 442	190 858 1 737	299 1 340 2 614	=	-	-

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Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Combrio Co	ounty	Johnstown city. Combrio Co	ounty	Remainder of Combria County
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Fract 2	Troct 10	Troct 128
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	236 587	158 738	25 514	1 402	773	5 400
Notive		157 374 1 364	25 168 346	1 381 21	773	5 309 91
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticity isolated households	763	527	171	14	~	12
Persons 5 years and over		149 717 6 663	24 059 1 618	1 286 56	7 00 55	5 110 191
Do not speak English "very well"	2 904	1 786 680	431 227	32 24	-	78 12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	53 673	36 932	4 709	281	253	1 377
Preprimary school	3 084	2 091 1 339	357 264	12 12	26 26	55 40
Elementary or high school	39 888 35 171	26 504 22 505	3 393 2 779	197 194	216 1 9 2	912 665
CollegePublic college	10 701 7 802	8 337 5 871	959 726	72 56	11 I 11 I	410 137
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	159 553	107 515	18 262	961	402	3 579
Less than 9th grade9th to 12th grade no diploma	22 264	14 551 15 993	2 660 3 782	119 230	83	410 454
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	74 866 15 062	50 095 10 432	8 197 1 4 9 1	438 76	182 46	1 651 422
Associate degree Bachelor s degree	6 606	4 730 7 563	763 867	44 36	11	220 276
Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	5 814	4 151 71.6	502 64.7	18 63.7	62.9	146 75.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.2	10.9	7.5	5.6	3.5	11.8
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 284	1 249	1 241	2 070	1 566	1 188
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over		149 717	24 059	1 286	700	5 110
Same house	59 476	109 635 39 879	16 231 7 814	771 515	352 348	3 063 2 010
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	34 798	10 024 20 001	5 108 1 431	374 69	240 54	38 1 098
Different MSA/PMSA		7 519 2 335	957 318	58 14	54	671 203
Abrood	331	203	14	_	-	37
Werkers 16 years and over	89 296 80 200	58 240 52 636	8 276 7 007	401 335	208 184	1 975 1 770
Drove alone	66 785 13 415	43 9 02 8 734	5 728 1 279	2 9 5 40	124 60	1 448 322
Public transportation Other means	817 5 515	733 3 568	301 868	26 40	13 11	2 174
Warked at home	2 764 18.4	1 303 18.2	100 15.9	16.7	12.4	29 17.5
Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence	19 705	50 709 17 609	7 886 5 274	377 277	202 155	1 361
Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	58 805 10 786	33 100 7 531	2 612 390	100 24	47	1 293 614
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and ever	186 980	126 386	21 028	1 105	522	4 327
In labor forceEmployed	98 865 90 848	64 819 59 391	9 797 8 442	512 401	287 218	2 171 2 007
Percent of civilian labor force	7 826 7.9	5 305 8 2	1 341 13.7	111 21 7	69 24 0	162 7 5
Females 16 years and everEmployed	99 211 39 411	67 285 26 103	11 937 4 019	618 175	303 . 115	2 156 907
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	3 060 12 116	2 147 7 827	517 1 340	52 93	31 66	80 244
In labor force	6 409 16 793 11 070	4 084 11 132 7 310	600 1 463	28 84	30 90	145 421
In labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	13 637 2 743	9 436 1 718	978 1 305 449	65 93 47	73 68 9	282 339
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 137 901	752 473	235 144	38 25	9	42 18
EmployedUnemployed	263 158	81 94	22	-	-	17 4 2
Not in labor force	480	298	90	25	-	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in						
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	106 887 81 067 55 897	70 752 53 007 36 560	10 324 7 492 5 114	452 344 207	284 203 130	2 543 2 000
DISABILITY	33 677	30 300	3 114	207	130	1 343
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	141 551	94 637	14 767	895	476	3 054
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 767 3 626	3 824 2 401	803 505	70 31	31 20	151 89
In labor force With a self-care limitation	514 3 761	315 2 563	62 576	9 70	20	14 113
With a work disability	14 526 4 111 9 106	9 608 2 632 6 089	1 962 413 1 349	155 32	41	358 110
Prevented from working No work disability In labor force	127 025 91 802	85 029 60 412	1 369 12 805 9 047	105 740 46 9	30 435	225 2 696
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever	41 355	28 807	6 063	210	276	1 980
With a mobility ar self-care limitation	8 869 6 818	6 059 4 670	1 401 1 081	50 17	5 5	737 181 160
With a self-care Emitation	5 161	3 631	838	33	5	88

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria Count		Jahnstown city, Cambria C	aunty	Remainder of Cambria County
Area	Jahnstown, PA MSA	Tatol	Johnstown city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Troct 128
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related suppart occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and hausehold Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Tronsportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	90 848 7 300 10 631 3 263 9 520 12 733 231 1 333 12 411 2 291 12 159 8 345 5 695 4 936	59 391 4 807 7 643 2 207 6 617 8 800 127 1 009 8 411 799 7 632 4 911 3 252 3 176	8 442 537 907 379 988 1 369 1 4 188 1 670 34 4 746 687 387 536	401 13 43 7 32 54 - 11 100 - 61 53 9 18	218 22 4 5 7 53 - 10 41 - 32 17 3 24	2 007 145 314 65 172 286 2 86 260 14 223 195 142
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dallars) Median income (dollars) Per copita income (dollars)	90 173 6 452 12 234 11 520 21 349 16 098 12 915 7 010 1 397 1 198 21 653 27 156 65 760 26 259	60 708 4 447 8 321 7 632 14 163 10 660 8 874 4 872 979 760 21 657 27 098 43 622 26 646 10 564	11 454 1 651 2 346 1 594 2 618 1 627 1 017 483 85 33 15 439 19 403 6 863 21 102 8 815	\$87 138 181 45 105 81 33 4 ——— 8 851 13 367 343 14 063 5 858	258 46 54 24 75 28 31 15 338 16 337 213 16 182 5 754	1 838 128 226 237 383 350 307 179 16 12 23 537 27 710 1 298 26 941
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallors) With Social Security incame Mean Social Security incame (dollars) With public ossistance income (dollars) Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	90 173 61 694 28 980 34 796 7 791 7 456 3 843	60 708 40 460 29 380 24 279 7 909 5 063 3 858	11 454 6 402 21 771 5 193 7 521 1 642 3 665	\$87 300 14 917 215 6 219 187 3 865	258 181 16 349 48 7 911 35 6 197	1 838 1 321 29 875 612 8 442 128 4 078
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 737 30 985 33 929 34 263 18 363 11 438	31 936 31 758 34 434 35 472 18 127 10 807	24 317 21 629 27 183 26 858 15 831 7 620	15 974 11 071 16 831 13 266 14 058 5 076	17 372 16 891 21 051 22 622 10 211 9 404	31 464 28 217 34 375 32 596 19 180 11 518
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	65 760 44 899 30 121 11 1018 54 970 39 507 24 981 9 451 8 268 3 369 4 304 1 327 27 924 24 413 13 970 230 194 55 986 55 787 41 909 41 355	43 622 28 860 19 717 7 115 35 957 25 176 16 181 6 033 5 944 2 776 3 029 948 19 381 17 086 9 830 153 539 36 678 36 542 27 615 28 807	6 863 3 829 2 809 1 192 4 870 2 973 1 942 812 1 625 670 783 362 5 121 4 591 2 548 25 229 5 083 5 064 3 618 6 063	343 135 163 74 222 98 112 50 107 29 51 24 287 244 95 1 402 343 343 327 210	213 165 143 53 137 106 81 30 72 59 62 23 54 45 19 773 292 292 219 46	1 298 954 683 219 1 019 524 159 237 133 143 50 642 540 312 4 706 1 233 1 231 231 737
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years Related children under 5 years Persons under 18 years Related children under 17 years Related children under 18 years Resons 56 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 074 10.8 3 346 5 017 2 356 4 179 2 199 2 653 1 358 2 622 1 007 2 203 927 7 823 6 099 3 546 31 309 13.6 10 533 10 359 7 254 5 008	4 599 10.5 2 102 3 311 1 586 2 504 1 307 1 606 863 7 43 7 43 1 627 707 5 373 4 230 2 417 20 382 13.3 6 811 6 695 4 649 3 299	1 367 19.9 543 1 013 597 627 332 446 280 711 204 552 3 13 1 886 6 1 609 802 6 180 24.5 1 971 1 952 1 237 948	144 42.0 47 118 58 86 27 67 34 58 20 51 24 163 129 35 707 50 4 261 176 58	66 31.0 53 51 27 23 23 14 4 43 30 37 23 20 16 - 253 32 7 126 97 -	153 11.8 69 125 51 58 23 41 19 93 44 82 30 171 105 79 628 13.3 216 214 140 89

Toble 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Combna	County	Johnstown city, Ci	ombno County
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Troct 2	Troct 10
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 806	3 700	2 518	604	630
Notive	3 750	3 644	2 507	604	62
Foreign born	56	56	11	-	
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		_	-	_	
Persons 5 years and over	3 515	3 422	2 261	547	57
Speak a language other than English	169 19	1 69 19	87 16	13	3 1
Enguishcally isolated households	-	-	•	-	
Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	961	936	7 32	164 10	20
Public school	42 36	42 36	36	10	2
ementary or high school	716 709	693 686	590 583	94 94	17 16
Public college	203 156	201 156	102 86	60 60	1
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	2 437 451	2 369 449	1 427 203	371 63	36 4
h to 12th grade, no diploma gh school graduate (includes equivalency)	600	582 864	412 544	51 153	10 18
me college no degree	303	289 88	154	74 15	2
schelor s degree	73	73 24	37 17	15	1
raduate or professional degree	56 9	56.5	56.9	69.3	60.
rcent bachelor's degree or higher	40	4.1	3.8	4.0	2.
IRTILITY sildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 551	1 524	1 756	1 850	1 85
ESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 515	3 422	2 261	547	57
me house	1 837 1 663	1 787 1 620	1 270	257 290	39 18
Central aty of this MSA/PMSA	735	735	680	233	- 11
Remainder of this MSA PMSA	30 849	27 812	25 263	47	2
Not in an MSA IPMSA	49 15	46 15	19	10	
DURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and ever	826 605	786 576	637 450	182 135	16 10
Drave alone	483 122	458 118	366 84	115 20	6
sic transportation	101	101	97 90	9 38	4
rked at home	18 4	17.9	-	17.6	19.
on travel time to work (minutes)rked in MSA PMSA of residence	772	740	18.5 597	173	16
Central aty	411 361	411 329	368 229	101 72	11 5
orked outside MSA PMSA of residence	54	46	40	9	
ABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	2 856	2 781	1 676	405	42
labor force	1 017 815	977 775	801 640	224 182	18 16
Percent of civilian labor force	185	185 19.3	161 20.1	42 18.8	10.
Females 16 years and over	1 286 448	1 250 435	9 76 341	222 80	23
employed	101	101 205	91 194	22 43	ĺ
In labor force	96	96	85	25	2
th own children 6 to 17 years only in labor force	274 157	272 155	249 141	52 24	7 5
Persens 16 to 19 years	239 41	232 41	1 32 39	12 12	4
Unemplayed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	32 34	32 34	30 34	7 7	
Employed	4	4	4	<u>-</u>	
Unemployed	24	6 24	24	7	
ORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and ever who worked in					
1989	1 405 977	1 356 936	818 532	185 146	20 13
50 to 52 weeks	539	518	324	92	4
ISABILITY Ovilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64					
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 770 204	1 699 204	1 383 169	311 30	31 2
With a mobility limitation	113	113	86	_	ī
With a self-care limitation	174 267	174 267	144	30 45	1
In labor force	35	35	18	7	
Prevented from working	218 1 503	218 1 432	184 1 169	26 266	5 26
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	928	888	748	203	16
and ever	363 86	35 9 86	286 78	94 17	11
With a mobility fimitation	76	76	68	7	24
With a self-care limitation	46	46	38	10	2

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Oata based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

		Cambria		Jahnstawn city, Cor	
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jahnstown, PA MSA	Tatal	Jahnstawn city	Tract 2	Tract 10
OCCUPATION Emplayed persons 16 years and over	815 28 90 7 79 174 12 11 155 8 47	775 28 78 7 79 168 12 11 145 6 45	640 21 50 7 73 123 12 11 116 6 388	182 	166 9 9 9 - 33 17 12 - 8 - 27
Transpartation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers INCOME IN 1989	73 82	65 82	54 80	9 41	1° 32
Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999	1 264 349 209 233 192 138 101 31 9	1 233 349 209 230 174 130 101 31	1 052 333 174 206 129 105 82 23	256 49 46 42 45 44 23 7	259 72 44 55 32 11 41
Median (dollars) Mean (fallars) Emilles Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dallars)	11 391 15 618 816 12 151 6 067	11 125 15 337 794 11 831 6 025	10 393 14 101 692 10 981 5 548	13 125 17 165 175 12 208 6 869	11 875 16 063 189 13 977 5 762
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Meon earnings (dallors) With Sacial Security income Meon Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 264 774 17 527 349 7 202 403 3 638	1 233 743 17 231 345 7 235 397 3 632	1 052 633 15 277 270 7 454 368 3 799	256 179 15 861 83 6 854 75 5 200	259 162 14 689 117 8 107 72 3 087
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Femole householder, no husband present (dollars) (dollars)	17 836 12 994 27 547 25 771	17 504 12 752 27 544 25 674	15 712 11 503 25 212 23 737 8 627	17 893 13 778 20 321 19 798	19 449 13 044 31 913 31 595 8 518
With own children under 18 years (dallars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	6 490	6 490	6 141	4 362	6 057
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-cuple families Househalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, na husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated Individuals for wham poverty status is determined Nanfamily hauseholder.	816 410 589 238 352 200 210 59 424 189 364 172	794 402 575 230 344 192 202 51 412 189 360 172 506	692 348 531 212 288 159 179 46 381 172 341 161	175 96 120 58 110 65 70 21 65 31 50 37	189 101 145 46 85 29 56 89 99 67 89 38
65 yeors and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond aver	127 3 028 1 032 1 032 741 363	127 2 922 998 998 998 720 359	102 2 511 912 912 655 286	36 604 199 199 142 94	45 630 231 231 176 113
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Unrelated Individuals Nonfamily hauseholder 5 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 17 years	348 42.6 131 318 167 75 42 60 33 260 87 250 132 274 215 45 1 394 46.0 636 636 420 73	348 43.8 131 318 167 75 42 60 33 260 87 250 132 251 215 45 1 361 46.6 626 626 413 73	331 47.8 127 309 164 73 42 58 33 3252 85 245 131 205 186 41 1 247 49.7 596 596 389 64	78 44.6 38 71 52 43 24 36 21 35 14 35 14 265 43.9 121 121 68 14	699 36.5 61 33 12
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent af poverty level Persons below 125 percent af poverty level	840 1 635	810 1 5 9 6	764 1 462	85 334	173 299

Table 24. Social and Labor Force [The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying are		f American Indian, E	skimo, or Aleut Perso	ns: 1990
Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1	1989, and Pover	ty Status in 1989 of	American Indian, Esk	imo, or Aleut Persons:
[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying are	eas]			

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subjections of the control of	ct to sampling variol
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnstown, PA
	MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	401
All persans	421 153
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	268
Persons 5 years and aver	399 215
Speok o longuage other thon English Do not speok English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	80 8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and aver enrolled in school	167
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	7 2
Public school	128 83 32
College Public college	30
Persons 25 years and over	252
Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency)	13 21
High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree Associote degree	42 38
Bochelor's degree	7 9
Groduote or professional degree	122
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	86.5 52.0
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 319
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and aver	399
Same house Different house in United States	211 85
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	12 39
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	22 12
Abrood	103
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and aver	202
Cor, truck, or von Drove alone	187 127
CorpooledPublic tronsportation	60
Other means Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence[18.3 183
Central city Outside central city	72 111
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	19
Persons 16 years and aver	309 208
Employed	201
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and aver	.5 110
Employed	80 1
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	25 52
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	46 44
Unemployed or not in lobor force	Ξ
Not high school groduote	_
Not in lobor force	_
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	205
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	149 102
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation	272
With a mobility limitation	11 7
In lobor force With o self-core limitotion	11
With o work disobility In lobor force	9
Prevented from workingNo work disability	9 263
In lobor force Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 65 years	202
With a makifity limitation	2 2 2
With o mobility limitationWith o self-core limitation	2

Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Table 27.

bility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subje-	ct to sampling variab
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnstown, PA MSA
	ACM.
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	201
Executive administrative and managerial occupations	8 127
Technicians and related support occupations	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	13
Protective service occupations	12
Forming forestry and fishing occupations Precision production, craft and repair occupations	<u> </u>
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations	16
Handlers equipment cleaners helpers, and laborers	-
INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$5,000	129 10
\$5 000 to \$9 999 \$10,000 to \$14 999	15 18
\$10.000 to \$14.999 \$15.000 to \$14.999 \$15.000 to \$24.999 \$25.000 to \$34.999 \$35.000 to \$49.999 \$55.000 to \$49.999	6 38
330,000 10 3/4 ///	12
\$75,000 to \$99 999 \$100,000 or more	25
Median (dollars)	29 485 56 542
Femilies Median income (dollars)	85 32 422
Per capita income (dollars)	17 583
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
With earnings	129 125
Mean earnings (dollars)	56 295 13
With Social Security income. Mean Social Security income (dollars)	1 109
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	57
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	76.090
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	76 089 59 225
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 374 39 648
Female householder, no husband present (dellars)	20 473 13 490
With own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	13 490
All Income Levels in 1989	
	85
Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-cuple families Householder worked in 1989 Width celated children under 1989	81 66
With related children under 5 years	28 74
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	70 58
With related children under 18 years	28
Maurahalder undered in 1989	4
With related children under 18 years	<u>-</u>
determined	50 44
65 years and over	2 385
Persons under 18 years	131 131
Related children 5 to 1/ years	109
Persons 65 years and over Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	2
Families	15
Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989	17.6 15
With related children under 18 years	15 15
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	15 15
With related children under 18 years	15 15 15
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	=
With related children under 18 years	-
Unrelated Individuals Nonfamily householder	10 10
65 years and over Persons	2
Percent below poverty level	17 1 22
Persons under 18 years	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	7 2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	66

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is	400 persons. Data	bosed on sample a
Census Tract or Block Numbering	laharan DA	
Alex	Jahnstawn, PA MSA	Cambria County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	1 063 943	816 706
Foreign bom	120	110
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated households	26	25
Persons 5 years and over	92 3	714
Speak o language ather than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	406 151 26	295 103 25
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Preprimary school	220	158 4
Public schoolElementary or high school	5 121	87
Public school	113 90	79 67
Public college	68	45
Persons 25 years and over	646	487
Less than 9th grade9th to 12th grade, no diplama	97 152	77 137
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	225 87	153 58
Associate degree Bachelor's degree	23 28	23 14
Graduate or professional degree	34	25
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	61.5 9.6	56.1 8.0
FERTILITY	7.0	0.0
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 442	1 560
Persons 5 years and overSame house	92 3 424	714 351
Different house in United States	426 117	327 117
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	72	34
Different MSA/PMSA	229 8	173 3
Abroad	73	36
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	315	243
Car, truck, or von Drove alone	259 214	189 146
CorpooledPublic transportation	45 23	43 23
Other means	29 4	29 2
Worked ot home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 1 80	236 77
Outside central city Warked outside MSA/PMSA af residence	211 24	159 7
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	821 355	647 271
EmplayedUnemplayed	315 40	243 28
Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over	11.3 390	10.3 318
Employed	149	127
UnemployedWith awn children under 6 years	2 66	63
In labor forceWith own children 6 ta 17 years only	23 73	20 58
In lobor force	30 44	27 35
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor farce		_
Not high school graduate Employed		_
Unemplayed	Ξ.	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	_	-
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	437	359
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	337 195	280 154
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64		
years With a mobility or self-care limitation	620 53	485 23
With a mobility limitation In labor force	38	14
With a self-care limitation	26 78	11
With a work disability In labor force	9	45
Prevented from working	62 542	43 440
In labor force	335	261
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63 22	48 17
With a mobility limitation	20 13	15
With a self-care limitation	,,,	- 0

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnstown PA	
	MSA	Cambria County
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever	315	243
Executive administrative and managerial occupations	19	16
Professional specialty occupations	47 10	40
Sales occupations	53 24	41
Private household occupations	-	-
Protective service occupations Service occupations except protective and household	55	51
Forming forestry and fishing accumpations	32	24
Precision production craft and repair occupations	37	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	12 22	7 22
INCOME IN 1989	338	274
Less than \$5 000	102	89
\$5 000 to \$9 999 \$10 000 to \$14 999	69 17	56 17
\$15 000 to \$24 999	58	38
\$25 000 to \$34 999 \$35 000 to \$49 999	26 49	20 37
\$50 000 to \$74 999 \$75 000 to \$99 999	8	8
\$100,000 or more	9	9
Median (dollars)	9 764 22 670	8 908 23 732
Families	237	186
Median income (dollars)	16 450 6 875	15 313 7 259
Per capita income (dollars)	0 0/3	/ 234
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	338	274
With earnings	218	180
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 544 66	20 101
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 979 95	5 301 89
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 597	3 828
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fundies (dollars)	28 659	30 453
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 133	30 195 41 891
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 352 39 308	47 012
Fomale householder, ne husband present (dollars)	9 657	9 657
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 659	4 659
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	237	186
Householder worked in 1989	148 174	110
With related children under 5 years	90	74
Married-couple families	167 119	120 85
With related children under 18 years	116	82
With related children under 5 years	59 66	43 66
Householder worked in 1989	25 54	25 54
With related children under 5 years	31	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	128	100
Nonfamily householder	101	88
65 years and over	27 895	24 672
Persons under 18 years	259	182
Related children under 18 years	254 118	177 79
Persons 65 years and over	63	48
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	90	77
Percent below poverty level	38.0	41.4
Householder worked in 1989	21 79	21 69
With related children under 5 years	37 30	37 17
Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989	2	2
With related children under 18 years	25 6	15
Female householder, no husband present	60	60
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	19 54	19 54
With related children under 5 years	31	31
Vanfamily householder	81 54	53 41
65 years and over	15	12
Percent below poverty level	326 36 4	271 40 3
Persons under 18 years	108	103
Related children 5 to 17 years	51	46
Persons 65 years and over	33	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	227	200
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	436	330

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and camplementory threshold are 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

(Threshold and camplementory Inteshold are 400 persons. Do	nu bosea on sumple	ond sobject to sam
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jahnstawn, PA MSA	Cambria Caunty
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	235 750	158 072
Native	234 078 1 672	156 783 1 289
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	-6.	
Linguisticolly isolated hausehalds	754 221 840	519 149 121
Speak a language ather than English	9 647	6 464
Speak a language ather than English Oo not speak English "very well" In finguistically isolated househalds	2 811 1 189	1 718 672
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Preprimory school	53 472 3 075	36 779 2 087
Public schoolElementary ar high school	2 097 39 772	1 339 26 422
Public school	35 063	22 431
CollegePublic college	10 625 7 748	8 270 5 826
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and aver Less than 9th grode	159 048 22 220	107 118 14 515
9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school groduote (includes equivalency)	24 331	15 882 49 949
Some college, no degree	74 655 14 999	10 385
Some college, no degree	6 583 10 468	4 707 7 549
Groduote or professional degree	5 792	4 131
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	70.7 10.2	71.6 10.9
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 yeors	1 284	1 248
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	221 840 162 398	149 121 109 319 39 630 9 909
Oifferent house in United States	162 398 59 166 10 393 34 744	39 630
Central city of this M5A/PM5ARemoinder of this M5A/PMSA	34 744	19 9/6
Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in an M5A/PMSA	10 362 3 667	7 413 2 332
Abrood	276	172
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	89 022	ED 01E
Car, truck, ar von	79 973	58 0 15 52 456
Orove olone	66 601 13 372	43 765 8 691
Public transportationOther means	799	715
Worked at hame	2 760	3 543 1 301
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence	18.4 78 258	18.3 50 491
Centrol cityOutside centrol city	19 630 58 628	17 537 32 954
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	10 764	7 524
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	186 326	125 855
In labor force	98 553	64 568
Employed	90 574 7 788	59 166 5 279
Unemplayed Percent of civilian labor farce Females 16 years and over	7.9 98 861	8.2 6 7 00 6
Employed	39 274	25 987
Unemplayed With awn children under 6 years	3 058 12 058	2 147 7 771
In labor force With awn children 6 ta 17 years only	6 394 16 720 11 040	4 071 11 074
In labor force I	11 040 13 598	7 283 9 40 6
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 743	1 718
Unemplayed or not in lobor force Not high school graduate	1 137 901	752 473
EmployedUnemployed	263 158	81 94
Nat in labor farce	480	298
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in		
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	106 533 80 802 55 735	70 453 52 785 36 426
DISABILITY	33 703	00 420
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	141 028	94 198
With a mability limitation	5 740 3 608	3 806 2 392
In labor force	514	315
With a self-care limitation	3 741 14 475	2 552 9 568
In labor farce Prevented from working	4 107 9 059	2 630 6 051
No wark disability	126 553 91 505	84 630
In labor force		60 171
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41 299 8 849	28 766 6 044
With a mobility limitation	6 800 5 148	4 657 3 623
The visit will will be a second and a second a second and	J 140	3 023

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	100 00340 07 20104	and souther to so
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Cambria County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and ever Executive administrative and managerial occupations	90 574 7 281 10 591 3 253 9 476	59 166 4 791
Professional specialty occupations Techniques and related support occupations	10 591	7 603
Sales occupations	9 476	7 603 2 200 6 578 8 783
Administrative support occupations including clencal Private household occupations	12 709 231	127
Protective service occupations Service occupations except protective and household	231 1 333 12 360 2 289 12 134 8 315 5 683 4 919	1 009 8 362
Protective service occupations Service occupations except protective and household Farming, forestry and fishing occupations Precision production craft, and repair occupations Machine operators assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 289 12 134	799 7 615
Machine operators assemblers and inspectors	8 315 5 683	4 895 3 245
	4 919	3 159
INCOME IN 1989 Households	89 891	60 460
Less than \$5 000	6 371 12 175	4 372 8 265
\$1,000 to \$74.999 \$15.000 to \$14.999 \$15.000 to \$24.999 \$25,000 to \$34.999 \$35,000 to \$49.999 \$50.000 to \$74.999	11 508 21 296	7 620 14 125
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16 074	10 640
\$50 000 to \$74,999	12 879 7 002	8 844 4 864
\$75 000 to \$99 999 \$100,000 or more	1 397 1 189	979 751
Median (dallars)	21 679 27 165	21 691 27 108
Families	27 165 65 558 26 279	43 448 26 674
Per capita income (dollars)	10 523	10 576
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	89 891 61 503 29 008 34 738 7 796 7 375	60 460 40 294
With Social Security income (dollars) With Social Security income (dollars)	29 008	40 294 29 418 24 230
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 796	7 914 4 988
With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 375 3 832	4 988 3 856
MEAN CAMILY INCOME IN 1000 BY CAMILY TYPE		
With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 740 30 987	31 935 31 758
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 914 34 226	34 406 35 411
remove independent, no institute present	18 419	18 202
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 518	10 910
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All income Levels in 1989	65 460	43 366
Householder worked in 1989 Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Martiad-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	65 460 44 738 30 034 10 927 54 702	28 754 19 653
With related children under 5 years	10 927	7 038
Householder worked in 1989	\$4 702 39 338 24 895	35 732 25 056
With related children under 18 years	24 895 9 368	16 120 5 959
Female householder, no husband present	9 368 8 246 3 976 4 303	5 959 5 912 2 785
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	4 303 1 324	3 026 945
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27 809	19 309
hanfamily householder	24 333 13 815	17 043 9 694
65 years and over	229 362 55 862	152 937
Persons under 18 years	55 862 55 663	36 597 36 461
Retared children 5 to 17 years	41 861 41 074	27 587 28 576
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		20 0/0
Percent below poverty level	6 9 85 10 7	4 519 10 4
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	3 337 4 964	2 101 3 266
With related children under 5 years	2 316	1 552
Householder worked in 1989	4 142 2 204	2 468 1 312
With related children under 18 years	2 636 1 350	1 589 855
Famale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	2 574	1 897 737
With related children under 18 years	2 171	1 597
Unrelated individuals	901 7 829	5 394
Nonfamily householder	6 122 3 504	4 261 2 383
Perses Percent below poverty level	31 141 13.6	2 383 20 251 13.2
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	10 501	6 785
Related children 5 to 17 years	10 501 10 327 7 249	6 669 4 642
Persons 65 years and over	4 947	3 251
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	12 447 43 539	8 071 27 835
- The second of potenty ever accessed	45 357	27 033

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria	Caunty			Totals fo	r split tracts/BNA	's in Cambria Ca	unity	
Area	Jahnstown, PA MSA	Tatal	Johnstown city	Samerset Caunty	Tract 7	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 101	Tract 103
All housing units	103 087	67 374	14 667	35 713	1 626	307	1 847	1 398	1 913	1 067 7
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										- 10
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	1 029 3 668 5 498 17 515 9 494 13 540 10 657 41 686	422 1 683 3 027 10 252 5 741 9 518 7 610 29 121	15 50 335 1 131 1 138 1 464 1 468 9 066	607 1 985 2 471 7 263 3 753 4 022 3 047 12 565	43 159 47 73 178 145 981	- 7 12 - 7 281	- 9 43 50 108 185 1 452	- - 7 332 199 243 617	8 18 83 340 212 329 299 624	33 31 172 152 201 173 305
BEDROOMS										
No bedraam	927 7 702 29 419 47 223 14 719 3 097	624 5 216 19 166 30 730 9 654 1 984	392 2 262 4 989 5 296 1 320 408	303 2 486 10 253 16 493 5 065 1 113	15 289 447 635 163 77	50 146 65 29 17	12 115 813 718 149 40	10 92 590 562 115 29	- 49 532 969 315 48	10 340 520 185 12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	64 209 906	45 138 18	60	19 71 888	Ξ.	Ξ	=	Ē	=	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system ar private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-accupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units Occupied housing units	101 913 78 700 63 705 1 464 518 249	66 831 58 172 48 541 713 300 127 62 004	14 502 14 647 14 600 160 28 45	35 082 20 528 15 164 751 218 122 29 574	1 626 1 626 1 611 7 - 7 1 485	307 307 307 5 5 -	1 835 1 840 1 847 - - - 1 718	1 398 1 398 1 398 6 - 6 1 263	1 896 1 707 253 21 16 -	1 052 950 81 11 11 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	33 212 1 561 9 285 30 580 16 872 68	29 119 858 5 680 17 577 8 720 50	11 478 102 562 112 240 42	4 093 703 3 605 13 003 8 152 18	1 379 - 91 15 -	249 - 10 6 6	1 625 12 12 14 55	1 198 - 19 8 23 15	175 24 178 1 079 360	34 6 137 617 227
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	11 976 33 424 32 827 13 351 1.6	8 937 23 472 21 357 8 238 1.5	4 156 5 088 2 635 657 1.0	3 039 9 952 11 470 5 113 1.7	311 694 394 86 1.2	74 114 57 26 1.2	417 759 401 141 1.2	460 468 256 79 1.0	155 693 655 313 1.7	54 360 456 151 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1970 1970 to 1970 1970 to 1970 1970 to 1970	68 336 2 870 9 544 8 032 16 896 30 994 23 242 6 143 8 473 3 458 3 151 2 017	45 455 1 740 5 999 5 007 10 938 21 771 16 549 4 159 6 137 2 538 2 243 1 472	5 984 203 581 547 1 164 3 489 6 552 1 465 2 406 984 1 037 660	22 881 1 130 3 545 3 025 5 958 9 223 6 693 1 984 2 336 9 20 908 545	891 93 82 158 507 594 149 285 75 52 33	149 - 6 17 19 107 122 21 23 17 53 8	1 111 26 115 115 155 700 607 156 165 97 88 101	650 16 40 65 130 399 613 124 239 79 91 80	1 612 49 209 187 263 904 204 65 78 8 35	923 29 120 117 237 420 98 17 46 18 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephone in unit	3 738 29 307 23 196 354 715 7 327 90 811 89 704 1 107 767 757	2 282 20 658 16 012 205 464 5 479 61 577 60 852 725 427 425 2	1 127 4 802 2 771 40 185 2 145 12 339 124 73 73	1 456 8 649 7 184 149 251 1 848 29 234 28 852 382 340 332 8	39 637 410 - 6 242 1 478 1 459 19 7 7	24 102 61 5 6 44 266 266 5 5	95 789 646 - 6 329 1 718 1 711 7 - -	123 377 283 — 10 153 1 257 1 240 17 6	40 664 648 8 17 115 1 800 1 777 23 16 16	24 292 283 4 8 47 1 010 990 20 11
Mean hausehold Income in 1989: Owner-accupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Househald income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 354 16 600 13 872 6 438 7 434	30 597 16 233 9 417 4 044 5 373	25 472 12 998 3 414 675 2 739	29 871 17 507 4 455 2 394 2 061	31 068 15 176 243 45 198	22 680 14 455 51 13 38	24 388 16 926 250 117 133	24 669 10 550 444 65 379	25 296 20 664 202 147 55	26 370 12 853 123 77 46

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text.] For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tra	cts/8NA's in Com Con.	bria County —	Johnstown city, Cambria County						
Area	Troct 105	Troct 111	Troct 114	Troct 1	Troct 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	lroct 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
All housing units	1 854	2 191	1 940	1 293	1 206	1 343	917	1 122	1 310	1 626
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
989 to March 1990	108 125 669 380	38 50 54 415 294 557 338 445	14 51 158 140 597 311 669	- 27 712 201 52 39 262	7 6 25 22 167 192 787	- - 34 63 48 100 1 098	21 124 302 134 336	- - 6 85 194 123 714	15 45 63 92 97 998	4: 159 4: 7: 178 14: 98
BEDROOMS										
bedroom	882	95 664 1 133 266 33	10 78 694 962 184 12	235 727 198 85 31 17	16 210 441 394 105 40	53 203 271 652 123 41	30 84 404 297 90 12	7 171 335 494 97 18	163 471 520 117 39	1: 28' 44' 63: 16: 7.
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
wher-occupied condominium housing units enter-occupied condominium housing units acont condominium housing units	=	-	=	53	-	Ē	-	=	Ξ	
ELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
omplete kirchen facilities or private company burce of water, public system or private company berage disposal, public sewer ickung complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 844 1 837 1 774 7 2 2 2	2 182 2 147 1 704 9 - - 2 087	1 940 1 891 1 848 - - - 1 840	1 262 1 293 1 293 11 — 6	1 118 1 206 1 200 79 - - 888	1 328 1 343 1 316 24 16 8	917 917 917 - - - 742	1 122 1 122 1 122 	1 297 1 310 1 297 12 - 12 1 064	1 626 1 626 1 611 7
OUSE HEATING FUEL										
nifity gas	1 559 10 63 57 60	1 447 44 276 287 33	1 617 5 94 62 62	746 31 287 23 7	842 5 22 - 19	1 021 22 11 12 34 15	705 	931 20 10 16	1 008 7 13 11 25	1 379 - 91 15
EHICLES AVAILABLE										
one or more shicles per household	148 750 700 151 1.5	120 814 847 306 1.7	245 866 549 180 1.4	788 281 25 - .3	416 262 176 34 .8	357 451 262 45 1.0	295 272 161 14 .9	148 530 224 75 1.2	221 522 251 70 1.2	311 694 394 86 1.2
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Overser-occupied housing units 789 to March 1990 785 to 1988 770 to 1994 770 to 1979 786 to 1984 787 to March 1990 787 to March 1990 787 to 1988 788 to 1984 799 or earlier 799 or earlier 799 or earlier	1 295 17 151 151 174 241 712 454 108 191 54 83 18	1 746 92 339 200 350 765 341 93 154 41 47 6	1 498 47 132 190 300 829 342 76 94 52 81	45 - - 10 35 1 049 121 318 260 325 25	346 8 23 26 78 211 542 152 199 75 69 47	525 12 69 52 136 256 590 114 275 69 63 69	301 7 5 41 98 150 441 142 172 31 46 50	453 45 36 53 80 239 524 150 137 60 130 47	515 17 101 32 131 234 549 108 236 75 49 81	891 51 93 82 158 507 594 149 285 75 52
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
io telephone in unit	40 617 480 2 4 94 1 745 1 736 9 4 4	6 706 604 6 86 2 087 2 083 4 -	41 745 593 - 12 203 1 840 1 830 10 - -	105 845 39 6 57 660 1 088 1 084 4 6	136 276 172 - 14 129 888 850 38 - -	133 343 237 16 17 145 1 091 1 082 9 24 24	151 176 119 - 27 45 742 725 17 - -	26 313 166 - - 80 977 971 6 - -	113 300 168 - 6 84 1 052 1 052 1 2	39 637 410
New household inceme in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Reinter-occupied housing units (dollars) lousehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	29 879 18 394 152 62 90	38 891 22 759 88 32 56	25 854 16 281 222 156 66	28 592 10 489 380 - 380	22 393 10 435 363 60 303	22 560 13 699 306 78 228	23 615 10 124 338 59 279	28 952 19 173 201 51 150	26 990 15 475 195 37 158	31 068 15 176 243 45

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Johnstown city, Combrio County—Con.										
Area	Troct 8	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14	Tract 101 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 105 (pt.)	
All housing units	645	413	680	307	1 847	1 398	533	-	-	20	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	13 - 8 18 46 560	- - 6 - 6 9 392	- 114 154 45 - 61 306	- 7 12 - - 7 281	- 9 43 50 108 185 1 452	- - 7 332 199 243 617	19 72 100 87 255	-	-	- - - - - - 20	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	61 225 244 93 22	11 186 113 85 18	53 249 265 94 13	50 146 65 29 17	12 115 813 718 149 40	10 92 590 562 115 29	8 33 204 234 29 25	- - - -	-	- 5 15	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	- 7 8	-	Ē		
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen focilities	645 639 645 - - - - 547	413 413 413 6 - 6 363	674 680 674 - - - - 538	307 307 307 5 5 -	1 835 1 840 1 847 - - - 1 718	1 398 1 398 1 398 6 - 6	533 526 533 10 7 -	-	-	20 20 20 - -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gos	526 7 6 - 8	363 - - - - -	440 10 49 13 26	249 - 10 6 6	1 625 12 12 14 55	1 198 - 19 8 23 15	427 8 12 - 6	-	-	11	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	174 254 78 41 1.0	128 119 101 15	210 213 109 6 .8	74 114 57 26 1.2	417 759 401 141 1.2	460 468 256 79 1.0	157 146 125 25 1.0	-	-	11 20	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	331 6 36 20 38 231 216 40 63 37 30 46	222 23 18 25 156 141 47 53 12 6 23	209 15 6 20 64 104 329 81 161 44 21	149 6 17 19 107 122 21 23 17 53 8	1 111 26 115 115 155 700 607 156 165 97 88	650 16 40 65 130 399 613 124 239 79 91 80	218 	-	-	11 5 6 	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.00 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	33 261 190 — 20 110 547 547 — —	30 131 99 6 - 48 357 357 - 6	61 97 61 16 43 538 531 7 	24 102 61 5 6 44 266 266 - 5 5	95 789 646 - 6 329 1 718 1 711 	123 377 283 - 10 153 1 257 1 240 17 6	58 147 112 7 - 33 446 446 - 7	-		- 6 6 - - - 11 11 - -	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	18 844 12 367 153 65 88	25 327 9 949 141 50 91	25 091 9 974 189 19	22 68 0 14 455 51 13 38	24 388 16 926 250 117	24 669 10 550 444 65 379	25 469 10 812 160 16	-	-	37 455	

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability—see text—For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Johnstown aty County—	Con.				Remainder of Co	mbna County			
Area	Troct 111 (pt 1	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract (pt)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt)	Troct 102	Tract 103 (pt)	Troct 10-
All housing units	-	7	-	~	-	-	1 913	990	1 067	80:
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-	-	~	8	-	22	
985 to 1988	-	-	_	-	_	-	18 83		33 31	.1
970 to 1979	_	-	_	_	_	Ξ	340 212	26 36 83	172 152	16
950 to 1959	_	-	-	-	_	_	329 299	83 55	201 173	
939 or earlier	-	7	-	-	-	-	624	790	305	4
EDROOMS										
bedroom	-	-		_	_	-	49	3 39	10	10
bedrooms	-	4 3	-		_	_	532 969	385 389	340 520	2
bedrooms	Ξ	-	=	-	=	Ξ	315	146	185	2
or more bedrooms	-	-	~	-	-	-	48	28	12	
ONOOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
wher-occupied condominium housing unitsenter-occupied condominium housing units	=	=	=	Ξ.		_	=	=	=	
ecent condominum housing unitsELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							_	_	_	
projete kitchen facilities	_	7	_	_	_	_	1 896	983	1 052	79
jurce of water public system or private company	-	7 7	-	•	~	-	1 707 253	990	950 81	8
wage disposal, public sewerclung complete plumbing facilities	_	-	-	-	_	_	21	986 20	11	8
Owner-occupied housing units	Ξ	_	_	_	_	Ξ	16	8	11	
Occupied housing units	-	7	-	-	-	-	1 816	868	1 021	7.
OUSE HEATING FUEL										
Tilty gas	-	7	-	-	-	-	175	74	34	5
inted tank or LP gas	_	-	-	Ξ.	_	Ξ	24 178	16 13	6 137	1
el oil kerosene, etc	_	_	_	_	-		1 079 360	660 179	617 227	
fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EHICLES AVAILABLE										
one		3	_		_	_	155 693	232 346	54 360	2
or more	_	4			_	Ξ	655 313	246 44	456 151	Ī
chicles per household	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.1	1.8	1
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-eccupied housing units	-	7	-	-	-	_	1 612 49	575 14	923 29	3
785 to 1988	-	2	-	-	-	-	209 187	28 43	120 117	
980 to 1984	_	2	-	-	-	Ξ	263	116	237	
69 or earlier	Ξ	3 -			-	Ξ	904 204	374 293	420 98	1
989 to March 1990	_	_			_		65 78	53 94	17 46	1
80 to 1984	-	~	-	-	-	-	8	59	18	'
70 to 1979	_	=	-	=	=	-	35 18	52 35	7 10	
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	42	24	
Usehalder 65 years and overOwner-occupied housing units	-	2 2		_		Ξ	664 648	323 264	292 283	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	_	_	_	_	_	_	8 17	5	4 8	
No vehicle available	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	132	47	1
mplete plumbing facilities	-	7	-	-	-	-	1 800 1 777	854 846	1 010 990	7
1 01 or more persons per room	-		-	-	-	-	23	8	20	/
1 00 or less persons per room			_	_	-	Ξ	16 16	14 14	11 11	
1 01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
een household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	_	23 087	_	_	_	_	25 296	23 323	26 370	26 3
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	-	-	-	~	-	20 664 202	16 116	12 853	13 9
Owner-occupied housing units	_	-	-	-	-	-	147	165 70	123 77	1
Renter-occupied housing units	_	-	-	-	-	-	55	95	46	1

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Combria County—Con.									
Area	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Troct 111 (pt.)	Tract 112	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt.)
All housing units	1 834	1 148	1 268	3 592	476	883	2 191	1 019	2 413	1 933
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	8 4 19 108 125 669 380 521	6 	51 89 78 307 188 362 70 123	21 91 151 1 015 709 861 302 442	- 7 11 47 41 16 23 331	- 3 10 33 45 94 161 537	38 50 54 415 294 557 338 445	31 4 30 43 200 209 502	8 8 43 118 150 719 457 910	14 51 158 140 597 311 662
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	6 123 645 867 166 27	58 323 516 191 60	5 59 244 767 169 24	63 307 969 1 640 516 97	7 10 127 253 70 9	- 64 256 451 98 14	95 664 1 133 266 33	15 74 236 481 169 44	8 130 428 1 149 492 206	10 78 690 959 184 12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	= =	=	=	38 34 -	=	Ē	Ξ	11	=	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 824 1 817 1 754 7 2 2 2	1 148 1 148 1 138 8 8 -	1 258 1 202 872 10 - - 1 213	3 570 3 584 3 359 14 11 -	469 476 467 - - 440	881 883 880 - - - 827	2 182 2 147 1 704 9 - - 2 087	1 019 1 019 1 012 - - - 983	2 413 2 406 2 376 11 11 -	1 933 1 884 1 841 - - - - 1 833
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	1 548 10 63 57 60	964 89 36 19	491 14 223 367 118	2 066 25 933 252 183	17 21 313 89	789 10 24 2 2	1 447 44 276 287 33	913 56 14 	2 123 8 92 33 63	1 610 5 94 62 62
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	148 750 689 151 1.5	61 415 455 177 1.7	44 418 518 233 1.8	201 1 468 1 302 488 1.7	51 149 170 70 1.7	75 389 275 88 1.5	120 814 847 306 1.7	43 453 351 136 1.6	133 841 983 362 1.7	245 863 545 180 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-eccupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or ecriter Renter-eccupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	1 284 17 151 174 236 706 454 108 191 54 83	912 20 148 138 191 415 196 76 79 4 21	1 054 77 165 116 233 463 159 68 50 15	2 487 110 391 232 602 1 152 972 244 372 173 153 30	371 9 45 30 54 233 69 16 26 5 9	558 24 63 33 142 296 269 80 100 39 24 26	1 746 92 339 200 350 765 341 93 154 41 47	752 52 141 72 169 318 231 48 95 23 49	1 943 91 406 249 581 616 376 107 157 53 22 37	1 491 47 130 190 298 826 342 76 94 52 81
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	40	4	22	42	7	4	6	-	-	41
Householder 65 years and over	611 474 2 4 94	370 325 - - 49	303 269 - 11 25	1 249 890 - 11 148	140 127 - 4 38	271 194 - - 57	706 604 - 6 86	323 254 - - 39	748 625 — — 129	743 591 - 12 203
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 734 1 725 9 4 4	1 100 1 100 - 8 8	1 213 1 204 9 - -	3 448 3 399 49 11	440 438 2 - -	827 817 10 - -	2 087 2 083 4 - -	983 983 - - -	2 308 2 308 - 11 11	1 833 1 823 10
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	29 814 18 394 152 62 90	31 887 25 089 72 60 12	38 311 18 186 78 41 37	37 929 22 598 252 80 172	24 146 14 443 66 33 33	33 414 19 702 81 33 48	38 891 22 759 88 32 56	43 881 28 119 47 47	57 253 26 059 57 17 40	25 867 16 281 222 156 66

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text - for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Combrio County—Con										
Area	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Troct 118	Troct 119	Troct 120	Troct 121	Tract 122	Troct 123	Troct 124	
All housing units	2 049	1 296	1 053	1 706	1 939	2 706	1 020	1 710	773	1 714	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to March 1990	22 115 149 599 224 333 293 314	30 18 110 146 112 184 696	2 46 59 170 60 76 118 522	14 79 115 434 96 169 161 638	34 150 189 90 183 234 1 059	9 70 239 421 181 244 218 1 324	19 52 110 243 70 84 80 362	9 53 128 292 92 124 122 890	13 37 81 221 79 88 36 218	5 61 149 365 96 146 152 740	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	88 538 1 130 246 47	42 396 545 276 37	3 30 274 531 171 44	2 66 315 948 306 69	19 77 537 908 340 58	14 167 679 1 284 459 103	52 320 443 162 43	1 86 476 840 256 51	6 56 162 350 150 49	3 55 347 959 309 41	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	=	Ē	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	=	=	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kinchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sever	2 026 1 282 168 44 29 8 1 928	1 296 1 226 1 236 16 16 -	1 040 561 277 23 16 2	1 674 337 129 50 30 -	1 918 1 871 1 760 40 19 12	2 659 1 712 1 614 77 16 13 2 483	1 008 388 158 33 9 11	1 696 1 070 1 024 8 8 -	755 186 173 15 1 4	1 708 993 610 10 6 -	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Unitry gas Borned, tank, or LP gas Electricity Fuel oil kerosene, etc	279 27 211 981 430	33 11 84 908 171 8	6 31 69 657 228	49 51 116 751 603	21 189 1 229 360	15 18 309 1 327 814	17 57 488 271	8 86 113 901 464	114 11 101 271 224	2 39 175 879 520	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	97 636 854 341 1.8	155 514 374 172 1.5	67 317 409 198 1.8	91 523 604 352 1.9	337 696 561 209 1.4	311 837 949 386 1.6	81 265 331 156 1.8	212 577 559 224 1.6	39 232 267 183 1.9	108 550 656 301 1.8	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-eccepted heesing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or errier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or errier	1 726 90 230 226 498 682 202 67 53 72 5	989 6 151 43 204 585 226 32 83 27 60 24	852 13 116 104 240 379 139 37 55 7	1 387 37 105 194 420 631 183 32 93 26 22	1 318 30 99 115 301 773 485 182 156 74 34 39	1 971 75 224 239 513 920 512 133 185 94 52 48	675 42 109 121 161 242 158 24 70 20 14 30	1 294 58 158 149 281 648 278 75 97 42 27 37	570 30 77 94 167 202 151 69 43 12 10	1 399 38 138 208 356 659 216 72 89 10	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit	82 505 464 37 44 57 1 891 1 841 50 37 37	34 467 411 - 136 1 199 1 187 12 16 16	34 296 275 6 8 59 973 958 15 18	44 498 484 21 - 60 1 540 1 503 37 30 28 2	90 724 631 17 14 213 1 772 1 751 21 31	76 814 664 12 15 199 2 454 2 430 24 29 29	47 231 204 9 9 48 813 797 16 20	49 487 405 4 12 150 1 564 1 534 30 8	20 167 147 2 9 24 716 683 33 5	19 465 422 2 4 63 1 609 1 557 52 6 6	
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing unris (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing unris Renter-occupied housing unris	29 417 18 039 211 162 49	27 121 14 976 186 99 87	27 112 15 293 149 106 43	26 237 15 527 285 197 88	24 577 13 850 386 163 223	28 219 14 093 411 227 184	25 951 15 483 133 84 49	29 669 14 738 240 146 94	30 877 16 966 122 62 60	27 876 21 528 196 157 39	

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Combria County—Con.											
Area	Troct 125	Troct 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Troct 129	Troct 130	Troct 131					
All housing units	2 050	1 643	1 000	1 977	1 637	1 386	1 193					
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	29 94 112 573 168 127 141 806	5 36 136 175 135 241 210 705	20 47 52 215 74 67 96 429	33 118 170 428 129 219 169 711	40 63 82 380 141 125 119 687	28 82 137 158 135 161 685	32 67 56 203 99 78 108 550					
BEDROOMS												
No bedroom	101 502 1 097 304 46	16 227 437 594 303 66	2 46 209 510 190 43	19 243 537 771 328 79	5 42 470 735 367 18	17 137 402 599 183 48	31 340 621 162 39					
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS												
Owner-occupied candaminium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant candaminium housing units	=	-	=	7 33 10	=	Ē	Ē					
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS												
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	2 045 1 321 1 231 5 5 -	1 643 1 629 1 599 - - - 1 561	985 707 466 19 10 -	1 977 1 939 1 857 2 - 2 1 858	1 613 1 524 658 44 22 9	1 380 1 386 1 368 1 267	1 176 863 307 21 9 3					
HOUSE HEATING FUEL												
Utility gas	339 43 236 1 011 299	1 222 21 194 37 87	9 13 72 547 300	1 197 70 223 204 164	460 20 62 496 497	1 051 20 13 49 134	5 7 60 576 438					
VEHICLES AVAILABLE												
None	106 631 870 321 1.8	226 668 518 149 1.4	99 320 357 165 1.7	237 640 763 218 1.6	143 474 539 379 1.8	241 499 421 106 1.3	91 359 439 197 1.7					
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT												
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 680 92 263 176 530 619 248 57 127 32 17	926 31 169 100 254 372 635 184 230 147 45 29	804 35 97 100 230 342 137 28 53 26 11	1 340 75 247 149 337 532 518 175 199 68 48 28	1 325 73 158 178 341 575 210 38 85 14 37 36	892 11 100 84 193 504 375 58 158 78 64	843 32 109 81 276 345 243 64 57 55 25					
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
No telephane in unit Hauseholder 65 years and over	32 588 556 5 14 94 1 923 1 882 41 5	34 482 293 - 145 1 561 - - -	21 300 262 3 3 71 931 915 16 10	54 476 367 2 3 160 1 852 24 2 2	43 431 391 10 18 91 1 504 1 496 8 31 31	43 481 352 13 158 1 267 1 252 15 	65 312 273 5 18 55 1 074 1 068 6 12 12					
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 482 25 519 235 169 66	40 676 19 510 179 59 120	28 076 17 417 113 84 29	31 333 17 400 288 148 140	27 077 14 672 201 139 62	26 958 12 322 208 64 144	29 972 17 511 160 79 81					

Tal

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability—see text—for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Cambria	County—Con				Somerset County			
Area	Troct 132	Tract 133	Troct 201.01	Tract 201.02	Troct 202	Troct 203	Troct 204	Troct 205	Tract 206
All housing units	1 699	2 624	998	2 181	1 919	2 259	1 951	1 358	2 659
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	6 39 34 242 98 140 155 985	9 214 176 695 169 214 251 896	28 16 143 101 206 153 351	96 62 455 131 342 153 942	23 116 128 385 196 289 216 566	7 41 42 297 190 177 255 1 250	4 53 121 308 95 165 200 1 005	4 65 83 281 108 118 87 612	55 46 220 504 316 307 182 1 029
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	49 432 828 359 31	8 94 708 1 384 386 44	96 262 503 115 22	3 65 556 1 113 393 51	3 54 469 1 080 248 65	26 292 604 937 331 69	46 712 847 297 49	3 48 336 691 237 43	5 205 782 1 237 360 70
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	= =	=	=	-	=	=	- - -	-	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kirchen facilities Source or water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sever	1 695 1 375 717 - - - 1 614	2 608 2 140 1 064 21 9 8 2 499	998 583 28 14 14 -	2 173 1 876 250 2 - - 2 091	1 905 1 575 524 21 6 3	2 226 2 259 2 259 - - - 2 083	1 936 1 277 1 219 24 12 5	1 347 556 567 14 8 3	2 647 2 074 1 354 26 9 10 2 391
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas Bothled tank or LP gas	2 10 62 993 547	95 59 443 1 393 509	15 21 74 556 272	29 72 233 1 226 531	76 229 1 012 476 3	12 14 295 1 430 332	16 147 82 686 806 2	8 33 115 741 356 —	408 28 200 1 107 643 5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None 1 2 3 or more Vehicles per household	175 601 560 278 1.7	187 776 1 043 493 1.8	59 294 410 175 1.8	168 602 964 357 1.8	98 519 791 388 2.0	439 826 607 211 1.3	146 655 666 272 1.7	97 377 563 216 1.8	221 820 910 440 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-accupied housing units	1 334 55 126 108 341 704 280 75 102 44 36 23	2 110 71 385 174 567 913 389 130 134 93	748 7 101 101 191 348 190 51 55 42 34 8	1 821 82 244 193 499 803 270 68 92 28 54	1 550 99 258 167 410 616 246 88 71 42 33	1 379 41 151 119 347 721 704 139 295 88 155 27	1 485 41 168 159 405 712 254 93 54 36 33 38	1 026 62 151 108 258 447 227 77 77 13 35 25	1 801 116 258 228 474 725 590 167 217 70 61
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No felephone in unit	34 485 422 	34 616 525 9 - 138 2 482 2 450 32 17 17	26 311 275 6 8 46 924 919 5 14	34 607 559 14 127 2 091 2 071 20	56 506 457 5 10 68 1 787 1 762 25 9	124 858 670 17 304 2 083 2 072 11	102 562 523 8 12 74 1 722 1 692 30 17	67 340 290 3 11 67 1 242 1 221 21 11	67 766 647 12 4 125 2 372 2 368 4 19
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	25 801 18 043 209 143 66	28 505 17 346 317 198	33 829 20 562 80 48 32	30 005 20 278 174 141 33	28 146 21 238 141 110 31	26 535 13 456 364 90 274	22 456 15 111 291 188 103	25 368 18 537 202 140 62	30 895 12 701 407 156 251

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Somerset County—Con.							
Area	Troct 207.98	Troct 208	Troct 209	Troct 210	Troct 211	Tract 212	Troct 213	Troct 214
All housing units	2 257	1 499	1 753	1 765	1 379	1 445	1 531	1 711
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								2
1989 to March 1990	305 170 299 517 196 181 117 472	30 146 98 418 185 260 103 259	59 87 248 405 143 184 144 483	16 45 149 238 255 315 184 563	7 7 185 424 85 81 212 385	16 49 94 390 306 102 86 402	10 74 120 399 156 167 160 445	21 6 86 123 365 172 155 122 667
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	56 174 736 845 338 108	67 415 804 180 33	10 53 483 957 212 38	188 490 767 260 60	64 358 464 369 124 —	8 50 369 695 266 57	10 58 377 819 227 40	17 103 431 882 219 59
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	7 _ 284	=======================================	Ξ	Ξ	4 54 -	Ξ	1 3 3	= =
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	0.150	1 450	1.740	1.7/5	1 244	1 400	1 404	1 (0)
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or privote compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	2 153 1 059 659 173 11 4	1 453 299 202 41 - 11 1 415	1 743 645 970 10 - 10 1 681	1 765 1 746 1 683 - - 1 679	1 344 1 379 1 366 7 7 -	1 430 403 39 19 6 11	1 484 10 10 61 30 5	1 696 1 010 848 32 14 8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	14 47 174 532 364	274 24 263 586 268	202 29 181 876 393	1 031 35 383 121 109	717 - 314 131 56 8	13 171 435 396	10 10 117 403 621	470 23 169 526 385
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	45 344 482 260 1.9	83 444 592 296 1.9	106 471 690 414 1.9	213 786 487 193 1.4	305 544 309 68 1.1	34 297 455 229 2.0	96 301 481 283 1.9	135 507 649 282 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	960 52 151 195 280 282 171 48 60 36 16	1 187 80 232 169 311 395 228 85 81 27 35	1 317 89 268 262 309 389 364 94 171 41 31	1 012 55 155 159 217 426 667 236 235 96 52 48	407 25 96 42 91 153 819 244 323 144 92	872 41 175 154 250 252 143 63 36 10 9	994 27 177 150 246 394 167 36 55 24 21	1 237 86 205 167 374 400. 336 116 77 21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								į
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.01 or ress persons per room	24 271 256 13 6 30 1 116 1 099 17 15 13	30 386 343 - 6 60 1 404 1 398 6 11	35 302 285 - 55 1 671 1 621 50 10	64 566 390 _ 89 1 679 1 675 4 - -	103 372 118 - 6 175 1 219 1 209 10 7 7	32 244 231 12 9 23 998 985 13 17	86 291 254 22 17 54 1 126 1 110 16 35 35	364 27. 1. 2. 8. 1 55 1 52 2 2 2
1.01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	32 478 20 780 130 92 38	46 493 17 482 217 131 86	31 929 22 591 185 116 69	41 088 20 665 246 53 193	29 446 15 054 342 28 314	34 215 20 262 103 56 47	26 707 16 396 222 160 62	30 75 21 44 18 10 7

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	e text. For definitions of			Somerset County	/—Con.			
Area	Troct 215	Troct 216	Troct 217	Troct 218	Troct 219	Troct 8087	Troct 8088	Troct 8089
All housing units	1 146	1 074	1 222	1 638	3 968	_	_	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	9 21 44 237 141 136 79 479	- 40 19 87 73 79 30 746	38 35 182 134 147 118 568	23 70 131 349 236 123 154 552	25 707 254 879 534 488 292 789	- - - - - -		- - - - -
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	5 36 280 591 153 81	88 296 387 268 35	8 68 307 515 215 109	39 88 418 791 241 61	46 349 1 466 1 663 381 63	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- - - -
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	7 4 601	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities	1 089 401 313 55 20 19	1 057 1 074 1 053 16 - 16 964	1 155 375 137 50 21 12	1 598 489 466 72 22 2 1 405	3 883 1 438 1 217 114 38 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	53 15 67 496 409	571 18 100 85 190	211 8 62 325 468	13 52 155 699 486	39 38 221 1 030 591	<u>:</u> :	=	=
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	192 284 378 186 1.6	169 364 293 138 1.5	162 332 431 149 1.6	86 479 574 266 1.8	185 706 738 290 1.6	:	=	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 11985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	874 44 134 66 261 369 166 35 50 2 42	663 46 68 146 135 268 301 87 118 54 30 12	870 25 90 80 245 430 204 57 61 37 21 28	1 142 51 184 142 296 469 263 89 87 35 26	1 536 59 279 218 358 622 383 111 126 66 55 25		-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	133 297 254 6 42 104 1 001 991 10 39 39	94 306 234 4 12 116 948 927 21 16	135 353 312 7 17 69 1 041 1 013 28 33 27 6	47 362 321 13 6 61 1 381 1 359 22 24	118 581 490 26 25 118 1 878 1 835 43 41 41		-	-
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	26 928 13 493 221 141 80	28 064 14 914 202 122 80	24 523 26 020 197 141 56	27 682 19 566 213 144 69	23 968 14 773 337 229 108	- - - -		=

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, so Census Tract or Block Numbering		Combrio				Totols fo	r split trocts/BNA	's in Combrio Cou	unty	
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Somerset County	Troct 7	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 101	Troct 103
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	54 110	38 095	5 393	16 015	849	113	1 043	597	1 288	782
With a mortgage	21 144 1 698	14 693 1 183	1 661 257	6 451 515	298 26	10	247 64	1 25 18	458 47	331 27
\$300 to \$399	3 726 4 743	2 603 3 242	498 339	1 123 1 501	64 58	10	73 39	38 46	66 132	73 73 84
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	3 915 4 249	2 743 2 954	296 173	1 172 1 295	84 49	_	41 22	16 7	105 83	49
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	1 516 1 040 119	1 058 711 95	58 40	458 329 24	11	=	8 	=	22	23 2
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	138	104 510	_ 420	34 506	501	450	384	413	488	493
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	32 966 718	23 402 413	3 732 74	9 564 305	551	10 3 6	796 26	472	830 26	451
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	16 331 12 935 2 269	11 054 9 689 1 716	2 238 1 233	5 277 3 246 553	297 223	50 40	491 239	305 167	402 352	241 179
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	443 270	339 191	128 36 23	104 79	16 15	- - 7	35	=	34 9 7	23
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	197	202	186	188	195	187	183	186	198	196
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	20 152 8 078	14 039 5 580	2 385 961	6 113 2 498	318 142	44 28	529 224	263 137	561 224	294 115
20 to 24 percent	2 987 2 262	2 119 1 599	340 280	868 663	49 52	5 -	41 92	24 35	69 88	15 30
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	1 517 4 980 328	1 023 3 487 231	182 561 61	494 1 493 97	17 58	11	35 131 6	28 33	38 129 13	15 30 57 75 2
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	23.1 16 946	23.1 11 839	23.0 1 720	22.9 5 107	21.7 264	18.2 42	24.6 300	19.3 202	23.6 392	27.7
Less thon 20 percent	12 464 2 105	8 876 1 396	1 471 132	3 588 709	210 33	35 7	256 20 10	190 12	261 76	260 162 46
25 to 29 percent	1 256 581	827 375	51 29 37	429 206	5 16	_	6	_	39 8	46 32 14
35 percent or more	540 - 13.4	365 - 13.3	12.0	175 - 13.8	12.2	10.0-	8 _ 11.3	10.3	8 - 13.3	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	9 675 8 163	6 928 5 869	796 752	2 747 2 294	149 133	19 19	115 115	100 93	196 172	152 137
20 to 24 percent	927 333	679 238	44 –	248 95	16	_	_	7	17 3	11 4
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	151 101	104 38	_	47 63	-	_	_	_	4	-
Medion	11.1 7 337	11.1 5 289	10.0- 492	11.1 2 048	11.7 118	10.0-	10.0 - 99	10.0 - 32	10.0 - 139	10.9
Less thon 20 percent	6 836 304	4 904 245	489	1 932 59	115	8 -	99	32	137	76 76 -
25 to 29 percent	92 54	70 38 24	3 -	22 16	3 -	_	_	_	Ξ.	1
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	37 14 10.0–	8 10.0–	10.0-	13 6 10.0–	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	22 418	16 268	6 532	6 150	594	117	607	613	199	98
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	1 062 3 671 7 138	842 2 759	695 1 598	220 912	15 123	20	6 117	202 173	4	- 6
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	5 786	5 180 4 165	2 203 1 248	1 958 1 621	250 148	59 12	240 157	119 83	78 65	6 27 44
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	1 998 531 157	1 470 405 119	415 85 27	528 126 38	28 10 4	6	37	21	6	ī
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	56	42	îi -	14 2	3	Ξ	_	=	_	3
No cosh rentMedion (dollors)	2 017 279	1 286 277	250 239	731 285	13 264	20 223	50 262	15 146	38 298	20 310
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$10,000	8 941 471	6 64 0 368	3 307 257	2 301 103	259 8	55 -	202 5	399 42	54	52 3
20 to 24 percent	1 023	444 805 580	261 503 351	125 218 162	24 43 33	6 -	20 28	64 57	2	3
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	742 5 081 1 055	3 689 754	1 659 276	1 392 301	116 35	26 23	20 129	41 169 26	12 32 8	42 7
Median	45.3 6 687	44.1 4 750	38.5 1 797	48.6 1 937	37.9 182	45.7 23	44.9 210	32.9 106	50.0 + 47	50.0+ 4 24
Less thon 20 percent	1 621 1 423	1 138 1 035	596 422	483 388	47 98	7 7	58 24	42 12	4 8	3 -
25 to 29 percent	1 347 765 864	960 584 618	335 165 217	387 181 246	23	- 6	68 7 22	31 21	20	15
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	667	415 25.0	62 23.2	252 24.6	7 22.1	3 22.1	31 25.6	24.6	12 26.4	6 32.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	4 996 3 684	3 574 2 657	1 128 888	1 422 1 027	117 83	35 26	134 108	95 81	66 49	15
20 to 24 percent	670 104 26	500 71 26	116 18 10	170 33	28 - -	-	10	6 -	6	14
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	12 500	12 308	96	192	- 6	- - 9	16	- - 8	11	-
Medion \$35,000 or more	15.8 1 794	15.8 1 304	14.6 300	15.6 490	16.2 36	11.3 4	13.2 61	11.8 13	14.6 32	22.7
Less thon 20 percent	1 594 10	1 167	287	427 10	36 -	_	58 -	13	23	_
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-	=	=		-	_	_	_	Ξ	=
Not computed	190 10.0	137 10.0–	13 10.0–	53 10.6	10.0-	4	3 10.0–	10.0-	9 10.6	7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tro	Con Con	bria County —			Johnstown	aty, Cambria Ca	unty		
Area	Troct 105	Tract 111	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 205	1 527	1 425	27	296	457	276	397	450	84
With a mortgage		747	428	-	84	175	101	196	232	29
.ess than \$300	84	24 59	108	_	9 46	33 77	24 22	12 62	16 36	2 6
400 to \$499	158	141	119	-	20	29 36	19	39	69	5
500 to \$599 600 to \$799	78	134 216	68	_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-	13	27 15	64 33	8
800 to \$999 1,000 to \$1 499	36	73 86	37	_	-	_	6 12	31 10	7	
il 500 to \$1 999	-	7		_	_	_	-	-	-	
2 000 or more		612	447	Ξ	343	365	438	473	492	56
Not mortgaged	685	780	997	27	212	282	175	201	218	\$
rss than \$100	349	261	27 541	7	8 142	12 167	14 94	133	156	2
200 to \$299		407 88	379 38	6	53	92 6	58	56 12	54 8	2:
400 to \$499		17	12		9	_	<u>-</u>	- '-	-	
600 or moreedian (dollars)		224	191	302	175	5 184	184	185	182	19
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		434	504							
less than \$20 000	186	138	596 222	13 7	134 50	252 8 3	128 37	134 38	177 66	31
20 to 24 percent	123	64 48	95 90	6	26 8	36 36	24	29	20 22	
30 to 34 percent	22	67	46	-	7	28	26	-	13	
35 percent or more Not computed		117	124	_	34 9	57 12	27 7	59 8	49	
Median	21 0	26.6	23.5	14.6 14	22 4 107	25.1 117	24.9	24.3	24.7	21
20 000 to \$34 999 Less than 20 percent	292	465 311	460 394	14	98	100	76 58	116 99	179 134	2
20 to 24 percent	54	77 56	36 17		9	4	6		27 11	
30 to 34 percent	19	14	-	-	_	ž	<u>-</u>	. <u>.</u>	- '-	
35 percent or more		7	13		_	_	5	17	7	
Median	13.5	14.5	12.3	17.5	12.8	11,4	13.0	13.6	15.6	12
5 000 to \$49 999	246 215	278 219	221 196	Ξ	41 41	41 41	41 41	95 89	60 60	1. 1.
20 to 24 percent	23	17 28	18	-	-	-	_	6	-	•
25 to 29 percent	2	14		_	_	_	_	Ξ	_	
35 percent or more	-		7		Ξ	_		-	-	
Median	12.3	14.2	10.0-	-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	15.0	11
),000 or moreess than 20 percent		350 312	148	_	14 14	47 47	31 31	52 52	34 34	11
20 to 24 percent	-	16	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	'
25 to 29 percent		15 7	-	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ		
35 percent or more	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not computed	10.0-	12.7	10.0-		10.6	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.4	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units ROSS RENT	454	341	339	1 049	542	590	441	\$24	549	59
ss than \$100	_	_	-	80	16	24	162	_	5	1
00 to \$199	31	66	18	410 233	145 222	114 243	119	90	70	12
00 to \$399	220	115	210	207	119	105	55 55	199 141	317 76	2: 14
00 to \$599	31	93 35	12	102	30	52 14	11 12	42 39	53	3
00 to \$749	-	6	-	-	-		'2	ý	6	
50 to \$999	4 -	_	_	8	Ξ.	_		_		
cash rent	15 309	19 369	28 336	9 213	10	38	27	4 297	22	
ousehold income in 1989 by Gross Rent As	307	307	330	213	236	247	118	287	275	2
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
ss than \$10 000	127	64	107	623 51	323 5	275 14	288	167	183	2
20 to 24 percent	1	_	= []	42	8	13	63 22	8	5 7	
25 to 29 percent			7	202 92	34 15	13 31	40 49	12	21	
35 percent or more	93	64	88	213	220	176	69	147	16 123	1
Not computed		50.0+	50.0+	23 30.3	41 47.6	28 47.1	45 29.6	49.6	11 48 1	37
0,000 to \$19 999	169	93	127	301	162	160	88	124	213	14
Less than 20 percent		6	16 26	75 26	80 35	32 39	40 17	40 42	88 59	
25 to 29 percent		24	34 21	92	16	39	12	12	35	
30 to 34 percent	23	54	20	32 76	17 14	19 29	10 5	26	14 11	
Not computed		39 7	10 27.4	27 7	20.1	2 26.0	20.6	4 22 4	6	0.0
0 000 to \$34.999	103	143	85	103	49	134	53	159	21.3 122	22 1
.ess than 20 percent	96	94 31	62	73 7	49	111 15	41	125 24	97 20	1
25 to 29 percent	i =	-	7	18	-	_	-	-	-	:
30 to 34 percent	7 -	6	-	_	-	_	_	10	-	
Vot computed	-	12	6	5		8	12	_	5	
Median5 000 or more	16 6	17 8 41	17.0	14 1 22	12.4	15.7 21	16.5 12	15.9 74	16.8	16
less than 20 percent	55	34	20	22	8	15	12	74	31	3
20 to 24 percent		_	-			-	-	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 percent or more		7	_	1		- 6	-	-	-	
Wedon	110	10.7	10.0-	10.0-	12 5	10.0-	10.0-	10.8	10.0-	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Jo	ohnstown city, Ca	mbria County—Can.				
Area	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 105 (s
Specified awner-occupied housing units ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	294	201	185	113	1 043	597	190	-	-	
With a mortgage	53	47	52	10	247	125	31	-	-	
ess than \$300	21 24	12 29	11 6	Ξ.	64 73	18 38	11 16	_	_	
400 ta \$499		_	6 14	10	39 41	46 16	4	_	_	
600 ta \$799 800 ta \$999	8	6	15	_	22	7	-	-	-	
1.000 to \$1,499	-	-	_	-	-	=	_	Ξ.	_	
,500 to \$1,999	Ξ	_	_	-	_	Ξ	_		_	
edian (dallors) Nat mortgaged	323 241	351 154	511 133	450 103	384 796	413 472	345 15 9	-	-	7
ss than \$100	8 154	80	75	6 50	26 491	305	79	-	=	
00 ta \$299	72	47	46	40	239	167	80		_	
00 to \$399	7	9 12	12	_	35	Ξ	_	_	_	
00 or moreedian (dollars)	180	6 196	193	7 187	5 183	186	201	-	-	1
DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED			.,,		700	.00	201			
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF										
10USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ss than \$20,000	187	79	64	44	529	263	60	_	_	
ess than 20 percent	67 44	27 18	26 8	28 5	224 41	137 24	29 10	-	-	
5 to 29 percent	6 12	- 6	17 7	=	92 35	35	5	-	-	
5 percent or mare	58	28		11	131	28 33	16	Ξ	-	
ot computed	23.0	23.5	21.9	18.2	6 24.6	6 19.3	20.5	-	_	
000 to \$34,999ss than 20 percent	67 67	84 72	56 42	42 35	300 256	202 190	88 88	-	-	
ta 24 percent	-	-	14	7	20	12	-	-	-	
5 to 29 percent	Ξ	12	_	_	10	_		_	_	
5 percent or more	Ī	_	_	_	8			_	-	
edion	11.5	11.8	11.5	10.0-	11.3	10.3	11.1	Ξ.	_	10
000 to \$49,999ss than 20 percent	17 17	21 21	59 44	19 19	115 115	100 93	31 31	_	_	
to 24 percent to 29 percent	Ξ	_	15	-	-	7	_	Ξ	-	
to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	
percent or more	Ę		_			Ξ	_	_	_	
edian	10.0 - 23	10.0 – 17	11.0 6	10.0 - 8	10.0 – 99	10.0 - 32	10.0- 11	_	_	1
s than 20 percentto 24 percent	23	17	6	8	99	32	ii	-	-	
ta 29 percent	Ξ	-	_	-	_	Ξ	_	_	_	
percent or more	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
ot computededian	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	_	-	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	212	141	318	117	607	613	235	-	_	
DSS RENT than \$100	_	_	76	_	6	202	109		_	
) ta \$199	60 88	17 91	102 66	20 59	117 240	173 119	38	-	-	
) to \$299) to \$399	37	18	49	12	157	83	21 41	_	_	
) to \$499) to \$599	14 6	_	- 4	6	37	21	19	-	_	
) ta \$749	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
) to \$999	=	-		.=	-	-	-	-	-	
ash rentan (dallars)	7 239	7 230	21 136	20 223	50 262	15 146	7 110	_	_	
JSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 than \$10,000	113	100	189	55	202	399	131	_		
ss than 20 percent	- 7	-	33 20	- 6	5 20	42	31	-	-	
to 29 percent	2 <u>1</u>	2	33	6	28	64 57	20 11		-	
to 34 percent	7 78	19 81	16 65	26	20 129	41 169	- 47	-	-	
t camputed	39.9	50.0+	22 29.6	23 45.7	44.9	26 32.9	22	-	-	
ooo to \$19,999	56	16	88	45.7 23	210	106	26.6 68			
s than 20 percentta 24 percent	16 19	16	37 30	7 7	58 24	42 12	18 14	_		
to 29 percent	7	-	9	<u>-</u>	68	31	14	-	_	
percent ar more	7	_	7	6	22	21	15 7	Ξ.	-	
edian	23.2	14.0	5 20.7	3 22.1	31 25.6	24.6	25.7	-	-	
000 to \$34,999	43	25 18	35 22	35 26	134 108	95 81	24	-	-	
to 24 percent	6	-	-	26 -	108	6	24	_	_	
to 39 percent	Ξ	_	_		-		-	_	_	
percent ar more	- 7	- 7	13	9	17	- 8	-	-	-	
or computededianedian	13.9	12.5	12.9	11.3	16 13.2	11.8	10.0		_	
000 or moress than 20 percent	_	_	6	4	61 58	13 13	12 12	-	-	
) ta 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5 to 29 percent	Ξ	_		-	_	Ξ.	-	1	_	
5 percent ar moreat computed	Ξ	_	_	- 4	- 3		-	-	-	
Nedian	-	-	10.0-	-	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	-	-	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Johnstown orh County —	, Cambria				Remainder of Ca	mbria County			
Area	Tract 111 (pt)	Tract 114 (pt)	Tract 7 (pt)	Troct 11 (pt)	Troct 12 (pt 1	Troct 13 (pt)	Tract 101 (pt)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt 1	Troct 104
Specified owner-accupied housing units	-	7	-	-	-	-	1 288	499	782	276
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage		5	-	-	-	-	458	107	331	110
Less than \$300	-	5	_	-	-	-	47 66	13 50	27 73	29 29
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	-	_		_	_		132 105	24 12	73 84	30 15
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	-	_	_	_	_	-	83	8	49 23	7
\$1 000 to \$1 499 \$1 500 to \$1 999	_	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	
52 000 or more	-	242	_	-	-	-	400	270	402	202
Median (dollars)	-	342 2	-	-	-	-	488 83 0	378 392	493 451	392 166
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	-	2	_	_	_	_	26 402	12 198	241	106
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	-	_	_		_		352 34	163 15	179 23	56 4
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_	_	_	_	_	_	9 7	4	8 -	_
Median (dollars)		125	-	-	-	-	198	194	196	185
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000		3					561	266	294	121
Less than 20 percent		-	-	-	-	-	224 69	114	115	49
20 to 24 percent	-	=	-	-	-	-	88	45 24	15 30	15 21
30 to 34 percent	-	3 -			-	-	38 129	32 49	57 75	12 24
Not computed		32 5			_	_	13 23.6	22.0	27.7	23.8
\$20 000 to \$34 999 Less than 20 percent		2 2	_				392 261	140 125	260 162	99 91
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-		_		76 39	9	46 32	8
30 to 34 percent	-	-	_		_	-	8	5	14	-
35 percent or more	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	
\$35 000 to \$49 999	-	10.0-	_	Ξ.	_	Ξ.	13.3 196	11.9 51	14.8 152	12.6 37
Less than 20 percent		2 -	_	_	-	-	172 17	47 4	137 11	34
25 to 29 percent	-	_	_				3 4	-	4 -	_
35 percent or more	-	_		_	_		-	_	-	_
Median	-	12.5	-		_		10.0 - 139	10.0 42	10.9 76	10.0 <u>–</u>
Less than 20 percent	-	_	-	_			137	42	76	19
20 to 24 percent	-	_	_	_	-	1	-	=	-	_
30 to 34 percent	-	-	_	-	=	Ξ.	-	_	=	_
Not computed	-	_	_		_	_	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10 0-
Specified renter-eccupied housing units GROSS RENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	293	98	408
Less than \$ 00 \$ 00 to \$199			_			Ī.	- 4	8 39	- 6	13 109
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	-	_	_	-	_	-	78 65	157 56	27 44	177
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	69 21
\$500 to \$599	_	_	_	_	_	-	6	3 -	-	3
\$750 to \$999 \$1 000 or more	_	_	_	_	_		_		_	_
No cosh rent	_		_		_	_	38 298	26 250	20 310	12 248
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent		_	-	_	_	_	54	103 8	52 3	197
20 to 24 percent	-	_	-	-	-	-	- 2	10	-	29 51
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 32	9	-	13
35 percent or more	-	=	-		-	-	8	72 4	42 7	86 11
Median	-	_	_		-	_	50.0+ 47	47.9 108	50.0+ 24	32.3 113
Less than 20 percent	_	_	_	_	_	-	4 8	32 27	3	30 25
25 to 29 percent	-	_	_		_	_	20 3	18 13	_ 15	29 11
35 percent or more	-	_	-	-	-	-	12	8 10	- 6	12
Median	-	-	-	_	-	-	26.4 66	23.1	32.0 15	24 7
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	=	-	-	49	53	-	73 63
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -		14 1	8 -
30 to 34 percent	-	_	_	_	_		-	-	Ξ	_
Not computed	-	-	_	_	_	-	11 14.6	8 12 6	22.7	15.8
\$35 000 or more Less than 20 percent	-	_	_	_	-	-	32 23	21 17	7	25 25
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	_	-	-	=	-	9	4	7	_
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	10.0-	-	10 0-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	mainder af Cambi	ria County—Con.				
Area	Troct 105 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 194	877	890	2 285	332	535	1 527	701	1 844	1 418
With a mortgage	515	395	457	1 080	100	215	747	404	942	423
Less than \$300	42 84	22 34	25 47	85 100	6 24	19 57	24 59	44 41	15 51	10 11
5400 to \$499	158	95	63	187	25	65 31	141	68	126	119
5500 ta \$599	108 73	73 103	63 119	211 252	23 13	31 34	134 216	45 113	85 243	6
\$800 ta \$999	36	43	64	127	7	5	73	44	167	6:
51,000 ta \$1,499	14	17	58 6	103 15		4 _	86 7	28	154 52	
52,000 or more	484	8	12	-	-	-	. 7	21	49	
Aedian (dollors) Not mortgaged .ess than \$100	67 9	574 482	632 433	566 1 20 5	472 232	457 32 0	612 780	606 297	744 902	44
Less than \$100	343	248	6 168	7 438	7	152	7	_		44 99 2 53 37
200 to \$299	293	215	185	634	146 62	149	261 407	95 144	116 427	53
5300 to \$399 5400 ta \$499	38	19	74	97 9	15 2	15	88	37	197	3
5500 or more	5	_	-	20	-	4	17	15 6	97 65	1
Aedion (dallors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	199	198	221	218	179	204	224	235	277	19
.ess than \$20,000	437	221	222	586	177	161	434	151	392	59:
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	186 123	102 37	79 58	241 76	92 16	65 23	138 64	47 34	116 45	22: 9: 9(4: 12:
25 ta 29 percent	32	-	23	32	14	14	48	12	54	9
30 to 34 percent	22 60	21 54	62	35 195	12 43	16 39	67 117	13 45	51 126	10
Nat camputed	. 14 21.0	7 20.7		7	_	4	-	-	-	
20,000 to \$34,999	381	359	22.8 231	23.2 724	19.5 75	22.9 169	26.6 465	24.2 175	28.2 389	23.
Less than 20 percent	286 54	266 44	147 23	513 94	59	127	311	136	275	45 39
25 to 29 percent	11	38	23	40	11	17 14	77 56	13 16	19 37	3
30 to 34 percent	19 11	11	8 30	35 42	-	8	14	-	16	
Not computed	-	-	-	-		3	7	10	42	1
Median	13.7 241	13.5 170	14.6 258	13.6 488	13.4 59	13.8	14.5	14.7	15.2	12
Less thon 20 percent	210	118	198	389	46	122 115	278 219	213 170	305 166	21 ⁴
20 to 24 percent	23 6	46 6	28 4	28 57	5	7	17 28	33	83	18
30 ta 34 percent	2	_	22	14		_	14	5	31 16	
35 percent or moreNat computed	_	Ξ	6	Ī	2	_	-	5	9	7
Median	12.0	13.8	14.5	13.2	10.0-	10.0-	14.2	14.8	18.1	10.0-
Less than 20 percent	135 128	127 108	179 161	487 440	21 21	83 81	350 312	162 142	758	148
20 ta 24 percent	-	11	4	38	-	-	16	20	635 62	148
25 ta 29 percent	7	8 –	- 6	9	_	2	15 7	Ξ	20 25	
35 percent or more	-	-	8	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	Ξ.	16	
Nat camputed	10.0-	13.7	10.6	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.7	11.5	11.4	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	454	196	146	961	69	269	341	231	376	33
ess than \$100	_	_	_	41	_	2	_			
100 to \$199	31		13	114	9	2	_	Ξ	39	18
200 to \$299	143 220	40 67	35 40	144 292	24 8	115 108	66 115	35 75	79 126	65 210
400 to \$499	31	41	39	226	1]	24	93	46	81	12
500 ta \$599	10	15 4	6 5	8 0 18	2	10	35 6	42 7	21 13	
750 ta \$999	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	
1,000 or more	15	29	- 8	46	15	- 8	19	20	17	2
Nedion (dollors)	309	352	354	354	268	308	369	384	357	33
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess than \$10,000	127	39	48	283	37	54	64	5	54	10
20 to 24 percent	Ξ		-	34 42	-	2	_	-	7	
25 to 29 percent	.8	-	5	46	-	-	-	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	10 93	31	5 33	16 127	3 25	45	64	5	39	
Not computed	16	8	5	18	9	7	-	_	8	8
Median	50.0+ 169	50.0 + 50	50.0+ 49	33.3 237	50.0+ 14	50.0+ 93	50.0+ 93	50.0+ 69	50.0+ 164	50.0 12
Less than 20 percent	38	8	8	16	5	28	6	6	16	1
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	58 24	4 18	14	32 57	8 1	17 22	24	17	36 11	2 3
30 ta 34 percent	20	7	13	63	-	15	9	24	45	2
35 percent or moreNat camputed	23 6	8	10	62 7	-	7	54	13 9	39 17	2
Median	23.8 103	27.5 57	28.1 30	30.8	21.3	24 9	39.7	31.5	31 2	27
Less thon 20 percent	96	37	30	309 183	13 11	95 75	143 94	99 54	95 59	8. 6.
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	-	15	-	81 20	-	16	31	28	32	1
30 to 34 percent	7	-	-	-	-	2	- 6	_	4	
35 percent ar more		-	-	25	_		_	6	-	
Nat computed	16.6	15.7	14.2	25 18.0	16.9	2 16.6	12 17.8	11 18.8	18.5	17 (
35,000 ar more	55 55	50 37	19	132	5	27	41	58	63	21
Less than 20 percent	22	37	16	126	_	26	34	58	63	20
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	
30 to 34 percent	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	-	-	
Nat computed	11.0	13	3	10.0	4	1	. 7	=		
Median	11.0	10.8	140	10.0-	12 5	10.5	10.7	119	10.0-	10 0-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability—see text—For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols—see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Re	emainder of Cambi	ria County—Con.				
Area	Tract 115	Tract 116	Troct 117	Troct 118	Troct 119	Tract 120	Troct 121	Iroct 122	Iroct 123	Troct 124
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 206	891	641	965	1 117	1 536	435	1 026	370	1 046
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a martgage	517	289	202	321	283	534	150	356	206	319
Less than \$300	38 82 110	49 97 51	15 44 68	13 71 66	21 50 92	45 123 113	41 30	31 102 85	8 35 51	33 83
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	116	49 43	35 27	102 51	71 41	100	37 30	60 65	42 42	68 61 54
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	27	-	13	9	- 8	28 23	11	9	26	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999						3		-	- 2	1
Median (dollars)	518 689	399 602	450 439	510 644	469 834	1 002	507 285	451 670	520 164	466 727
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	286 349	306 239	7 222 178	34 339 221	4 430 313	16 412 461	17 154 99	8 343 261	68 69	15 338 306
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	54	45 12	26	48	75 1	91 14	10	42 16	25 2	51 10
\$500 or more Median (dollars)	211	199	6 197	188	11 198	8 213	3 1 87	197	213	203
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF										
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20 000	410	408	265	401	561	615	164	405	103	424
Less than 20 percent	151 58	218 42	99 35	154 65	195 116	207 97	62 18	156 61	26 15	176 74
25 to 29 percent	38 18	37 19	43 19	43 21	65 18	68	19 14	48 18	18 12	46 33
35 percent or more	145 - 24.7	92 - 19.4	65 4 24.5	101 17 22.9	163 4 23.6	165 18 24.7	48 3 25.1	114 8 23.5	29 3 27.5	87 8 22.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	441 345	238 194	225 176	347 262	310 245	495 367	142 119	351 275	124 70	302 232
20 to 24 percent	17 50	21 19	31 6	48 31	42 12	66 37	13 6	38 23	24 11	31 26
30 to 34 percent	29	4	6	2 4	2 9	13 12	4 -	7 8	14 5	12
Not computed	12.8 213	12.0 121	12.5 97	12.9 134	12.4 150	13.7 269	12.6 92	12.8 184	17.9 72	12.8 193
Less than 20 percent	179	121	94 3	123	134 16	245 18	79 11	166 15	57 8	181
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	5			_	_	4 2	2	1 2	5 -	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	
\$50,000 or more less than 20 percent	10.0- 142 142	10.0- 124 124	10.0- 54 50	11.6 83 81	10.0 - 96 94	10.0 15 7 139	12.4 37 37	10.4 86 84	15.4 71 67	10.0- 127 125
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	2	2 -	18	- -	-	4	2
30 to 34 percent	_	_	_	Ξ	_	_	_		_	Ξ
Not computed	10.6 183	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
GROSS RENT	5	22 6	121	161	481	482	142	272	125	200
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	15 38	38 46	18 29	20 64	100 231	26 122 174	3 21 47	50 90	- 4 25	2 6 73
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	75 24	43 36	40	42	68 11	83 11	30 3	53 21	50 14	50 21
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	Ξ.	-	Ξ.	3	2 16	3 2		5 -	3 7	-
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	-	-		-	-	- -	-	-	2	-
No cash rent	26 342	39 243	27 300	30 282	53 246	61 236	38 264	52 268	20 339	48 295
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	.,	20		70		0.0			,	
Less than \$10,000	55 - 5	99 13	50 2 5	72	254 6 12	242 11 32	60 2 2	111 1 8	49 -	45
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	5	3 10	i	1 -	15 23	42 12	2 2 3	7 15	3	5
35 percent or more	27 8	34 32	27 15	56 13	153 45	116 29	30 21	61 19	28 17	30 8
Median	45.8 53	40.8 67	39.3 46	50.0+ 41	46.4 103	38.0 147	50.0+ 34	42.2 93	50.0+ 41	46.5 83
Less than 20 percent	6 22	22 - 19	9 15 4	13 4 3	17 38 21	48 33 13	9 7 2	14 16	10	14 15
30 to 34 percent	7	14	3 3	6 4	8 8	20	-	10 13 14	9 2 14	23
Not computed	18 27.6	7 27.1	12 22.7	11 22.5	11 23.8	28 21.7	16 20.0	26 26.7	28.6	25 25.0
\$20,000 to \$34 999	56 42	50 27	15 8	37 31	96 83	60 49	38 29	54 38	23 19	41 25
20 to 24 percent	14	5	3	2 2	ī	3 -	3	5 4	-	5 -
30 to 34 percent		6 12	- - 4	- - 2	- - 12	3 - 5	- - 6		- - 4	11
Median \$35,000 or more	17.6	16 0 10	17 5 10	13 6	12.9 28	13 9 33	15.7 10	15. 7 14	13.8 12	15.0 31
Less than 20 percent	19 -	10	6 -	4	24	22	10	12	12	27
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	Ξ.	_	_	=	=
35 percent or more Not computed Median	10 0-	11 9	- 4 12 5	7 10.0–	- 4 10.0–	11 10.0	10.0-	- 2 10.0–	13.3	- 4 10.5
						.5.0	10.0	10.0-	13.3	10.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Remainder o	of Cambria County—Con.			
Area	Troct 125	Troct 126	Troct 127	Troct 128	Troct 129	Tract 130	Troct 13
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 198	803	639	1 062	1 096	721	63
with a mortgageess than \$300ess	534 35	38 0 31	253 15	486 30	395	215	23
300 to \$399	58 109	41 41	49 74	99 149	25 35 90	22 53	2 3 7 3 4 1
500 to \$599	140 114	52 147	64 36	83 87	107	53 52 53 27	3
600 to \$799	49	40	12	23	93 28	8	1
1,500 to \$1,999	24	28 -	3 -	8 7	17	_	1
.2,000 or more	537	624	486	477	543	456	48
ess than \$100	664 14	423 12	38 6 5	576 8	701 35	506 8	39
100 to \$199	275 310	140 199	154 183	219 277	357 254	329 165	21 11
300 to \$399	56 4	53 14	42 2	52 16	42 6	4	6
Aedian (dollars)	5 210	5 222	212	4 216	7 191	183	19
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess thon \$20,000	373	208	232	345	434	284	
Less than 20 percent	148 33	92 19	79 50	165 47	212 58	148 53	23 10
25 to 24 percent	73 13	22	12 14	29 30	59 20	46 10	1 5
35 percent or more	100	71	74 74	72	85 85	27	4
Not computed	25.2	23.2	23.5	20.7	20.4	19.6	23
20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	395 274	245 153	219 160	330 217	331 219	201 172	15
20 to 24 percent	50 40	11 25	30 18	88 18	63 26	14 7	21 15 1
30 to 34 percent	14 17	26 30	8 3	_	18 5	8	1
Not computed	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.6	บภั	13.
35,000 to \$49,999	288 235	190 154	108 97	240 205	218 165	135 122	11
20 to 24 percent	36 12	24 12	6 2	17 10	35 6	13	
30 to 34 percent	5 -	Ξ	3 -	8 -	12	_	
Not computed	13.6	11.8	11.0	13.0	10.0-	10.0-	10.
50,000 or more	142 119	160 150	80 78	147 145	113 104	101 101	5
20 to 24 percent	17	10	2 -		9 -		
30 to 34 percent	_	<u>-</u>	_			Ī.	
Not computed	10.0	10.4	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	224	635	124	515	210	375	2
ess than \$100	_	9	, ,	2	_	.17	
100 to \$199	18 68	65 189	11 51	74 170	22 50 59	102 93	10
300 to \$399	89 31	255 79	27 7	146 59 27	25	125	•
500 to \$599600 to \$749		14	4	5	Ξ	14	
750 to \$999	Ī	Ξ	Ξ		Ξ	_	
cosh rentedian (dollars)	18 324	24 311	24 268	32 297	54 315	24 268	2
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
ess than \$10,000	81	196	37	183	84	198	9
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	9	8 5		2	-	5 12	
25 to 29 percent	E.	27 9	2	14 41	3	37 13	
35 percent or moreNot computed	54 18	144	22 11	123	26 55	102 29	
Medion	50.0+ 72	50.0+ 173	50.0 46	50.0+ 125	49.3 77	42.6 116	50.0
Less than 20 percent	34 11	19 64	6 11	31 25	9 23	44 9	
25 to 29 percent	27	40 31	16 1	24 18	17 9	42	
35 percent or moreNot computed		5 14	4 8	19	17	14 7	
Medion	20.9 45	24.7 188	25.6 26	25.5 168	26.6	25.2 53	27
Less than 20 percent	38 7	148 37	16	116 28	29 22	53	
20 to 24 percent	-	-	1	1	6	-	
30 to 34 percent	-	-		-	-	Ξ	
Not computed	14.0	16.5	7 15.4	23 15.7	17.9	16.4	13
35,000 or more	26 26	78 74	15 13	39 38	20 20	8 8	1
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	_	Ξ		-		
30 to 34 percent	1	I	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Not computed		A	2	1			

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Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Cambrid	s County—Con			S	omerset County			
Area	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206
Specified owner-accupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 124	1 747	602	1 351	1 149	1 287	1 112	703	1 246
With a mortgage	348	725	298	53 7 29	452 30	386	333	251	463
ess than \$300	. 95	22 94	50	82	64	63 66	34 90	18 56	29 108
400 to \$499	_ 61	192 118	101 41	125 152 77	99 103	59 50	100 61	70 46	131 89
600 to \$799 800 to \$999	. 49	213 60	73 14	77 26	118 36	109 20	42	39 12	80
1,000 to \$1,499	. 8	26	13	46	-	19	-	8	24
1 500 to \$1,999		_	_		2	Ξ	3	- 2	-
Not mortgaged	. 433	552 1 022	492 304	521 814	527 697	507 901	440 779	474 452	479 783
rss than \$100	. 21	43	5	-	9	10	50	12	30
100 to \$199 200 to \$299	. 361	466 456	142 136	419 321	383 256	463 365	582 113	271 141	386 307
300 to \$399		48 9	15 6	64 10	40	55	21 13	22	39 18
500 or more	. 5	200	203	198	9 191	8	_	6	3
lection (dollars) OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ass than \$20,000	509	664	198	472	458	196	164	183	195
Less than 20 percent	. 192	242 103	48 20	207 68	211 75	278 132	243 76	114	197
25 to 29 percent	. 67	52	42	43	58	86	53 33	25 30	94 16
30 to 34 percent		36 214	35 53	43 111	32 76	58 136	33 124	30 32 60	40 113
Not computed	. 9	17 24.0	28.7	22.1	21.0	7 22.5	22 21.4	23.3	21.8
0,000 to \$34,999	. 311	576	220	417	333	289	377	238	443 332
Less than 20 percent	. 43	355 101	170 25	328 39	205 46	196 38	302 49	168 33 17	332 75
25 to 29 percent	. 8	43 47	10	34 10	40 24	24 15	13 13	17 8	19 11
35 percent or more		30	11	6	18	16		12	6
Not computed	. 12.9	14.7	15.1	13.6	14.6	13,2	10.0-	13.4	13.8
15,000 to \$49,999	. 211 192	311 244	104 77	273 227	234 202	96 88	133 124	143 126	201 188
20 to 24 percent	.] 11	52 15	9	19	28	8	9		8
30 to 34 percent	-	- '-	-	10	_	Ξ.	Ξ	3	5
35 percent or moreNot computed		_	8 -	10	2	Ξ		2	
Wedian	. 10.4	10.1 196	13.2 80	11.6 189	12.1	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.5
),000 or moreess than 20 percent	. 93	177	80	179	124 124	205 205	51 48	52 50	140 138
0 to 24 percent		19	_	10			3	- 2	-
10 to 34 percent	. -	-	-	-	-	-	-		=
35 percent or more				🗆	Ξ.	Ξ	Ī	Ξ	2
Aedian Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0 - 270	10.0- 383	10.7 164	10.0 – 248	10.0- 217	10.0 - 7 04	10.0- 2 17	10.0 - 212	10.0- 545
OSS RENT				-			•"		
s than \$100 00 to \$199		44	9	3 13	- 4	88 141	28	2 18	15 134
00 to \$299	. 105	140 86	59 63	62 77	83 64	163	77	67	165 117
00 to \$499	. 23	36	6	35	25	215 47	42 7	64 21	117
00 to \$599	2 -	-	10	16	2	19	_	2	14
50 to \$999	· <u>-</u>	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
000 or more	53 283	65	17	42	39	31	63	38	65
dian (dollars)		284	309	318	302	274	257	300	249
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
ss than \$10,000	85	114	28	33	47	330 27	94	73	256
20 to 24 percent	. 3	8	-	<u>-</u>	-	35	<u>-</u>	2	10 29
25 to 29 percent	. 4	11	Ξ	_		63 23	8 2	3	27 24
35 percent or more	. 66	81	21	33	31 16	138 44	42 42	46 13	144
Median	50.0+	48.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.9	50.0+	50.0 +	22 45.6
0,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	77 2	153 25	77 25	112 20	79 7	201 44	71 19	61 8	184 41
20 to 24 percent	. 17	25 39 32	36 11	6 11	31 16	29 38	22 18	20 8	40
30 to 34 percent	. 2	26	'-	17	8	47	-	8	41 10
35 percent or more	11 27	12 19	5	29 29	15 2	30 13	12	2 15	21 31
Median	26.7	25.5 77	21.5 27	31.3 61	25.2 65	27.8 141	22.4 38	23.8 57	24.4
Less than 20 percent	. 57	44	27	36	35	120	20	39	94 70
20 to 24 percent	8 -	15	Ξ.	11 7	7	21	7	3 5	13
30 to 34 percent	-	-	_	-	-	-	-		-
35 percent or more	10	18		7	21	-	11	10	11
Median		13.8	16.6 32	18.3 42	17.7 26	13.2 32	16.7 14	15.7 21	15.1
less than 20 percent	25	21	17	36	26	32	14	19	6
10 to 24 percent	-	_	10	Ξ	-	-	-	1	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	8	18	5	6	-	-	Ξ.	- 2	5
Median	10.0-	11.0 f	14.0	13.8	10.9	12.2	10.0-	10.0-	10.0

Toble 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset County	r—Con.			
Area	Troct 207.98	Troct 208	Troct 209	Troct 210	Tract 211	Troct 212	Troct 213	Troct 214
Specified owner-occupied housing units	645	667	825	890	301	575	514	754
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	319	325	457	369	145	305	202	339
Less thon \$300	13 45	29 25	24 73	21 25	17 13	8 49	27 33	3
\$400 to \$499		25 71	99	65	28	61	52	90
\$500 to \$599	65 55 71	54 73 50	61 97	43 112	24 42	54 62	36 46	52 75
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	29 25	50 17	52 44	45 45	21	34 30	4	76 90 52 75 21 22
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	-	7	13	_	2	-	-
\$2,000 or more	568	6 557	537	676	_ 557	5 559	476	501
Not mortgaged	32 6	342	368	521	156	270 8	312 30	415
\$100 to \$199	26 192	198	187	165	63	155	185	200 170
\$200 to \$299	98 8	108 36	168 13	233 69	59 21	78 15	81 11	170
\$400 to \$499	2	Ξ		23 31	13	9	5	
Medion (dollors)	175	187	199	228	225	185	169	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	232	228	157	297	107	157	216	3.00
Less thon 20 percent	101	76	57	112	19	75	109	189 90
20 to 24 percent	32 22	26 44	18 17	34 41	10 18	10 14	17 14	90 10 14 14 57
30 to 34 percent	22 50	6 76	16 49	35 68	60	14 41	12	14
Not computed	5	-	-	7	_	3	60 4	
Medion	22.0 201	26.4 168	26.0 313	24.9 198	35.9 103	21.0 212	19.7 177	21 7
Less than 20 percent	122	99	191	116	57	128	122	21 7 278 19
20 to 24 percent	25 24	39 20	52 50	31 14	14 14	35 29	39 8	48 24
30 to 34 percent	18 12	10	6 14	19 18	13	2	6	4
Not computed	_			_		18	2 -	7
Medion	16.5 123	15.6 147	16.1 212	14.0 151	17.7 57	17.4 108	13.9 88	15.0
Less thon 20 percent	84	122	152	117	52	69	76	15.0 157 137 10
20 to 24 percent	15 7	13 7	28 18	23 11	5	29 6	6	10
30 to 34 percent	6	- 5	7 7	-	-	4	-	2
35 percent or more	_	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	_	2 -	6
Medion \$50,000 or more	16.1 89	12.8 124	11.4 143	12.8 244	10.8 34	16.6 98	10.0 - 33	10 4
Less thon 20 percent	77	100	130	226	34	92	33	130 118
20 to 24 percent	7	12	6	11_	_	2	_	10
30 to 34 percent	2 3	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	_	6	_	Ī	Ξ	2 -	Ξ	
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	11.0 138	10.3 203	10.0 331	10.0 6 55	10.0- 819	10.0 108	10.0 109	10 0- 313
GROSS RENT				•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		107	313
Less thon \$100	- 2	38	10	97	69 162	3 10	25	- 20
\$200 to \$299	49	69 59	88	229	261	23	18	39 135 75
\$300 to \$399	28 13	59 13	169 32	193 76	199 101	28 15	15	75 10
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	5	-	-	19 10	7	5	7	2
\$750 to \$999	-		_	6	4	- -	3 -	
\$1,000 or more	2 36	24	32	25	16	22	35	52
Medion (dollors)	300	285	317	297	275	327	281	268
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	33	80	60	247	428	37	47	80
Less thon 20 percent	-	-	-	-	43	3	-	-
20 to 24 percent	_	10		38	26 41		3 2	9
30 to 34 percent	2 19	-	_	20	45	2	2	10
35 percent or more	12	70 	60	180	256 17	22 10	21 19	49 12
Medion	50.0+ 50	50.0+ 39	50.0+ 96	48.2 215	44.6 160	49.4	48.8	45 9
Less thon 20 percent	3	6	35	31	44	29 7	32 11	111 38 14
20 to 24 percent	14 5	5 22	9 17	49 62	56 47	3	- 3	14 21
30 to 34 percent	2		-	20	13	=	3	9
35 percent or more	5 21	6	21 14	48 5		7 12	3 12	22 7
Medion	24.1 35	26.3 68	23.3 122	27.0 144	23 2 181	27.5	19.2	25 0
Less than 20 percent	22	50	86	128	128	24 16	25 13	75 53
20 to 24 percent	3 -	6 -	18	5	37 8	2	10	3 2
30 to 34 percent	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	10	12	18	11	- 8	3	_ 2	17
Medion	16.3	11.9	16.5	16.1	17.4	14.7	18.5	13 2
Less than 20 percent	20 18	16 10	53 53	49 49	50 50	18 16	5 3	47 31
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-			-	Ξ		Ξ	-
35 percent or more Not computed	_ 2		-	-	-	-	- 2	16
Medion	10.0-	10.0-	10.6	10.0-	10.8	11.9	10.0-	100-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Somerset Count	ry — Con			
Area	Tract 215	Iract 216	Troct 217	Tract 218	Troct 219	Tract 8087	1roct 8088	Tract 8089
Specified ewner-eccupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	607	518	613	718	938	-	-	-
With a mortgage	241	198	1 85 52	321 18	325	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	60	20 28	30	56	32 94	Ξ	_	_
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	50 47	44 64	34 30	78 68	79 42	_		_
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	14	18 13	25 7	69 13	53 16	_	-	_
\$1 000 to \$1 499 \$1 500 to \$1 999	10	11	7	19	7 –	_	_	_
\$2 000 or more	429	508	425	510	2 434	_		=
Net mortgaged Less than \$ 00	366 38	320 6	428 31	397 21	61 3 25	_	-	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	196	156 135	251 132	260	417 132	_	Ξ.	_
\$300 to \$399	14	23	12	15	34	_	_	_
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more		-		2	1		_	_
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than 520 000	178	199	176	176	171	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	97 43	60	131	99	174	_	=	_
25 to 29 percent	18 23	34 12 13	43 28	36 52	65 39	-	=	-
30 to 34 percent	63	92	15 42	26 57	25 105			_
Not computed	22.9	6 29.8	19.9	25.0	14 22.3	_	_	_
\$20 000 to \$34 999	221 173	168 121	231 191	234 144	286 228	_	_	-
20 to 24 percent	21 23	9 17	16 13	50 20	25 16	Ī	_	-
30 to 34 percent	- 4	6	8	13	16	_	Ξ	=
Not computed	14.1	12.4	-	, <u>-</u>	_	_	Ξ	
Median	59	84	10.4 85	16.0 143	12.8 149	_	Ξ	_
Less than 20 percent	53	75 5	75 3	122 12	128 12	Ξ	1	-
25 to 29 percent		_ 4	5 2	2 5	4 3		_	-
35 percent or more	6 -	_	_	2	2		_	-
Median	10.0-	11 7 49	10.0 - 32	11.7 67	10.0 - 81	Ξ	Ξ	_
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	81	46	32	63	76	_	Ξ	
25 to 29 percent	_	-	Ξ	2	3 2	=	_	_
30 to 34 percent		=	=		_	_		
Not computed	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.2	10.0-	Ξ.		_
Specified renter-accupied housing units	140	297	183	223	324	-	-	-
Less than \$ 00	19	10 35	6 18	2 26	12 94		-	-
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	50	121 52	68 38	80 48	91	Ξ	Ξ	=
\$400 to \$499	16	20 14	5	29	54 22	Ξ	_	_
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	_	_	Ξ	_	8 -	_	Ξ	
\$750 to \$999 \$1 000 or more	_	8 -	_	_	_	Ξ		_
No cosh rent	30 270	37 282	48 257	36 277	43 242	_	_	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	73	124	44	67	120	_		_
Less than 20 percent	-	15	2 -	2 -	6	-	_	
25 to 29 percent	2 -	10 10	- 2	5	9		Ξ	_
35 percent or more	47 24	82	21 19	39 16	71 19	_	Ī	-
Median	50 0+ 29	45 7 96	47 1 69	50.0÷ 88	44.5 138	_	Ξ	=
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	2 7	29	27	33 17	53		_	_
25 to 29 percent	10	12	10	13	18 19	Ξ	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent	3 7	10 14	2 2	8 10	21 10	_	_	-
Not computed	27 7	22 24 4	22 18.7	7 22.2	17 22 1		_	_
\$20 000 to \$34 999 Less than 20 percent	33 19	67 48	54 46	54 27	57 44	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	6	- 4	2	14	2	-	Ξ.	_
30 to 34 percent	-	-	_	-	=	-	Ξ	_
35 percent or more	8	15	6	,11	11	_	Ī.	
Median \$35 000 or more	17 5	12 9 10	12.5 16	18.5 14	13.2	-	_	-
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	5 _	10	i <u>i</u>	12	9 -	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	_	=	
35 percent or more	-	-	-	=	=	Ξ.	_	-
Not computed	12 5	10.0-	10.0-	10.7	10.0-	-	Ξ	_

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Cambria County			Johnstown city, Cambrio County		Remainder of Cambria County	
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Tract 2	Tract 10	Troct 1	
Occupied housing units	90 190	60 744	11 547	628	301	1 8	
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
789 to March 1990	598 2 633 4 680 15 153 8 116 12 308 9 599 37 103	338 1 546 2 700 9 375 5 179 8 858 6 907 25 841	43 207 954 881 1 102 1 063 7 297	- - 16 14 84 57 457	- 37 49 21 - 13 181		
EDROOMS							
bedroom	551 5 987 24 384 43 062 13 415 2 791	471 4 239 16 451 28 757 8 973 1 853	293 1 746 3 752 4 320 1 090 346	6 109 202 229 59 23	6 14 113 98 63 7		
ELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
mplete kitchen focilities urce of woter, public system or privote company woge disposal, public sewer cking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	89 671 69 539 55 770 754 511 243	60 491 52 265 43 203 421 300 121	11 492 11 527 11 503 67 28 39	619 628 622 - - -	295 301 295 - - -	11	
DUSE HEATING FUEL							
ity gos	32 222 1 540 9 108 30 442 16 822 56	28 153 848 5 518 17 500 8 687 38	10 606 97 481 106 227 30	594 - 15 - 19	250 10 13 7 21	1	
HICLES AVAILABLE							
r moreides per household	11 325 33 024 32 574 13 267 1.6	8 304 23 109 21 147 8 184 1.5	3 556 4 862 2 508 621 1.0	271 195 144 18	78 158 59 6 1.0		
AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 9 to Morch 1990 10 to 1984 10 to 1979 19 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 15 to 1988 10 to 1984 10 to 1994 10 to 1999 10 to 1999 10 to 1999 10 to earlier	67 800 2 837 9 490 7 943 16 760 30 770 22 390 5 888 8 108 3 357 3 080 1 957	45 006 1 731 5 947 4 943 10 817 21 568 15 738 3 933 5 784 2 437 2 172 1 412	5 690 200 545 519 1 068 3 358 5 857 1 277 2 103 894 983 600	248 8 7 9 44 180 380 116 111 59 56 38	116 15 6 14 25 56 185 32 101 29 13	1	
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
telephone in unit	3 570 29 070 23 024 354 711 7 220 89 436 88 363	2 120 20 444 15 863 205 460 5 372 60 323 59 630	970 4 640 2 663 40 181 2 048 11 480 11 388	96 218 128 - 14 96 628 613	49 41 24 - 16 14 301 294	1	
00 or less persons per room 01 or more persons per room ing complete plumbing focilities 00 or less persons per room 01 or more persons per room	88 363 1 073 754 744 10	693 421 419 2	92 67 67	613 15 - -	7		
non household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Sehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 318 16 817 13 296 6 340 6 956	30 599 16 537 8 863 3 957 4 906	25 544 13 448 2 923 623 2 300	21 252 10 483 243 39 204	25 119 11 429 91 7 84	31 17	

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria Count	У	Johnstown city, Cambria County		Remainder of Combrio County
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Tract 2	Troct 10	froct 128
Specified ewner-occupied housing units	53 664	37 720	\$ 140	213	103	1 062
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	20 901	14 496	1 530	31	14	486
Less than \$300	1 669 3 660	1 161 2 546	235 441	9	- 6	30 99
\$400 to \$499	4 695 3 885	3 209 2 715	313 277	- 0	-	149
\$500 to \$599\$600 to \$799	4 215	2 927	166	-	8	83 87 23
\$800 to \$999 \$1 000 to \$1 499	1 502 1 018	1 044 695	58 40	-	_	23 8
\$1 500 to \$1 999 \$2 000 or more	119 138	95 104	-	-	-	7
Median (dallars)	509	511	427	325	706	477
Not mortgaged	32 763 713	23 224 408	3 610 74	182 8	89	\$7 6
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	16 248 12 844	10 976 9 611	2 185 1 169	123 42	64	219 277
\$300 to \$399	2 256	1 705	128	9	12	52
\$400 to \$499	437 265	333 191	31 23	<u> -</u>		16
AAAAAAA (dallars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	197	202	186	171	180	216
Less than \$20,000	19 969 8 053	13 879 5 567	2 274 950	101 50	33 20	345 165
20 to 24 percent	2 948 2 247	2 080 1 584	312 269	20 8	- 6	47 29 30
30 to 34 percent	1 491 4 917	1 006 3 424	171 517	7	7	30
Not computed	313	218	55	9	Ξ.	72 2
Median	23.0 16 819	23.0 11 734	22.6 1 645	18.6 76	18.8	20.7 330
Less than 20 percent	12 366 2 097	8 791 1 388	1 404 124	67	36 30 6	217 88
25 to 29 percent	1 244	824	51	<u>-</u>	-	18
30 to 34 percent	572 540	366 365	29 37			7 -
Not computed	13.4	13.3	11.8	12.0	10.0-	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	9 604 8 112	6 863 5 818	750 713	30	34	240
20 to 24 percent	913	665	37	30	26 8	205 17
25 to 29 percent	333 145	238 104	_	-		10
35 percent or more	101	38	-	-	- [-
Median	11,1	. 11.1	10.0-	10.0-	11.3	13.0
\$50,000 or more	7 272 6 771	5 244 4 859	471 468	6	-	147 145
20 to 24 percent	304 92	245 70	- 3	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	54	38	-	-	-	
35 percent or more Not computed	37 14	24 8	_	-		2
MedianSpecified renter-occupied housing units	10.0 - 21 \$83	10.0 - 1\$ 468	10.0- 5 848	10.0 - 380	185	10.0- 507
GROSS RENT			300	···		307
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	863 3 526	645 2 614	500 1 464	124	39 58	2 74
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	6 924 5 623	4 974 4 019	2 033 1 149	140 94	58 53 21	168 140
\$400 to \$499	1 942	1 420	376	8	-	59 27
\$500 to \$599	522 149	396 111	76 19	Ξ		27
\$750 to \$999 \$1 000 or more	49	35	11	<u> </u>	-	-
No cash rent Median (dollars)	1 983 281	1 254 279	220 242	10	14	32
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	201	217	242	221	143	295
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	0 404	4 100	2 002	207		
Less than \$10,000	8 486 414	6 190 311	2 893 204	237	101	177
20 to 24 percent	554 967	429 749	246 454	8 24	16	2
30 to 34 percent	693	531	302	8	8	41
35 percent or more	4 881 977	3 494 676	1 484 203	176 21	45	120
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	45.5 6 464	44.3 4 532	38.5 1 613	50.0+ 105	32.5 50	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	1 544	1 063	525	62	20	123 31 23
20 to 24 percent	1 376 1 312	988 928	382 305	15 6	25	23 24
30 to 34 percent	760 805	579 559	165 174	17 5	-	18
Not computed	667	415	62	_	5	19
Median	24 9 4 857	25.0 3 453	23.3	18.0 30	20.5	25.7 168
Less than 20 percent	3 572 660	2 555 496	829 112	30	28 22	116
25 to 29 percent	104	71	18	-	-	28 1
30 to 34 percent	26 12	26 12	10	-	-	-
Nat computed	483 15 8	293 15.9	81 14.7	10.3	12.9	23
\$35,000 or more	1 776	1 293	292	8	6	15.7 39
Less than 20 percent	1 576 10	1 156	279	8 -	6	38
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more			-	-	-	
Not computed	190 10.0	137 10.0–	13 10.0-	12 5	10.0-	12.2
					10.0	12.2

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Cambria	County	Johnstown city, Combrio County	
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Troct 2	Troct 10
Occupied housing units	1 149	1 120	963	245	237
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to Morch 1990	7 86 98 145 134 212 467	7 86 98 143 125 205 456	7 72 59 112 107 195	- 7 6 - - 25 63 144	 49 38 24 48 78
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	2 145 374 442 171 15	136 374 431 164 15	108 359 359 128 9	-48 93 68 36	11 79 120 21 6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage dispasal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 147 1 135 1 085 13 7	1 118 1 117 1 060 6 -	963 963 957 6 -	245 245 245 - - -	237 237 237 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gos	900 16 134 70 21 8	893 10 125 63 21 8	850 5 81 6 13 8	233 5 7 - -	190 - 36 6 5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	615 303 177 54 .7	606 297 170 47 .7	582 218 127 36 .6	138 59 32 16 .8	132 55 50 - .7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 eorlier	409 3 38 51 113 204 740 190 324 97 69 60	391 3 38 44 113 193 729 179 324 97 69 60	294 3 36 28 96 131 649 149 296 90 54	98 16 17 34 31 147 28 81 16 13 9	93
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	145 212 149 - 4 103	145 208 145 - 4 103	145 162 108 	32 58 44 - - 33	12 56 37 - - 29
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 136 1 102 34 13 13	1 114 1 082 32 6 6	957 925 32 6 6	245 222 23 - - -	237 237 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	24 516 10 510 509 75 434	24 608 10 133 509 75 434	24 080 9 379 472 52 420	25 278 10 616 112 21 91	25 056 8 104 98 12 86

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Combrio	County	Johnstown city	. Combrio County
Area	Johnstown, PA MSA	Total	Johnstown city	Tract 2	Troct 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	351	333	253	83	82
With a mortgage	187	173	131	53	31
\$300 to \$399	29 57	22 57	22 57	33	'.'
\$400 to \$499	33 26 32	33 26	26 19	20	14
\$600 to \$799	32	25	7	-	'7
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$799 \$1,000 to \$1,499	3 7	3 7	_	_	
\$1 500 to \$1 999	-	-	-	-	
\$2,000 or more	413	413	366	359	507
Net marigaged Less than \$100	164	160	122	30	44
\$100 to \$199	67 75	67 71	53 64	19 11	11
\$200 to \$299	íí	11	-	''	-
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	6	6 -	- 5	_	
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	211	210	211	189	227
Less than \$20,000	163	156 11	111 :	33	31
20 to 24 percent	39 15	39 15	28 11	6	
25 to 29 percent	15	15	11	-	
35 percent or more	63 13	63 13	44	27	7
Median_ \$20,000 to \$34 999	31.0	32.2	31.1	43.2	24.1
Less than 20 percent	101 82	90 78	75 67	31 31	12
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	_	
30 to 34 percent	3	3	= [_	-
35 percent or more	_	_	_	_	
Median	16.0	15.8	15.5	14.3	18.6
Less than 20 percent	61 49	61 49	46 39	ii	16
20 to 24 percent	12	12	7	_	3
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	Ξ,	_	_	_	
Median	12.6	12.6 26	11.4 21	12.5 8	10.4
Less than 20 percent	26	26	21	8	7
20 to 24 percent	_	_		_	-
30 to 34 percent	-	_		_	-
Not computed	- .	=			
MedianSpecified renter-occupied housing units	11.6 729	11.6 718	12.2 6 58	12.5 147	12.5 133
GROSS RENT	192	100	0.0	,,,	2.5
less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	143	190 143	188 134	12 21	44
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	180 125	180 116	151	67 25	13
\$400 to \$499	42	42	99 39	22	-
\$500 to \$599	8	9 8	8	Ξ	-
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
so cash rent	30	30	30	Ĩ	7
Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	208	206	194	256	127
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	413 55	413 55	395 53	78 5	88
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15	-	4
25 to 29 percent	56 49	56 49	49 49	10 7	24
35 percent or more	173	173	164	44	20
Not computed	65 34.9	65 34.9	65 34.9	12 43.9	19 28.6
Median	191 77	189	177	50 18	38
Less than 20 percent	36	75 36	71 33	13	17
25 to 29 percent	30 5	30 5	30	10	ç
35 percent or more	43	43	43	9	7
Not computed	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	112 93	105 86	78 59	19 19	7
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4	-	
25 to 29 percent			_	-	
35 percent or more	,-	,-		-	
Not computed	15 14.3	15 13.9	15 13.7	16.3	7
\$35,000 or more	13	11	8 8	-	-
Less than 20 percent	13	11	8		
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	
Not computed	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	_	
	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-		

Table 38.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
	Householder: 1990
[The above table v	was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subje	ict to sampling variab
Census Tract or Block Numbering	
Area	A-b DA
	Johnstown, PA MSA
Occupied housing units	102
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
TEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	-
1985 to 1988	2 5 42
1970 to 1979	42
1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959	19
1940 to 1949	8 6
1939 or earlier	20
PERROAMS	
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	-
1 bedroom	14
2 bedrooms	42
4 bedrooms	19
5 or more bedrooms	17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
State of the Country	
Complete lutchen facilities	102
Source of water, public system or private company	76
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
Owner-occupied housing units	_
Names occupied noosing orans	_
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
11674	57
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	
Electricity	5 25
Fuel ail kerosene, etc	15
No fuel used	_
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	2 52
2	52 27
3 or more	21
Vehicles per household	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	54
1985 to 1988	12
1980 to 1984	25
1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	11 6
Renter-eccupied housing units 1989 to March 1990	48 28
1989 to March 1990	28
1985 to 1988	18
1970 to 1979	2 -
1969 or earlier	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	3
Householder 65 years and over	2 2
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-
No telephone in unit	-
No vehicle available	2
Complete plumbing facilities	102 102
1 01 or more persons per room	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
1.00 or less persons per room	
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	116 814
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehold income in 1989 below poverty level	15 453 18
Owner-occupied housing units	2
Renter-occupied housing units	16

Census Tract or Block Numbering	
Area	Johnstown, PA
	mar
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	31
With a mortgage	20
Less thon \$300	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	
\$500 to \$599	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	15
\$2,000 or more	
Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged	1 033
less than \$100	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	-
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	
\$500 or more	
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	293
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	
35 percent or moreNot computed	
Median	- - - - - 6
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	6
35 percent or more Not computed	
Median	32.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	8 2
20 to 24 percent	_
25 to 29 percent	- 6
35 percent or more	_
Not computed	31.7
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	24
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	24
25 to 29 percent	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_
Not computed	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	48
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	_
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	10
\$300 to \$399	21
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	8
\$600 to \$749	-
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	7
No cosh rent Medion (dollars)	2 353
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	333
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	16
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	_
35 percent or more	13
Not computed Median	3 50.0+
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	18
20 to 24 percent	2
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	
35 percent or more	16
Not computed	38.9
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	14
Less than 20 percent	12
20 to 24 percent	_
30 to 34 percent	
Not computed	2 12.5
\$35,000 or more	12.5
Less than 20 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	_
30 to 34 percent	-
Not computed	_
Median	-

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnstown, PA	
	MSA	Combna County
Occupied housing units	326	260
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
989 to March 1990	4 16 56 43 36 64 107	2 8 47 34 33 49
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	11 29 106 142 37	11 27 82 108 31
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete furthen facilities Source of water public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Eacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units HOUSE HEATING FUEL	326 303 262 2 -	260 255 225 2 2 - 2
Unlify gas	195	181
Bottied rank or LP gas	3 21 76 27 4	3 19 46 7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	97 124 66 39 1.2	88 97 41 34 1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-accupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1990 to 1984 1970 to 1977 1969 or earlier Renter-accupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1984 1970 to 1984 1970 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	142 16 34 23 44 25 184 58 78 14 20 14	117 7 32 23 34 21 143 46 60 11 14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No relephone in unit	31 38 25 2 6 27 324 311 13 2	28 31 18 2 6 24 258 245 13 2 2
Meen heusehold income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	40 463 11 312 135 38 97	46 174 8 342 111 22 89

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Hauseholders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johanna DA	
7100	Johnstawn, PA MSA	Cambria Caunty
Specified awner-occupied hausing units	127	105
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	55 12	50
Less than \$300	2	2 18
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	17	15
\$800 to \$000	6	6
\$1,000 ta \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or mare	_	-
Median (dallars) Nat mortgaged	475 72	478 55
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	33	25
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 ta \$399	31	22
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	8	8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 8Y SELECTED	205	206
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	62 2	46 2
20 to 24 percent	2 8 9	46 2 8 9
30 to 34 percent	11 32	27
Not computed Median	35.3	36.3
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	17 9	11 5
20 to 24 percent	2	=
30 to 34 percent	6	6
Medion	14.2 28	35.4 28
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	28	28
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	-	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	_
Median	12.5 20	12.5 20
Less than 20 percent	20	20
30 to 34 percent		_
35 percent or moreNot camputed	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0 - 178	10.0 - 1 43
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	38 47	38
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	26 36	37 21 28
\$400 to \$499	31	19
\$600 ta \$749 \$750 ta \$999		=
\$1,000 or moreNa cash rent	_	_
Medion (dallars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	229	193
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	107	105
Less than \$10,000	20 11	20 11
25 to 29 percent	21	21
35 percent or more	42 13	40 13
Median	33.8 36	33.6 23
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	15	7
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	13	10
35 percent ar mareNot computed	2 -	2 -
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	22.5 24	25.2 15
Less than 20 percent	18 6	15
25 ta 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent ar moreNot computed	-	11.3
Median	15.0 11 11	11.3
Less than 20 percent	-	_
25 to 29 percent	-	-
Not computed	12.5	=

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:

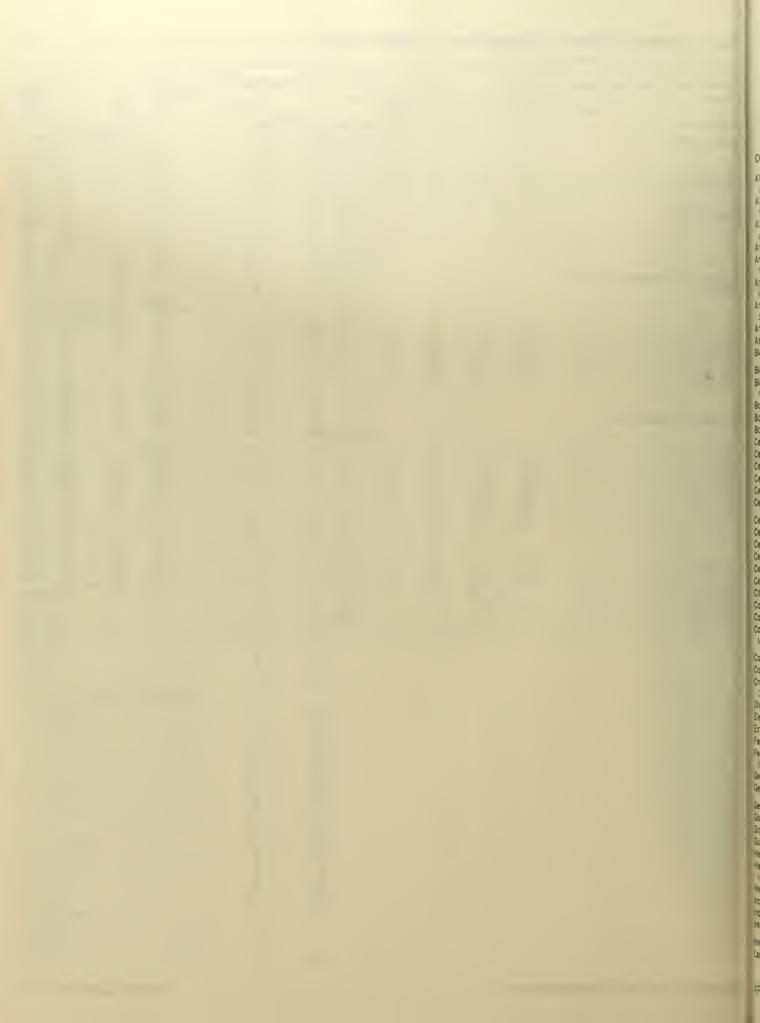
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

[116631010 0110 COmpetitional Transaction are 400 betach	1	
Census Tract or Block Numbering		
Area		
Aled	Johnstown, PA MSA	Combria County
	20.01/	10.500
Occupied housing units	89 916	60 508
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	598 2 633 4 664 15 103 8 097 12 272 9 540 37 009	338 1 546 2 692 9 328 5 160 8 825 6 858 25 761
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	540	460
1 bedroom 2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms.	5 958 24 303 42 941 13 384 2 790	4 212 16 389 28 653 8 942 1 852
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kirchen facilities Source of water public system or private company Sewage disposal: public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-accupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	89 397 69 280 55 541 752 511 241	60 255 52 034 42 996 419 300 119
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Unliny gas Borried, tank or LP gas Borried, tank or LP gas Electroiry Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. All other fuels. No fuel used	32 043 1 537 9 091 30 384 16 805 56	27 982 845 5 503 17 458 8 682 38
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	11 252 32 917 32 517 13 230 1.6	8 234 23 014 21 110 8 150 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-eccupied housing units	67 677 2 834 9 460 7 920 16 716 30 747 22 239 5 853 8 038 3 343 3 062 1 943	44 897 1 728 5 917 4 920 10 783 21 549 15 611 3 900 5 727 2 426 2 160 1 398
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	3 543	2 096
Householder 65 years and over	29 036 23 003 352 705 7 195 89 164 88 104	20 417 15 849 203 454 5 350 60 089 59 409
1 01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing foolinies 1 00 or less persons per room 1 01 or more persons per room	1 060 752 742 10	680 419 417 2
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 293 16 854 13 192 6 313 6 879	30 558 16 599 8 768 3 937 4 831

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jahnstawn, PA MSA	Cambria County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	53 550	37 617
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	20 848	14 446
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	1 65 7 3 658	1 152 2 544
\$400 to \$499	4 677	3 191 2 7 00
\$500 ta \$599 \$600 to \$799	3 870 4 215 1 496	2 927
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	1 018	1 038 695
\$2,000 or more	119 138	95 104
Median (dollars)	509 32 702	511 23 171
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	713 16 217	408 10 953
\$200 to \$299	12 822 2 256	9 589 1 7 05
\$400 to \$499\$500 or more	429 265	325 191
Medion (dollors)	197	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	19 918	13 835
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	8 053 2 940	5 567 2 072
20 to 24 percent	2 238 1 489	1 575
30 ta 34 percent	4 885	1 006 3 39 7
Not computed	313 23.0	218 23.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	16 804 12 357 2 097	11 723 8 786
20 to 24 percent	2 097 1 244	1 388 824
30 to 34 percent	572 534	366 359
35 percent ar mareNot computed	-	-
Medion	13.4 9 576	13.3 6 835 5 790
20 to 24 percent[8 084 913	665
25 to 29 percent	333 145	238 104
35 percent ar moreNot computed	101	38
Medion \$50,000 or more	11.1 7 252	11.1 5 224
Less than 20 percent	6 751 304	4 839 245
25 to 29 percent	92 54	70
30 to 34 percent	37	38 24
Nat camputed Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 10.0-	10.0-
GROSS RENT	21 432	15 341
Less than \$100	832 3 479	614 2 577
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	6 904	4 959 3 994
\$400 to \$499	5 595 1 917 522	1 401 396
\$600 to \$749	149	111
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	49	35
No cash rent Medion (dollars)	1 983 281	1 254 280
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less thon \$10,000	8 393 394	6 099
Less thon 20 percent	543	291 418
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or mare	967 672	749 510
Nat camouted	4 853 964	3 468 663
Medion	45.6 6 430	44.5 4 511
Less than 20 percent	1 529 1 3 7 2	1 056 986
25 to 29 percent	1 299 760	918 5 7 9
35 percent or mare	803 667	557 415
Not computed Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	24.9	25.0
Less than 20 percent	4 839 3 554	3 438 2 540
20 to 24 percent	660 104	496 71
30 to 34 percent	26 12	26 12
Nat computed Medion	483 15.8	293 15.9
\$35,000 or more	1 770 1 570	1 293 1 156
20 to 24 percent	10	
30 to 34 percent	-	-
Nat camputed	190	137
Median	10.0-	10.0-

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols; see te	at]					Y			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Johnstown PA MSA	241 247	25 3	103 087	25 6	The state of the s				
CAMBRIA COUNTY					Trect 7 (pt)		_	_	-
					Troct 12 (pt 1	_	_	-	-
T. a. 1	163 029	24 1	67 374	23 6	Tract 101 (pt.) Tract 102	4 870 2 035	27 7 46 0	1 913 986	27 1 41 0
Johnstown ally	28 134	15 8	14 667	14 8	Tract 103 (pt.)	2 752	21 4 43 6	1 065 799	20 2 43 2
					Tract 105 (pt.)	4 184 2 757	22 0	1 861	21.5
SOMERSET COUNTY					Tract 106	3 230	15.9 15.5	1 139 1 278	16 3 15.6
					Tract 108	9 765 1 158	12 2 46.2	3 580 476	12 2 45.2
Total	78 218	27 9	35 713	29.3	Tract 110	2 020 5 374	51.0 12.0	883 2 190	49.6 12.4
IUIW	70 210		03 710	1	Troct 112	2 415 5 789	16.5	1 072 2 413	15.7
					Troct 114 (pt.)	4 340	23.3	1 934	24 1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CAMBRIA COUNTY					Tract 115	5 213 3 192	15.9 15.9	1 996 1 297	16.2 16.3
					Troct 117	2 786 4 559	48.0 31.4	1 052 1 705	47 5 30.3
Tract 7	3 465	15.8	1 641	15.6	Tract 119	4 598 6 955	31.1 48.2	1 940 2 702	30.2 48.7
Tract 11	531 3 899	15.8 14.7	341 1 851	14.4 15.7	Troct 121	2 239 4 255	47.4	1 021	47.2
Tract 13	2 953	15.6	1 420	14 5	Troct 123	3 313	48.2 33.5	773	46.7 47.2
Tract 101	4 870 2 752	27.7 21.4	1 913 1 065	27.1 20.2	Tract 124	4 719 6 357	47.4 14.8	1 717 2 050	47.5 15.8
Tract 105	4 215 5 374	22.0 12.0	1 875 2 190	21.5 12.4	Tract 126	3 872 2 745	15.0 46.3	1 643 998	15.8 47.7
Tract 114	4 355	23.4	1 941	24.2	Tract 128	5 829 4 324	29 7 18.2	1 973 1 643	32.1
The second second					Troct 130	3 105 3 075	16.3	1 380	17.6 15.7
JOHNSTOWN CITY, CAMBRIA COUNTY					Troct 131	4 569	18.8 28.6	1 168 1 730	18.9 30.2
					SOMERSET COUNTY	6 859	12.1	2 620	12.1
Tract 1	1 508	15.1	1 301	15.4	Tract 201.01	2 488 5 526	17.4 14.4	987 2 191	16.4 13.8
Tract 2	2 016 2 640	14.7 16.4	1 198 1 343	13.1 15.0	Tract 202	5 075 4 860	25.4 11.8	1 925 2 254	25.0 12.2
Tract 5	1 868 2 279	16.9 16.3	963 1 129	14.6 14.2	Tract 204	4 437 3 378	24.7 47.2	1 948 1 359	25.3
Tract 6 Tract 7 (pt.)	2 411 3 465	15.9 15.8	1 257 1 641	13.9 15.6	Troct 206	6 267	24.0	2 659	48.1 25.0
Tract 8	1 248 844	14.7	639 404	14.4	Tract 207.98	3 117 3 750	47.5 16.7	2 257 1 499	39.1 16.3
Tract 9	1 353	17.8	642	14.0	Tract 209	4 921 4 076	14.4 16.6	1 754 1 818	15.3 16.4
					Troct 211	2 439 2 735	15.9 45.3	1 325 1 447	14.3 44.9
Tract 11 (pt.)	531	15.8	341	14.4	Tract 213	3 382 4 459	45.2 29.8	1 531 1 713	46.1 31.5
Tract 12 (pt.)	3 899 2 953	14.7	1 851 1 420	15.7 14.5	Tract 215	2 989 2 544	21.4	1 147	21.9 16.5
Tract 14	1 073	15.5	517	16.6	Tract 217	3 029 3 794	47.8	1 222	47.7
Tract 101 (pt.)	-	-	,-	27	Tract 218	4 952	47.4 45.5	1 640 3 966	47 1 47.0
Tract 105 (pt.)	31	25.8	14	21.4	Tract 8087		_	_	J
Tract 114 (pt)	15	40.0	7	42.9	Troct 8089	-	- 1	-	-



APPENDIX A. **Area Classifications**

CONT	LIVI 3
Alaska	Nativ
Indian	and At

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Alaska Native Viliage (ANV) (See American Indian and Alaska	
Native Area) Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area American Indian Reservation (See American Indian and Alaska	A-1
Native Area, see County Subdivision)	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
American Samoa (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Area Measurement	A-3
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG) Block Numbering Area (BNA) (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	A-4
Borough (See County Subdivision, see Place) Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See County)	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) (See County) Census Block (See Block)	
Census Code (See Geographic Code) Census County Division (CCD) (See County Subdivision)	
Census Designated Piace (CDP) (See Place)	
Census Division (See Census Region and Census Division) Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) (See County Subdivision) Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City (See Metropolitan Area) Central Place (See Urbanized Area)	
City (See Place)	
Congressional District (CD) Consolidated City (See Place)	A-6
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (See	
Metropolitan Area) County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vesseis (See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Division (See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision) Election District (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Extended City (See Urban and Rural)	
Farm (See Urban and Rural) Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	
Geographic Block Group (See Block Group)	4 7
Geographic Code Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore (See County Subdivision)	^-/
Grant (See County Subdivision) Guam (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Hierarchical Presentation (See Geographic Presentation) Historic Areas of Oklahoma (See American Indian and	
Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)	
Historical Counts	A-8
Independent City (See County) Internal Point	٨٥
Investor Description	A-8

Latitude (See Internal Point)	
Longitude (See Internal Point)	
Magisterlal District (See County Subdivision)	
Metropoiltan Area (MA)	Α-
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (See Metropolitan Area)	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (See County Subdivision)	
Northern Mariana Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United	
States, see State)	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-
Palau (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Parish (Louisiana) (See County)	
Parlsh Governing Authority District (See County Subdivision)	
Place	A-
Plantation (See County Subdivision)	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-1
Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (See	
Metropolitan Area)	
Puerto Rico (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Purchase (See County Subdivision)	
Region (See Census Region and Census Division)	
Rural (See Urban and Rural)	
Selected States (See County Subdivision, see State)	
State	A-1
Supervisors' District (See County Subdivision)	
Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group)	
TIGER	A-1
Town (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Township (See County Subdivision)	
Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American	
Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See American	
Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
United States	A-1
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See County Subdivision)	
Urban and Rural	A-1
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-1
Village (See Place)	
Virgin Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Voting District (VTD)	A-1
Water Area (See Area Measurement)	

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

ZIP Code® A-13

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

M

A

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

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United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
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Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole for counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside centra city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels- although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title ir relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

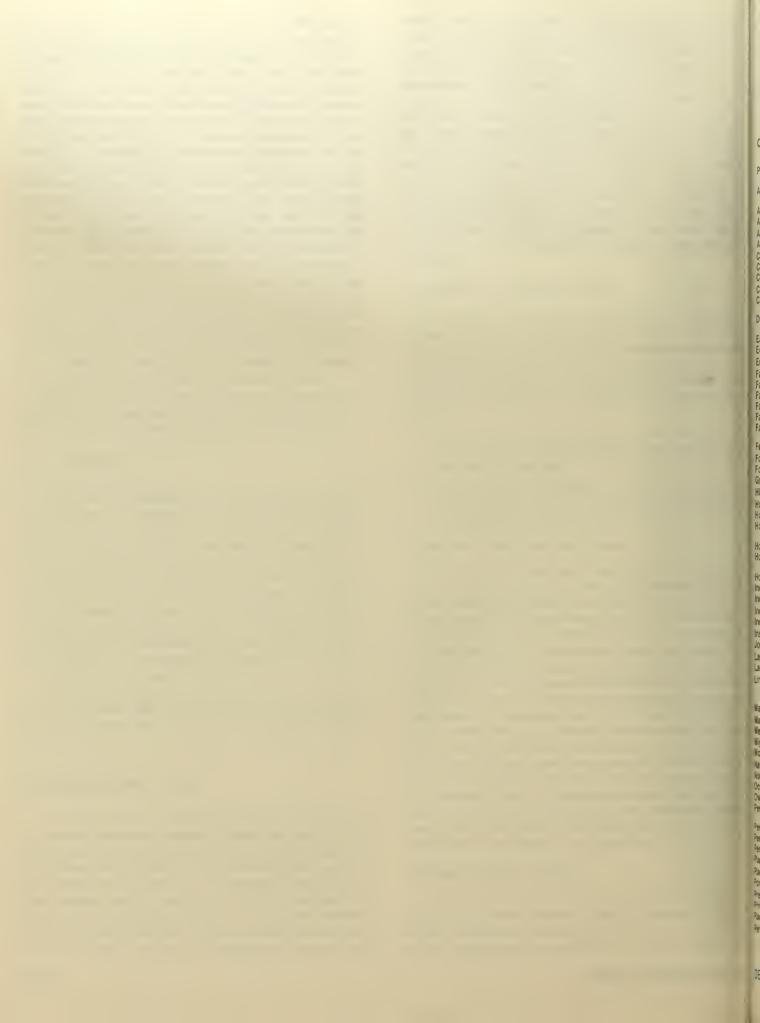
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types o areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Quartile B-50

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the house-holder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on house-holder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

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Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

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Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

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This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- 2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

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In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the house-holder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown: Family

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Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

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- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- · Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- · Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- · Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

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In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

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In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under ''Reference Week.'')

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

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The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French Italian	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole
	Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian Polish	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Russian South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek Indic Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so at home, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

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The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

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These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

	Weighted	Related children under 18 years								
Size of Family Unit	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	\$6,310 6 451 5,947	\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons	8,076 8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item— "Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.") The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

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In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

in the 1990 Census				
Asian	Pacific Islander			
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified			

^{&#}x27;In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian,

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

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The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School In Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

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SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers-All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data-It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability-The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

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In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, the "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was une difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase at le correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. Question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked or or only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion) of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for own bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past min censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

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BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from too questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This gray question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

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GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel-Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

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Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

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The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortg: jes were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

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UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

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Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference:

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

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APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

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Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}}$$
 and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :
 $SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/Y)} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{X})^{2}}{\hat{X}^{2}} + \frac{(SE_{Y})^{2}}{\hat{Y}^{2}}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, ¿um, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1-9,948/21,220)}$$
= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

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percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$
= .029

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

STAGE I. ITTE OF HOUSEHOLD					
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18				
1	2 persons in housing unit				
2	3 persons in housing unit				
3	4 persons in housing unit				
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit				
5	8 or more persons in housing unit				
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18				
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit				
	Persons in All Other Housing Units				
11	1 person in housing unit				
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit				
	Persons in Group Quarters				
17	Persons in Group Quarters				
STAGE II: SAM	PLING RATES				

Sampling rate of 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group White Persons of Hispanic Origin	
Male	
1 0 to 4 years	
2 5 to 14 years	
3 15 to 19 years	
4 20 to 24 years	
5 25 to 34 years	
6 35 to 54 years	
7 55 to 64 years	
8 65 to 74 years	
9 75 years and over	
Female	
10-18 Same age categories as group	os
1 through 9.	
Persons Not of Hispanic Origin	
19-36 Same sex and age categories	
as groups 1 through 18.	
Black	
37-72 Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cat	e-
gories as groups 1 through 36.	
Asian or Pacific Islander	
73-108 Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cat	e-
gories as groups 1 through 36.	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	
109-144 Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate	e -
gories as groups 1 through 36.	
Other Race (includes those races no	t
listed above)	
Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate	э-

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

gories as groups 1 through 36.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18			
1	2 persons in housing unit			
2	3 persons in housing unit			
3	4 persons in housing unit			
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit			
5	8 or more persons in housing unit			
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18			
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit			

STAGE I: TYP	E OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in		Rent
	housing unit	101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SAM	MPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
	3	106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III: UN	IITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	109	\$1,000 or more
2	than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	more individual units	111-120	Same rent categories as groups
			101 through 110
	NURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF		Black Householder
НС	DUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-
Group	Owner	121-140	gories as groups 101 through
	White Householder		120
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		Asian as Racific Islandos Hausa
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder
	Less than \$20,000	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-100	gories as groups 101 through
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		120
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		American Indian Caldena or Alaut
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	101-100	gories as groups 101 through
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more		120
10	Other ¹		
10		404.000	Householder of Other Race
_	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-
11-20	Same value categories as groups		gories as groups 101 through 120
	1 through 10		1-1
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-	1	Vacant for rent
	gories as groups 1 through 20	2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value cate-	,	Striot vacant
7.00	gories as groups 1 through 20		
	3 - F	The estim	atoc produced by this procedure realize som

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

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Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication				oublication ar	on area ²								
Lottinated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25.000.000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000			-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000		-	-	-	- 1	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000		-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000		-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	~	-	-	-	-		-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

Ŷ = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

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²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Pennsylvania

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

	percent	percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
lousehold type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
ncestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.
itizenship	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.
lesidence in 1985	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
ear of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
chool enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.
vpe of residence (urban/rural)	2.0	1.8	1,1	1.
lousehold type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.
amily type	1.2	1,1	0.5	0.
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
mployment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
	1,5	1.3	0.6	0.
class of worker	1.2	1.0		
lours per week and weeks worked in 1989		1.0	0.5	0.
lumber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.
fleans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
rmed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.
IOUSING				
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
lace of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
lispanic origin of householder	1,2	1.0	0.6	0.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
Inits in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
alue	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
ross rent.	1.2	1.1	0.5	
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0		0.
			0.5	0.
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
looms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.
litchen facilities	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.
ource of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.
ewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
louse heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
'ehicles available	1.3	1,1	0.6	Ö
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1,1	0.5	ő
	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs				
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs		10		
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.
		1.0		

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APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly invery remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of	birth	a. Age	b. Year of birt	th
41119	4 9	0 9	1 9 8	1
00 00 00 1 0 80	0000	000000	1 0 800	000
10 10 10 90	1010	101010	9 0 1	010
2020	2020	2020	2	020
3030	3030	3030	3	030
14040	4 • 40	14040	4 (040
5050	5050	5050	5	050
16060 i	6060	16060	6	060
7070	7070	7070	7 (070
i8080 i	8080	18080	i 8	● 8 ○
9090	9 ○ 9 ●	909●	9 (0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups-including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- **b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro,

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-lamily detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- **H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	
Fuery other we	ok 2	Once a uear	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - **b**. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for **Questions 14a through 19**

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Vingin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Fingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; other wise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially I mits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities; if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- **23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- **24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work.* DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
 - **b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - Mark \mathbf{No} , temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within $30~\mathrm{days}$.
 - Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following - Do not enter
Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following – Do not enter –
Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include: wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips; commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include refirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- · Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritamces or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

	PER	S ON PAGE 3 PERSON 2			
	Last name	3014 1	Last name	rc.	NSUN 2
Please fill one column					
for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name	Middle initial	First name		Middle initi
How is this person related to PERSON 1?				ATTVE of Perso	
	START in this column w	rith the household		Husband/wife Natural-born	O Brother/sister O Father/mother
Fill ONE circle for each person.		nembers) in whose name		or adopted	O Grandchild
If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such	the home is owned, beir	ng bought, or rented.		son/daughte	Other relative
as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law,	If there is no such person	n, start in this column with		Stepson/ stepdaughter	
niece, cousin, and so on.	any adult household me	ember.	If NOT F	RELATED to Pe	
			С	Roomer, boar	der, O Unmarried
				or foster chile	
			0	Housemate, roommate	Other nonrelative
Sex Fill ONE ctrcle for each person.	O Male	O Female	0	Male	O Female
Race	O White		0	White	
Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.	O Black or Negro		0	Black or Negro	
		(Print the name of the rincipal tribe.)	0) (Print the name of the rincipal tribe.)
If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.				[
	O Eskimo		0	Eskimo	
	O Aleut	r Pacific Islander (API)	0	Aleut	or Pacific Islander (API)
	O Chinese				
	O Filipino	O Japanese O Asian Indian	0	Chinese Filipino	O Japanese O Asian Indian
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),	O Hawaiian	O Samoan	0	Hawaiian	O Samoan
print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani,	O Korean O Vietnamese	O Guamanian O Other API	0	Korean Vietnamese	O Guamanian O Other API
Cambodian, and so on.	- Vietilalitese	O Other Art		r	7
If Other race, print race.	Other race (Pri	int race)	0	Other race (Pr	int race)
Age and year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age		b. Year of birth
a. Print each person's age at last birthday.		1			1
Fill in the matching circle below each box.					
	101010	1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0		0000	1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0
b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0		2020	2020
matching circle below each box.	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0		3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0		4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
	6060	6060	1	6060	6060
	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0		7070	7 0 7 0
	8 0 8 0	8080		8080	8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
Markalana		, , , , ,			, , , ,
Marital status	O Now married O Widowed	O Separated O Never married	0	Now married Widowed	O Separated O Never married
Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Divorced	O Never married	0	Divorced	O Ivever marned
Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?	O No (not Spani	sh/Hispanic)	0	No (not Spani	sh/Hispanic)
Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Yes, Mexican,	Mexican-Am., Chicano			, Mexican-Am., Chicano
	O Yes, Puerto Ri	ican	0	Yes, Puerto R	ican
	O Yes, Cuban O Yes, other Spi	anish/Hispanic	0	Yes, Cuban Yes, other Sp.	anish/Hispanic
	(Print one grou	up, for example: Argentinean,		(Print one gro	up, for example: Argentinean,
	Colombian, D	ominican, Nicaraguan,		Colombian, D	Dominican, Nicaraguan,

0

0

0

0

print one group.__

FOR CENSUS USE

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a – H26 FC	OR THIS HOUSEHOLD		
Last name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for If this is a	ONE FAMILY HOUSE —		
		house on ten or more acres?		
First name Middle setal	the person should be listed — for example, someone	_		
	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O No		
If a RELATIVE of Person 1	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	a husbana (auch ann athairt a thairt		
Husband/wife O Brother/sister	II staus here given in a while and has no other home?	a business (such as a store or barber shop)		
Natural born Father/mother	Yes, please print the name(s) O No	edical office on this property?		
or adopted () Grandchild	and reason(s). — O Yes	O No		
son/daughter Other relative				
O Stepson/	Answer o	only if you or someone in this household OWNS		
stepdaughter	OR IS BU	UYING this house or apartment —		
	Did you include anyone in your list of a green fac. His. What is	the value of this property; that is, how much		
If NOT RELATED to Person 1.	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure do you the	hink this house and lot or condominium unit		
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried	that the person should be listed — for example, a	ell for if it were for sale?		
or loster child partner	the state of the s			
O Housemate, O Other		s than \$10,000 © \$70,000 to \$74,999		
roommate norrelative	910,	,000 to \$14,999 O \$75,000 to \$79,999		
O Male O Female		,000 to \$19,999		
1 211000		,000 to \$24,999		
O White		,000 to \$29,999		
O Black or Negro		,000 to \$34,999 O \$125,000 to \$149,999		
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the		,000 to \$39,999		
enrolled or principal tribe.)	TIE. WINCH DESI DESCRIBES DES DESCRIBES. DICIDOE DE	,000 to \$44,999		
	aparoneno, mo, etc., even a vocant.	,000 to \$49,999 U \$200,000 to \$249,999		
	II () A mobile horne or trailer	,000 to \$54,999		
O Eskimo	A one-family house detached from any other house	,000 to \$59,999		
O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses	,000 to \$64,999		
	O A building with 2 apartments	,000 to \$69,999		
O Chinese O Japanese	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments			
O Filipino O Asian Indian	A building with 5 to 9 apartments			
O Hawaiian O Samoan	O A building with 10 to 19 apartments Answer of	only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment -		
O Korean O Guamanian		s the monthly rent?		
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments			
	Other	sthan \$80		
L	0 \$80	to \$99 O \$400 to \$424		
Other race (Print race)	Tro- from many rooting do you make in alle house of apartificity	0 to \$124		
a Age b. Year of birth	1 DO NOT COURT Cautoonis, porches, balconies, loyers, hais,	5 to \$149 O \$450 to \$474		
1 1 1	Of tide Toolis	0 to \$174		
	1 nom 4 rooms 0 7 rooms	5 to \$199		
	2 rooms Srooms Srooms I	0 to \$224		
0000000 1 • 800000	3 rooms 0 h moms 0 9 or more	5 to \$249		
101010 901010	100113	0 to \$274		
2 C 2 O 2 O 2 O 2 O 2 O	114. Is this flouse of apartment —	5 to \$299		
3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0	Oursed by you or someone in this household	0 to \$324		
4040 - 4040	with a mortinage or loan?	5 to \$349		
5050 5050	Owned by you or someone in this household free	0 to \$374 O \$1,000 or more		
6060 6060	and clear (without a mortgage)?	ne monthly rent include any meals?		
7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0	O Rented for cash rent?	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
8080 8080	Occupied without payment of cash rent? Yes	O No		
9090 9090	FOR CENSUS USE			
O Now married O Separated		G. DO ID _		
O Widowed O Never married	persons =	G. DO 10		
O Divorced	Occupied Vacant Less than 1 0 6 up to 12	_		
	0 1 up to 2 0 12 up to 24			
No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	C First form () Regular 2 up to 6 24 or more			
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	Cont'n O Usual home	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		
O Yes, Puerto Rican	elsewhere E. Complete after	00000000000		
O Yes, Cuban	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC Q QA JIC I	IIIIIIIIIIII		
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 & O Format O France / O P/F O RE O I/T O	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean		3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		
Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	O For sale only rec/occ	9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.		
Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	S Rented or S For migrant Sold, not workers P0 P3 P6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
	O DI O DA O IA JICA	6666666666		
	? Occupied O Other vacant O P2 O P5 O SM O	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		
0	8 C2. In this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	8888888888		
		9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		
0	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a O 7 O H1			

QUI

FA

H8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment?
			If you have lived here less than 1 year,
	○ 1989 or 1990	O Gas: from underground pipes	estimate the yearly cost.
	○ 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	O 1980 to 1984	Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	
	O 1970 to 1979	Electricity	a. Electricity
	0 1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
	O 1959 or earlier	O Coal or coke	p
	_	O Wood	
		Solar energy	\$.00
HQ	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	Other fuel	
===	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	No fuel used	Yearly cost — Dollars
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?		OR
		H15. Do you get water from -	
	O No bedroom	1113. Do you get water nom -	Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 1 bedroom	A public system such as a city water	
	O 2 bedrooms		No charge or electricity not used
	O 3 bedrooms	department, or private company?	
	O 4 bedrooms	O An individual drilled well?	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	An individual dug well?	
	O or more bearooms	 Some other source such as a spring, 	b. Gas
		creek, river, cistern, etc.?	
		Geen, liver, colem, etc.:	
H10	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities		
	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	[
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a	 Yes, connected to public sewer 	0.0
	bathtub or shower?	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	
		O No, use other means	Yearly cost — Dollars
	O M 1 But 6 start	O 140, use other means	C.
	O Yes, have all three facilities		OR 3
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	On a
		0 1000 1000	O Included in cont or in condominium for
		○ 1989 or 1990	No charge or gas not used
		O 1985 to 1988	o no change of gas not used
H11	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	O 1980 to 1984	
		O 1970 to 1979	
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1960 to 1969	c. Water
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?		
		O 1950 to 1959	1
	O Vac	O 1940 to 1949	
	O Yes	○ 1940 to 1949 ○ 1939 or earlier	
	O Yes O No	O 1939 or earlier	
		O 1939 or earlier	s .00
		O 1939 or earlier O Don't know	\$.00 Yearly cost - Dollars
		O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
H12.		O 1939 or earlier O Don't know	\$.00 Yearly cost - Dollars
H12.	O No Do you have a telephone in this house or	O 1939 or earlier O Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
H12.	○ No	O 1939 or earlier O Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
H12.	O No Do you have a telephone in this house or	O 1939 or earlier O Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee
H12.	O No Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	O 1939 or earlier O Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes	yearly cost — Dollars OR
H12.	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee
H12.	O No Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	O 1939 or earlier O Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? O Yes No	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee
H12.	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee
H12.	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
H12.	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	O 1939 or earlier O Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? O Yes No	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR O Included in rent or in condominium fee
H12.	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment?	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
	O No Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20	yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
	O No Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20	yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge
	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No	Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Otl., coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Olinchuded in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	O you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No	Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Otl., coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Olinchuded in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? None 1 2	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Olinchuded in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? None 1 2 3	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? None \$\text{None}\$ None \$\text{\$1\$ to \$999}	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? None 1 2 3 4	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? None \$1 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$2,499	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
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	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? None 1 2 3 4 5 6	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? None \$1 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$2,499 \$2,500 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$9,999	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
	Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? Yes No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? None 1 2 3 4 5	O 1939 or earlier Don't know H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? Yes No If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? None \$1 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$2,499 \$2,500 to \$4,999	S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee No charge d. Off, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. S .00 Yearly cost — Dollars OR Included in rent or in condominium fee
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rage o		TELASE ANSWER THESE QUESTION
PERSON 1 Last name First name Meddle initial 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.) 9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person Yes — Skip to 15a No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country— (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? Yes No No Prevents this person from working at a job? Yes No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? Yes No
O No, not a citizen of the United States 10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974 O 1985 or 1986 O 1982 to 1984 O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? O Yes	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? O Yes No If this person is a female— 20. How many bables has she ever had, not counting
O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950 11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.	No, lived outside the city/town limits 15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? Yes No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language?	stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more O O O O O O O O O O
O No, has not attended since February 1 O Yes, public school, public college O Yes, private school, private college 12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? O Very well O Not well Well Not at all	Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
of previous grade attended or highest degree received. No school completed Nursery school Kindergarten 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	16. When was this person born? O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States	or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours
9th grade 10th grade 11th grade 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program	or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. O Yes, now on active duty O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street)
Associate degree in college – Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Doctorate degree	No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. September 1980 or later May 1975 to August 1980 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office
(For example: PhD, EdD) 13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)	February 1955—July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) World War II (September 1940—July 1947) World War I (April 1917—November 1918) Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits d. County
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thal, Ulkrainian, etc.)	service has this person had? Years	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7

ERSON 1 ON PAGE 2		Pag
23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trtp, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance. Car, truck, or van Motorcycle Bus or trolley bus Bicycle Streetcar or trolley car Walked Subway or elevated Worked at home Railroad Skip to 28 Ferryboal Other method Taxicab If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a b. How many people, including this person,	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing,	32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989 For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate if net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobe — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items. Yes — No Annual amount — Dollars
usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK? Drove alone 2 people 5 people 7 to 9 people 4 people 10 or more people	mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery) c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle Manufacturing Other (agriculture, construction, service, Retail trade government, etc.)	b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses. O Yes — \$.00
24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? O a.m. O p.m. b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK? Minutes — Skip to 28	29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing? (For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer) b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?	Annual amount — Dollars c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET Income after operating expenses, include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account. O Yes
25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? O Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary filmess, labor dispute, etc. No	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, Icing cakes) 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle © Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commission	No Annual amount — Dollars e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement Yes No Annual amount — Dollars f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm	welfare payments. O Yes
Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? 1990 1980 1988 1985 to 1987 Never worked Never worked	31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? O Yes O No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick	such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. O Yes —— \$ 000 Annual amount — Dollars
28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his /her last job or hystness since 1985.	c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?	33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. O None OR \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

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APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	
Reference Materials	
Sources of Assistance	

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—readonly memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its
 household records include codes associating them with
 MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which
 may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were
 two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample
 showing data for selected urbanized areas and other
 large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

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STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Super-intendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above).
 Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

 Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

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• Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The Census Catalog and Guide includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex

Race

Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	199	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	
			Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percer	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sa	imple Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

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Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Per	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
_		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

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Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape I (STF 1A, 1B, etc and data type (100 percent or			D
sample)1		Geographic areas	Description
	A ²³	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape Fil (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	e	Geographic areas	Description
	А	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

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Title

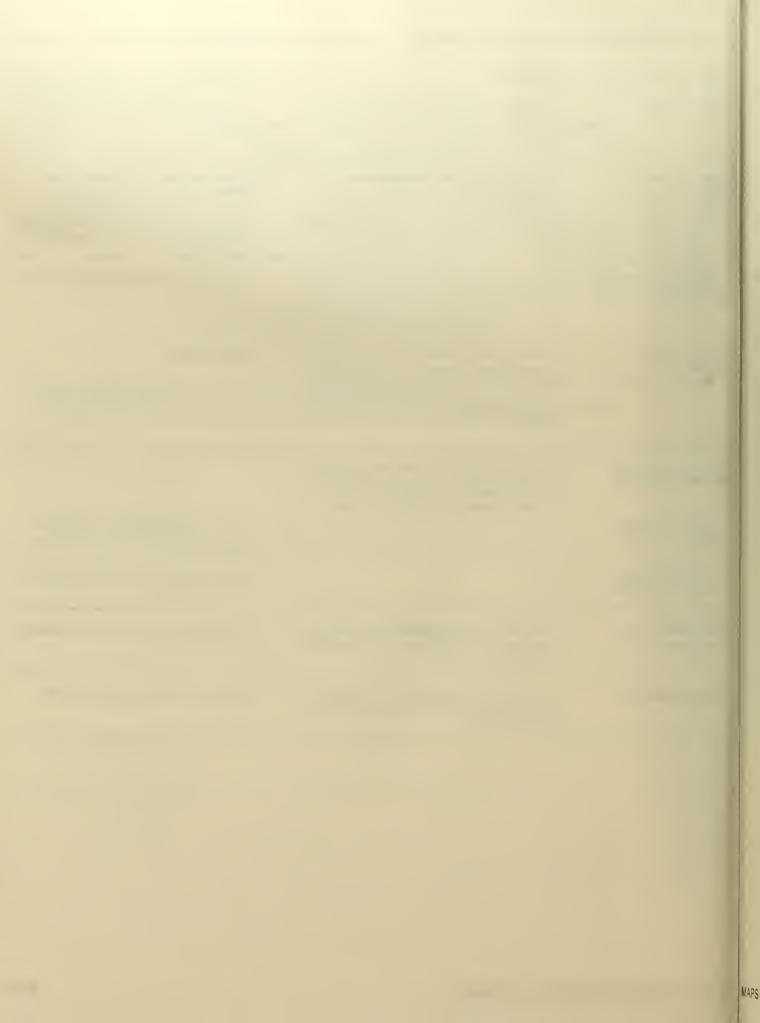
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¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

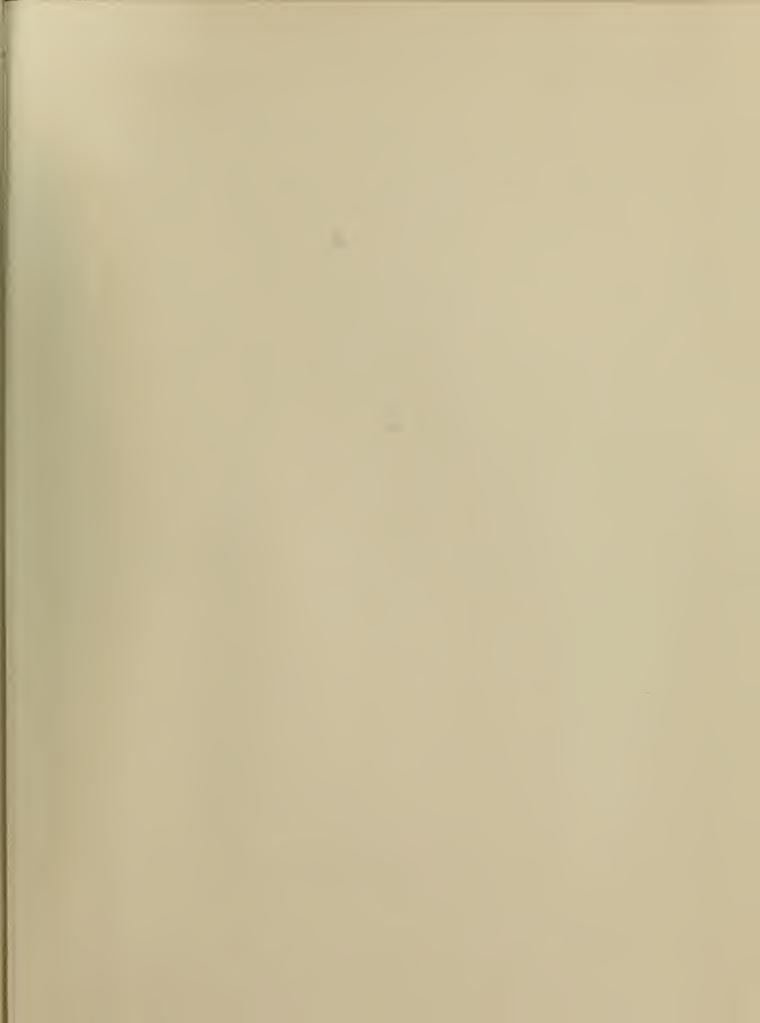
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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